



MLC MasterKey Unit Trust

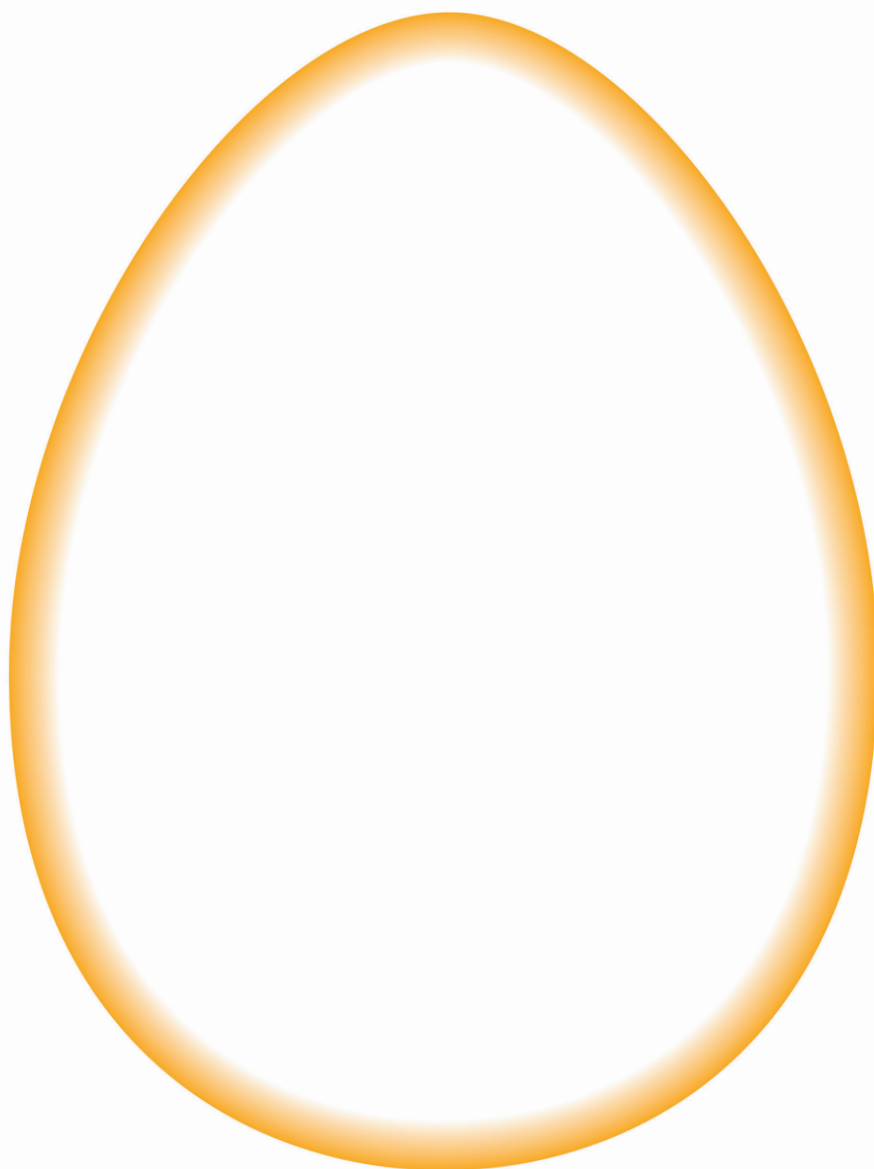
Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)

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MLC Investments Limited
(MLCI)

ABN 30 002 641 661
AFSL 230705





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This document is prepared on behalf of MLC Investments Limited, ABN 30 002 641 661, AFSL 230705 (MLCI), as the Responsible Entity of the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust investment options. MLCI is part of the group of companies comprising Insignia Financial Ltd, ABN 49 100 103 722 and its related bodies corporate (Insignia Financial Group). Neither MLCI, nor any other company in the Insignia Financial Group, guarantee the repayment of capital (except in respect of the MLC Cash Fund), the performance of, or any rate of return of an MLC investment option. Investments made into an MLC Investment Option are subject to investment risks and other risks. This could involve delays in the repayment of principal and loss of income or principal invested.

The information in this **PDS** is general in nature and doesn't take into account your objectives, financial situation or individual needs. Before acting on any of this information you should consider whether it is appropriate for you. You should consider obtaining financial advice before making any decisions based on this information.

References to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to MLCI, unless otherwise stated. The terms 'MLC Masterkey Unit Trust investment option', 'MLC investment option', and 'investment option' refer to the registered managed investment schemes offered under this PDS, each of which are governed by their respective constitutions and identified by their Australian Registered Scheme Number (ARSN).

The investments offered in this PDS are available only to persons holding an existing account with this product and receiving this PDS (electronically or otherwise) within Australia.

MLC Asset Management Services Limited, ABN 38 055 638 474, AFSL 230687 (MLC Asset Management) and each referenced investment manager have given written consent to be named in the **PDS** and to the inclusion of statements made by them. As at the date of the **PDS**, these consents have not been withdrawn.

In some cases, information in this **PDS** has been provided to us by third parties. While it is believed the information is accurate and reliable, the accuracy of that information is not guaranteed in any way.

The information in this **PDS** may change from time to time. Any updates or changes that aren't materially adverse will be available at **mlc.com.au**. You also can obtain a paper copy of these updates at no additional cost by contacting us.

An online copy of this **PDS** is available at **mlc.com.au/pds/mkut**

Investing with us

We, as the responsible entity, are responsible for all aspects of the operation of the MLC investment options, including administration of the assets and investment policy.

We've appointed MLC Asset Management to advise on and manage our investment options. Our investment experts, at MLC Asset Management, have extensive knowledge and experience in designing and managing portfolios using a multi-manager investment approach.

We offer diversified investment options that invest across multiple asset classes and options that invest in a single asset class.

MLC provides super, pension, investment and insurance solutions and works closely with you and your financial adviser to help grow and protect your wealth.

Who you go through life with makes all the difference

Our experience has taught us the right solution for each investor is unique and their needs change over time.

We've created a diverse range of investment solutions so you can grow your wealth the way you want to.

And, we'll continually enhance our products and services to make the most of changing investment opportunities.

Investing with MLC

The MLC investment options have different investment objectives because we know everyone has different requirements about how their money should be managed.

They make sophisticated investing straightforward.

MLC Asset Management structures and manages these investment options to capture new opportunities and manage new risks as their assessment of world markets change.

MLC Asset Management uses specialist investment managers. They research hundreds of investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for the investment options. These investment managers may be specialist in-house managers, external managers or a combination of both.

The Fund Profile Tool

This easy to use, interactive tool will give you insight into how your money is managed including where your money is invested, how your investments are performing and the investment fees and costs charged.

For information on the investment options go to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

For more information

Please go to the **How to Guide** on **mlc.com.au/howto/mkut**

About the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust

Whether investing for the long or short term, the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust helps bring your goals to life.

Whatever your needs, our extensive range of investments means you can build the portfolio you want.

Looking out for your interests

In this document we outline how we manage your money, the benefits and risks of investing and the fees you'll be paying.

This will help you decide whether the investment you're considering is right for you.

If you need any further details, please speak with your financial adviser or call us on **132 652**.

Who can invest

You can only invest in the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust if you're:

- an existing investor invested directly in an MLC investment option
- an existing MLC MasterKey Investment Service investor, or
- applying for the MLC Cash Fund through the MLC MasterKey Investment Service Fundamentals.

MLC-Platinum Global Fund

Additional information on the MLC-Platinum Global Fund is provided in accordance with ASIC's Regulatory Guide 240. The additional information is included in the Investment Portfolio section on pages 29 to 34.

The investment options

The investment options below are categorised as the MLC investment options.

MLC investment options
MLC Horizon investment options (pages 18-24)
MLC sector investment options pages 25-34)
MLC Cash Fund (page 35)
The investment options are Registered Managed Investment Schemes governed by their respective constitutions. The investment options may access investment managers via other funds operated by us and through other managers' pooled investments. The investment options may also hold direct assets.

Things to consider before you invest

Before you invest, there are some things you need to consider.

How much risk you're prepared to accept is determined by various factors, including:

- your investment goals
- the savings you'll need to reach these goals
- your age and how many years you have to invest
- where your other assets are invested
- the return you may expect from your investments, and
- how comfortable you are with investment risk.

Investment risk

All investments come with some risk. Some investment options will have more risk than others, as it depends on an option's investment strategy and assets.

The value of an investment with a higher level of risk will tend to rise and fall more often and by greater amounts than investments with lower levels of risk, ie it's more volatile.

While it may seem confronting, investment risk is a normal part of investing. Without it you may not get the returns you need to reach your investment goals. This is known as the risk/return trade-off.

Many factors influence an investment's value. These include, but aren't limited to:

- market sentiment
- changes in inflation
- growth and contraction in Australian and overseas economies
- changes in interest rates
- defaults on loans
- company specific issues
- liquidity (the ability to buy or sell investments when you want to)
- changes in the value of the Australian dollar
- investments and withdrawals by other investors
- changes in Australian and overseas laws, and
- a counterparty not meeting its obligations eg when buying securities, the seller may not deliver on the contract by failing to provide the securities.

Long-term returns

The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving returns as described in the investment option's objective. This is because investment markets can frequently fluctuate significantly over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for a range of different return outcomes.

Volatility

Periods of volatility can be unsettling and may occur regularly. You may find it reassuring to know that often investments that produce higher returns and growth over long periods tend to be more volatile in the short term.

By accepting that volatility will occur, you'll be better able to manage your reaction to short-term movements. This will help you stay true to your long-term investment strategy.

When choosing your investment, it's important to understand that:

- its value and returns will vary over time
- assets with higher long-term return potential usually have higher levels of short-term risk
- returns aren't guaranteed and you may lose money, and
- future returns will differ from past returns.

Diversify to reduce volatility and other risks

Diversification – investing in a range of investments – is a sound way to reduce the short-term volatility of investment returns. That's because different types of investments perform well in different times and circumstances. When some are providing good returns, others may not be.

You can diversify across different asset classes, industries, securities and countries, as well as across investment managers with different approaches.

The more you diversify, the less impact any one investment can have on your overall returns.

One of the most effective ways of reducing volatility is to diversify across a range of asset classes.

Diversification across asset classes is just one way of managing risk. Our multi-asset investment options diversify across asset classes and investment managers. Please refer to 'Approach to investing' in the 'Investing in MLC investment options' section for more information.

A financial adviser can help you clarify goals and assist with creating a financial plan which helps you manage risk and consider issues such as:

- how many years you have to invest
- the savings you'll need to reach your goals
- the return you may expect from your investments, and
- how comfortable you are with volatility.

Things to consider before you invest

Types of assets

Asset classes are commonly grouped as defensive or growth, based on their different characteristics.

Defensive assets, such as cash and fixed income, may help provide positive returns in an investment option when share markets are weak. On the other hand growth assets, such as shares and property, may be included in an investment option because of their potential to produce higher returns than cash in the long term.

Diversified investment options are usually invested across both defensive and growth assets because their risk and return characteristics tend to be diverse. However in some market conditions, all types of assets may move in the same direction, delivering low or negative returns at the same time.

The main differences between defensive and growth assets are:

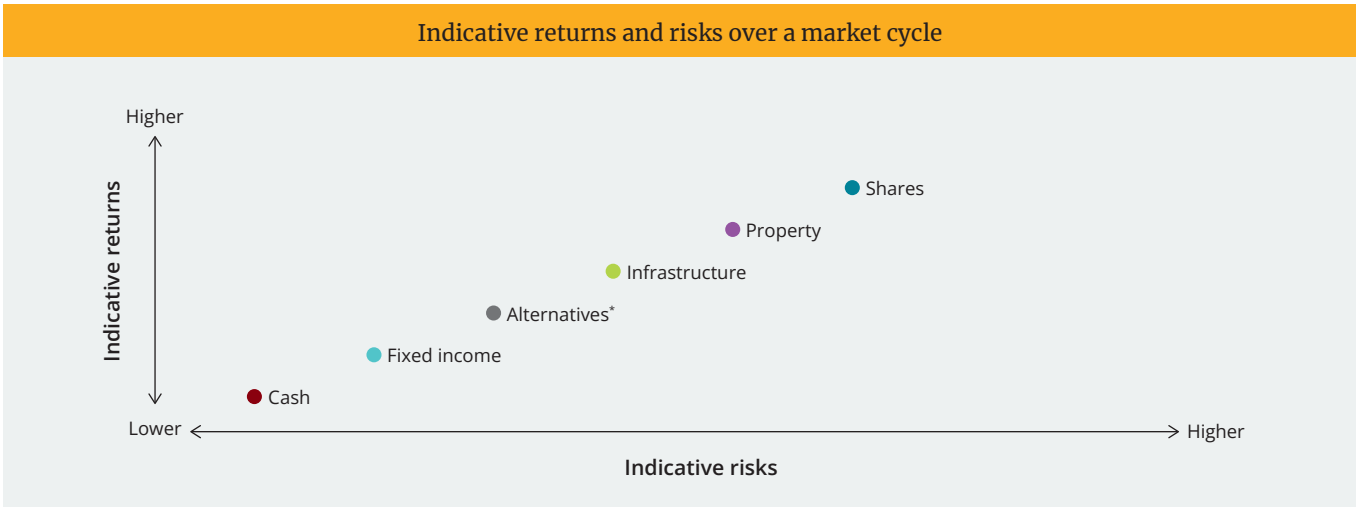
	Defensive	Growth
How they are generally used	To stabilise returns and generate income.	To provide long-term capital growth and income.
Risk and return characteristics	Expected to produce lower returns, and be less volatile, than growth assets over the long term.	Expected to produce higher returns, and be more volatile, than defensive assets over the long term.

Asset classes

Asset classes are groups of similar types of investments. Each class has its risks and benefits, and goes through its own market cycle.

A market cycle can take a couple of years or many years as prices rise, peak, fall and stabilise. Through investing for the long term, at least through a whole market cycle, you can improve your chance of benefiting from a period of strong returns and growth to offset periods of weakness.

The illustration below shows indicative returns and risks for the main asset classes over a whole market cycle. However, each market cycle is different, so unfortunately it isn't possible to accurately predict asset class returns or their risks. Depending on the conditions at the time, actual returns could be significantly different from those shown.



Source: MLC Asset Management

*Alternatives can move higher or lower on the risk/return spectrum than what is shown based on the types and combination of alternatives that are used.

Things to consider before you invest

Here are the main asset class risks and benefits.

Cash

Cash is generally a low risk investment.

Things to consider:

- Cash is often included in an investment option to meet liquidity needs and stabilise returns.
- The return is typically all income and is referred to as interest or yield.
- Cash is usually the least volatile type of investment. It also tends to have the lowest return over a market cycle.
- The value of an investment in high quality cash securities tends not to change. However, in extreme market environments cash interest rates or yields could become negative, resulting in a gradual decline in the value of your investment over time.
- Many cash funds invest in fixed securities that have a very short term until maturity.

Fixed income

When investing in fixed income securities you're effectively lending money to the issuer of the security, usually businesses or governments. Bonds are a common form of fixed income security. Fixed income is also known as fixed interest.

Things to consider:

- Fixed income securities are usually included in an investment option for their relatively stable return characteristics relative to listed shares.
- Returns typically comprise interest and changes in the market value of the fixed income security. While income from fixed income securities usually stabilises returns, falls in their market value may result in a loss on your investment. Market values may fall due to concern about defaults on loans or increases in interest rates.
- Values of fixed income securities tend to move in opposite directions to interest rates. So when interest rates rise, fixed income securities' values tend to fall and when interest rates fall, values can rise. When interest rates and interest income are low or negative, even small rises in interest rates may lead to falling market values and losses.
- Duration is a common measure of an investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. To illustrate, if interest rates rise sharply by 1%, and a fixed income fund has a duration of three years, the fund would likely lose approximately 3% of its value. The longer

the duration of a fixed income investment, the more its value will be impacted by rising or falling interest rates, and the greater its interest rate risk.

- Market values of fixed income securities may rise or fall due to changes in perceptions of the issuer being able to meet their interest and repayment obligations. This is known as default risk or credit risk. Higher quality issuers are considered investment grade and have a lower credit risk than other issuers. Fixed income securities with higher credit risk are referred to as credit or high yield, and generally have higher potential returns (yields) to compensate investors for their higher risk.
- There are different types of fixed income securities and these will have different returns and risks.
- Investing in fixed income securities outside Australia may expose your investment option to movements in exchange rates.

Alternatives

These are a very diverse group of assets. Some examples may include private equity, hedge funds, real return strategies, and gold.

Things to consider:

- Because alternatives are diverse, they may be included in an investment option for their defensive or growth characteristics.
- Alternative investments are usually included in investment options to increase diversification and provide returns that aren't strongly linked with the performance of mainstream assets.
- Investment managers include alternative investments in an investment option because they generally expect the return and diversification benefits of alternative investments to outweigh the higher costs often associated with them.
- Some alternative strategies are managed to deliver a targeted outcome. For example, real return strategies aim to produce returns exceeding increases in the costs of living (ie inflation).
- For some alternatives, such as hedge funds, derivatives may be used extensively and it can be less obvious which assets you're investing in compared to other asset classes.
- Some alternative investments are illiquid, which makes them difficult to buy or sell.
- To access alternative investments you generally need to invest in a managed fund that, in turn, invests in alternatives.

- Because most alternative investments aren't listed on an exchange, determining their value for a fund's unit price can be difficult and may involve a considerable time lag.
- Alternatives invested outside Australia may expose your investment option to movements in exchange rates.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure businesses own, operate, and maintain a diverse range of infrastructure assets such as toll roads, rail facilities, telecommunications networks, and airports. Access to these businesses may be through companies or securities listed on a securities exchange, through unlisted trusts, or direct ownership.

Things to consider:

- Infrastructure is usually included in an investment option for its income, growth and defensive characteristics.
- As many infrastructure assets are often highly regulated monopolies, their revenue streams tend to be more regular and stable than other growth assets.
- Returns typically comprise income as well as changes in the value of the assets through time.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- As a result of differences in valuation frequency, listed infrastructure securities' returns may appear more volatile than unlisted infrastructure. Listed infrastructure securities are listed on an exchange, so their prices constantly reflect the market's changing view of their values.
- Investments in listed infrastructure securities generally provide investors greater diversification across countries, sectors and businesses than investments that aren't listed.
- The global infrastructure market offers more diversification than the Australian market.
- Unlisted infrastructure is less liquid which makes it more difficult for an investment manager to buy or sell.
- Investing outside Australia may expose your investment option to movements in exchange rates.

Things to consider before you invest

Property

Access to property may be through trusts and property-related companies listed on a securities exchange (known as listed property securities, Real Estate Investment Trusts, or REITs), unlisted trusts, or direct ownership of property. Investments may include retail, commercial, industrial and residential properties in Australia and around the world.

Things to consider:

- Property is usually included in an investment option for its income, growth and defensive characteristics.
- Returns typically comprise income (such as rental or REIT income) and changes in value.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- Returns from property can be volatile. Because listed property securities are listed on an exchange, their prices constantly reflect the market's changing view of REIT values. Unlisted property assets are valued less frequently. As a result of these differences in valuation frequency, listed property securities' returns may be more volatile than unlisted property.
- Investments in listed property securities generally provide investors greater diversification across countries, sectors, properties, and property-related companies than investments that aren't listed. And the global listed property securities market is even more diversified than the Australian market.
- Unlisted property is illiquid which makes it more difficult for an investment manager to buy or sell.
- Investing outside Australia may expose your investment option to movements in exchange rates.

Australian shares

This asset class consists of investments primarily in companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges). Shares are also known as equities.

Things to consider:

- Australian shares can be volatile and are usually included in an investment option for their growth and income characteristics.
- The Australian share market is less diversified than the global market because Australia is currently dominated by a few industries such as Financials and Resources.
- Returns usually comprise dividend income and changes in share prices.
- Dividends may have the benefit of tax credits attached to them (known as franking or imputation credits).
- Returns are driven by many factors including the performance of the Australian economy.

Global shares

Global shares consist of investments in companies listed on international securities exchanges.

Things to consider:

- Global shares can be volatile and are usually included in an investment option for their growth characteristics.
- The number of potential investments is far greater than in Australian shares.
- Returns usually comprise dividend income and changes in share prices.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- When you invest globally, you're less exposed to the risks associated with investing in just one economy.
- Investing outside Australia means you're exposed to movements in exchange rates.

Private equity

Private equity assets are part of the Alternatives asset class. When investing in private equity you're effectively owning shares in privately-owned businesses that aren't listed on exchanges.

Things to consider:

- Private equity is usually included in an investment option for its growth characteristics.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in different countries.
- Private equity can be volatile.
- Private equity may be included in an investment option to provide higher returns than listed share markets in the long run, and to increase diversification.
- Private equity is illiquid which makes it difficult to buy or sell.
- Because private equity isn't listed on an exchange, determining its value for a fund's unit price can be difficult and may involve a considerable time lag.

Things to consider before you invest

Investment approaches

Investment managers have different approaches to selecting investments, which invariably results in different returns. No single investment approach is guaranteed to outperform all others in all market conditions.

There are generally two broad approaches: passive and active management.

Passive management

Passive or index managers select investments which they expect will deliver a return that closely tracks a market index. Enhanced passive (or enhanced index) managers choose investments which they expect will deliver a return above a market index. These managers generally take small positions away from their market index which is expected to lead to outperformance over the long term. Passive and enhanced passive managers tend to have lower costs because they don't require extensive resources to select investments.

Active management

Active managers select investments they believe, based on research, will perform better than a market benchmark over the long term, or will provide better risk adjusted returns.

They buy or sell investments when their market outlook alters or investment insights change.

The degree of active management affects returns. Less active managers take small positions away from the market benchmark and more active managers take larger positions. Generally, the larger an investment manager's positions, the more their returns will differ from the benchmark.

Active managers have different investment styles that also affect their returns. Some common investment styles are:

- Bottom-up – focuses on forecasting returns for individual companies, rather than the market as a whole.
- Top-down – focuses on forecasting broad macroeconomic trends and their effect on the market, rather than returns for individual companies.
- Growth – focuses on companies they expect will have strong earnings growth.
- Value – focuses on companies they believe are undervalued (their price doesn't reflect earning potential).
- Income – focuses on generating a regular income stream through selecting companies, trusts and other securities they believe will deliver income, or through using derivatives and other strategies.
- Core – aims to produce competitive returns in all periods.

Things to consider before you invest

Responsible investing

Responsible investment is the practice of considering Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors in the research, analysis, selection and management of investments and the implementation of good stewardship practices.

There are a broad range of ESG factors that may impact the risk profile and or return characteristics of an investment. Some examples include:

Environmental (E)	Social (S)	Governance (G)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change initiatives like reduction in greenhouse gas emissions Waste management Energy efficiency Water supply Pollution Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human capital management Labour standards Modern slavery Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) Workplace health and safety Integration with local community and earning a social licence to operate Indigenous rights Employee engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights, responsibilities and expectations across all stakeholders Board structure, diversity and independence Executive remuneration (short- and long-term incentives) Bribery and corruption Anti-competitive behaviour Political lobbying and donations Shareholder rights Tax strategy

All MLC MasterKey Unit Trust investment options

The investment options are not promoted as socially responsible or ethical investments.

Except as stated below, we (as the Responsible Entity) don't take into account labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations for the purposes of selecting, retaining or realising investments.

Investment management decisions are made by our investment experts at MLC Asset Management, and the investment managers they select. They use the following responsible investment approaches (where possible for the asset class of the investment options) to improve investment outcomes:

- **Identify and consider relevant ESG factors** in the investment and decision-making process (known as ESG integration). This allows them to recognise and act upon opportunities and risks related to ESG factors.
- **Be active owners** in the companies your money is invested in by using ownership rights, such as proxy voting and engaging with these companies on a range of commercial, strategic and ESG factors (known as active ownership or active stewardship). This provides an opportunity to enhance and protect the long-term value of investments.

Where there is an exclusion of some sectors and companies because they're associated with certain controversial business activities (known as a negative screen), see the 'What's excluded' section below.

MLC Asset Management undertakes appropriate due diligence of the investment managers it selects prior to their appointment, including their consideration of ESG factors in their portfolios, where relevant. They monitor and collect regular reporting on each investment manager's approach to responsible investment, including their proxy voting decisions and significant company engagements.

How the responsible investment approaches described above are applied will vary across asset classes and, in some cases, it's not possible to apply them. If there is a change in investment manager then the responsible investment approach, if any, undertaken by the investment manager may change. We will notify you of any such changes in accordance with our obligations under the law.

What's excluded

A negative screen is employed for all investment options to exclude investment in companies which manufacture cigarettes or other tobacco products or generates any revenue from manufacturing cigarettes or other tobacco products (referred to as Tobacco manufacturing in this document). The negative screen will apply to shareholdings or debt instruments applicable to the investment options.

A tobacco manufacturing company is a company that satisfies the following:

- Tobacco manufacturing, or
- >0% revenue limit from Tobacco manufacturing.

The negative screen applies in respect of manufacturing and no other business activities by a company. Therefore, the investment options may have exposure to activities related to the value chain for Tobacco manufacturing e.g. raw materials, production inputs, distribution, retail sales and the financing of such activities.

The revenue limit is determined as sales or revenue for the company from tobacco manufacturing as a proportion of the most recent-year net operating revenues from all ongoing lines of business of the company. For example, a 0% revenue limit would mean that any company with more than 0% of its most recent-year net operating revenue or sales coming from Tobacco manufacturing would be excluded from the investment options. The sales or revenue amount for the company is determined on appropriate publicly available revenue data. The screen is implemented by a reputable third-party provider who assesses and classifies companies' revenue sources to determine their industry classification based on the criteria.

Things to consider before you invest

Practical limitations

While this negative screen captures most companies, not all companies are required to make full disclosure about their involvement in these activities (or cannot be identified through indirect ownership structures). There are limitations in the availability, collection and reporting of this information. If a company's revenue mix changes (e.g. prior non-disclosure, or due to merger or demerger activities) and then exceeds the permitted revenue thresholds, a timely review of that company will be undertaken after it has been identified and its securities will be excluded as required.

The investment options may, from time to time, have a small level of unintended exposure. This could occur where there is a delay in data availability, an inability to exit an investment or as a result of indirect exposure through an externally managed investment. The investment options could have an exposure through the use of index options, futures, or exchange traded funds.

MLC-Platinum Global Fund

Investment management decisions for this investment option are made by Platinum Investment Management Limited ("Platinum").

The negative screen on Tobacco manufacturing outlined above also applies to the management of this investment option. With regards to tobacco, Platinum also applies a negative screen to exclude companies engaged in the distribution and/or retail sale of tobacco products where the revenue derived is 5% or more of a company's reported or estimated revenue; and companies engaged in the supply of tobacco-related products/services where the revenue derived is 5% or more of a company's reported or estimated revenue.

In addition, Platinum currently also applies screens against the following categories of companies:

- (a) Military weapons: companies engaged in the manufacture or sale of military weapons systems and/or integral, tailor-made components for these weapons; companies providing tailor-made products and/or services that support military weapons; companies that manufacture and sell small arms to military/law enforcement; and companies involved in the retail and/or distribution of assault weapons to military/law enforcement - in each case where the revenue derived from those activities is 25% or more of a company's reported or estimated revenue;
- (b) Pornography: companies involved in the production of adult entertainment and/or which own or operate adult entertainment establishments; and companies involved in the distribution of adult entertainment materials where the revenue derived is 5% or more of a company's reported or estimated revenue.

Screens are applied where a company is directly involved (by itself or a majority owned subsidiary) in a product or service outlined above. Platinum utilises reputable third party data vendors to screen companies according to the criteria outlined above. These vendors use company-reported revenue (where available) and estimates to determine revenue-based levels of involvement. In limited cases, Platinum may override the exclusion if, after further review and due diligence, Platinum is able to objectively substantiate that a company does not qualify for exclusion.

Platinum will give consideration to ESG issues to the extent that such issues impact their view of a company's inherent value. Consideration of ESG issues provides an expanded information set by which Platinum assesses the risks and opportunities facing companies.

Details on how ESG and ethical factors are considered by Platinum is outlined in their **Responsible Investing Policy**, available on their website at platinum.com.au

Things to consider before you invest

Investment techniques

Our investment experts and the investment managers may use different investment techniques that can change the value of an investment.

Some of the main investment techniques are explained below.

Derivatives

Derivatives may be used in any of the investment options.

Derivatives are contracts that have a value derived from another source such as an asset, market index or interest rate. There are many types of derivatives including swaps, options and futures. They are a common tool used to manage risk or improve returns.

Some derivatives allow investment managers to earn large returns from small movements in the underlying asset's price. However, they can lose large amounts if the price movement in the underlying asset is unfavourable.

Risks particular to derivatives include the risk that the value of a derivative may not move in line with the underlying asset, the risk that counterparties to the derivative may not be able to meet payment obligations and the risk that a particular derivative may be difficult or costly to trade.

Investment managers, including MLCI, have derivatives policies which outline how derivatives are managed. Information on our Derivatives Policy is available at mlc.com.au/derivativesforinvestments

Currency management

If an investment manager invests in assets in other countries, its returns in Australian dollars will be affected by movements in exchange rates (as well as changes in the value of the assets).

Our investment experts and investment managers may choose to protect Australian investors against movements in foreign currency. This is known as 'hedging'. Alternatively, they may choose to keep the assets exposed to foreign currency movements, or 'unhedged'.

Returns from exposure to foreign currency can increase diversification in an investment option.

Gearing

If gearing could cause a meaningful change in an investment option's value, we've made a note of it in the investment option's profile.

Gearing can be achieved by using loans (borrowing to invest), or through investing in certain derivatives, such as futures.

Gearing magnifies exposure to potential gains and losses of an investment. As a result, you can expect larger fluctuations (both up and down) in the value of your investment compared to the same investment which is not geared.

Investment managers can take different approaches to gearing. Some change the gearing level to suit different market conditions. Others maintain a target level of gearing.

It's important to understand the potential risks of gearing, as well as its potential benefits. When asset values are rising by more than the costs of gearing, the returns will generally be higher than if the investment wasn't geared. When asset values are falling, gearing can multiply the capital loss.

If the fall is dramatic there can be even more implications for geared investments. For example, where the lender requires the gearing level to be maintained below a predetermined limit, if asset values fall dramatically, the gearing level may rise above the limit, forcing assets to be sold when values may be continuing to fall.

In turn, this could lead to more assets having to be sold and more losses realised. Withdrawals (and applications) may be suspended in such circumstances, preventing you from accessing your investments at a time when values are continuing to fall.

Although this is an extreme example, significant market falls have occurred in the past. Recovering from such falls can take many years and the geared investment's unit price may not return to its previous high.

Other circumstances (such as the lender requiring the loan to be repaid for other reasons) may also prevent a geared investment from being managed as planned, leading to losses.

You need to be prepared for all types of environments and understand their impact on your geared investment.

Short selling

If short selling could cause a meaningful change in an investment option's value, we've made a note of it in the investment option's profile.

Short selling is used by an investment manager when they have a view that an asset's price will fall. The manager borrows the asset from a lender, usually a broker, and sells it with the intention of buying it back at a lower price. If all goes to plan, a profit is made. The key risk of short selling is that, if the price of the asset increases, the loss could be significant.

Understanding your investment options

The information below explains terms used in the profiles for each investment option in the **PDS**.

Terms	Explanation
Investment objective	<p>Describes what the investment option aims to achieve over a certain timeframe. Most investment options aim to produce returns that are comparable to a benchmark (refer Benchmark section below).</p> <p>The investment objective outlines whether returns used to judge an investment option's success include or exclude certain fees. When comparing performance against the investment objective 'before fees', the fees and costs (other than indirect costs) aren't deducted from the return.</p>
Benchmark	<p>Benchmarks are usually market indices that are publicly available. Shares are often benchmarked against a share market index and fixed income against a fixed income market index. Other benchmarks can be based on particular industries (eg mining), company size (eg small caps) or the wider market (eg S&P/ASX 300 or the MSCI All Country World Ex-Australia Index with Special Tax). Benchmarks for diversified investment options may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made up of a combination of market indices weighted according to the asset allocation (commonly known as composite benchmarks), or a single measure, such as inflation. A common index of inflation, which is the rise in the cost of living, is the Consumer Price Index (CPI), calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. <p>When comparing returns to a benchmark you should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the investment option's return is calculated before or after fees are deducted the period over which the return should be measured, and that an investment option is unlikely to achieve its objective in all market environments.
How the investment option is managed	Describes how the investment option is managed.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Suggests why you may be interested in investing in this particular investment option. Your own personal objectives and circumstances will also affect your decision.
Minimum suggested time to invest	Investment managers suggest minimum timeframes for each investment option. Investing for the minimum suggested time or longer improves your chances of achieving a positive return. However, investing for the minimum time doesn't guarantee a positive return outcome because every market cycle is different. Your personal circumstances should determine how long you hold an investment.
Asset allocation	<p>Asset allocations are displayed in different ways, reflecting how the investment option is managed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic asset allocations (also known as benchmark or long-term asset allocations) provide an indication for the investment option of the proportion invested in each asset class. Ranges indicate the minimum and maximum that may be allocated to an asset class. <p>Actual asset allocations aren't shown in this PDS as they constantly change due to movements in asset values, and activities such as buying and selling of assets by investment managers. As a result, actual asset allocations can move above and below the strategic asset allocation. While usually remaining within any ranges provided, actual asset allocations may temporarily move outside the ranges due to movements in asset values.</p> <p>Recent actual asset allocations are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p> <p>Strategic asset allocations and ranges may change from time-to-time. We'll notify you of any material updates.</p>
Risk measure	<p>We include the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20 year period to help you compare investment risk across the investment options offered. Because it's an estimate, the actual number of negative annual returns that occur in a 20 year period may be different. This estimation isn't a complete assessment of investment risk, for instance it doesn't:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> detail the size a negative return could be or the potential for a positive return to be less than an investor requires to meet their objectives capture the risk of the investment manager not meeting its investment objective, or take into account the impact of fees, which would increase the chance of a negative return. <p>Investors should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment.</p>

Investing in MLC investment options

When you're invested in an MLC investment option, your money is with Australia's most experienced multi-manager.

MLC Horizon investment options

The MLC Horizon investment options are actively managed investment options designed to deliver returns higher than their benchmarks, while reducing risk when our investment experts consider risks are too high.

Each MLC Horizon investment option has a different asset allocation which is expected to deliver a different level of volatility and return. You can choose the portfolio with the asset allocation that suits your investment needs.

And you'll always know where your money's invested because the investment option's mix of assets is managed within defined ranges.

MLC multi-manager sector investment options

You may decide to tailor your investment strategy using our sector investment options.

These investment options invest in one asset class and suit investors looking for a complete investment solution for that asset class.

Cash

We also offer the MLC Cash Fund as a cash investment option.

Approach to investing

For decades, our investment experts have been designing investment options using a multi-manager approach, to help investors achieve their goals.

The four key aspects of this investment approach are:

1. Investment option design

Our diversified investment options focus on one of the main drivers impacting investor outcomes – asset allocation.

Each asset class has its own return and risk characteristics. Money is allocated between asset classes based on the following investment beliefs. Our investment beliefs stem from our long experience in this way of investing:

- **Great culture is the foundation for great investing**

A culture that fosters debate; encourages fearless enquiry; values humility; and which rests on trust and collaboration is the basis of great investing.

Consistent with this, we embrace change, and new ways of thinking and investing, recognising that what has been effective in the past, may be less so into the future.

- **Active management can add value**

There are many factors that may lead to current market pricing not accurately reflecting the value of an asset to a long-term investor like us. This may include behavioural biases like overconfidence and herding (following the crowd), availability and access to information, and the fact that deep research and analysis can reveal the 'intrinsic value' of an asset which has been overlooked by other investors.

It's these market inefficiencies that present opportunities for skilled active management to add value, delivering stronger long-term returns than would be possible by investing in a passive manner.

- **Skilful diversification can deliver over the long-term**

Skilfully constructed multi-manager investment options made up of a wide breadth of asset classes, many assets within asset classes, risks, investment styles, and investments across many geographies maximises the odds of achieving strong long-term returns while managing risk.

Successful investing relies not just on strong performance in rising markets but also on preserving investors' capital in hostile markets. The combination of skilful diversification and active management is one of the best ways of achieving these dual objectives.

- **Intelligent risk taking is a must**

It's understood that some risks must be taken to achieve return objectives. However, not all risks are equal.

Our role as active managers is to assess the range of possible market outcomes and position investment options so that they maximise the chance of meeting clients' return expectations while minimising exposure to risks unsupported by high conviction.

- **The long-term matters but we remain agile**

Deeply held investment convictions, sound judgments gained from navigating multiple market cycles, and structures and incentives that reward patience and perseverance, support our long-term focus.

At the same time, we are very mindful of occasions when market events can, if overlooked, undermine returns. Our risk-aware investment approach alerts us to possible threats enabling us to position investment options to weather such market conditions.

2. Managing the investment options

Our investment options have different investment objectives. That's why our investment experts select a different mix of assets and investment managers for each.

The investment managers may be specialist in-house managers, external managers or a combination of both.

Our investment experts research hundreds of investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for our investment options.

They are then combined to complement each other.

This multi-manager approach helps to reduce risk and deliver more consistent returns.

You can find out about the investment managers at mlc.com.au/investmentmanagers

3. Ongoing review

To make sure our investment options are working hard for investors, our investment experts continuously review and actively manage them.

This includes adjusting the asset allocation, investment strategies and managers.

This may be because our investment experts' assessment of the future market environment has altered or because they've found new ways to balance return and risk in our investment options.

4. Implementation

We deliver better returns by avoiding unnecessary costs. Our investment experts help us do this by carefully managing cash flows and changes in our investment options.

Each investment option uses the aspects of this approach to investing that are relevant to it.

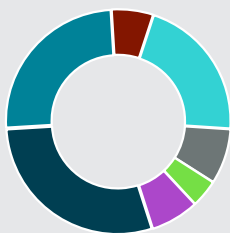
MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 2 Income Portfolio ARSN 087 940 592																															
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 3 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the investment option. This includes changing the investment option's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon2investments																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has a strong bias to defensive assets and some exposure to growth assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.• Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.• Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want an investment option that invests mainly in defensive assets• you want an investment option that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• preserving your investment is an important but not overriding concern.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 years																														
Asset allocation	<div><div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>22%</td><td>0-35%</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>45%</td><td>30-70%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives and other</td><td>4%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>3%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>6%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>11%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>9%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>70%</td><td>60-80%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>30%</td><td>20-40%</td></tr></tbody></table></div><p>Most global assets are hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p></div>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	22%	0-35%	Fixed income	45%	30-70%	Alternatives and other	4%	0-15%	Infrastructure	3%	0-15%	Property	6%	0-20%	Global shares	11%	0-25%	Australian shares	9%	0-25%	Defensive assets	70%	60-80%	Growth assets	30%	20-40%
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Australian shares	9%	0-25%																													
Defensive assets	70%	60-80%																													
Growth assets	30%	20-40%																													
Risk measure	Estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period																														
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>																														

MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio ARSN 097 221 077																															
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 5 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the investment option. This includes changing the investment option's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon3investments																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has an approximately equal exposure to growth and defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.• Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.• Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want some long-term capital growth and are seeking an investment option with similar weightings to defensive and growth assets• you want an investment option that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be moderate to large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years																														
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>• Cash</td><td>14%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>• Fixed income</td><td>33%</td><td>15-50%</td></tr><tr><td>• Alternatives and other</td><td>6%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Infrastructure</td><td>4%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>• Property</td><td>7%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Global shares</td><td>20%</td><td>5-35%</td></tr><tr><td>• Australian shares</td><td>16%</td><td>5-30%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>50%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>50%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	• Cash	14%	0-25%	• Fixed income	33%	15-50%	• Alternatives and other	6%	0-20%	• Infrastructure	4%	0-15%	• Property	7%	0-20%	• Global shares	20%	5-35%	• Australian shares	16%	5-30%	Defensive assets	50%	40-60%	Growth assets	50%	40-60%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges																													
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• Australian shares	16%	5-30%																													
Defensive assets	50%	40-60%																													
Growth assets	50%	40-60%																													
Risk measure	Estimate of 4 negative annual returns in any 20 year period																														
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price.</p> <p>However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>																														

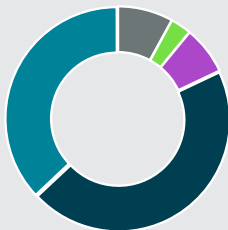
MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio ARSN 087 944 625																															
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 5 year periods</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the investment option. This includes changing the investment option's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon4investments																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has a strong bias to growth assets and some exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.• Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.• Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking an investment option that has a strong bias to growth assets• you want an investment option that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years																														
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>• Cash</td><td>6%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Fixed income</td><td>21%</td><td>5-40%</td></tr><tr><td>• Alternatives and other</td><td>8%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Infrastructure</td><td>4%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>• Property</td><td>7%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Global shares</td><td>29%</td><td>10-45%</td></tr><tr><td>• Australian shares</td><td>25%</td><td>10-40%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>29%</td><td>20-40%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>71%</td><td>60-80%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	• Cash	6%	0-20%	• Fixed income	21%	5-40%	• Alternatives and other	8%	0-20%	• Infrastructure	4%	0-15%	• Property	7%	0-20%	• Global shares	29%	10-45%	• Australian shares	25%	10-40%	Defensive assets	29%	20-40%	Growth assets	71%	60-80%
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Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price.</p> <p>However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>																														

MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio ARSN 087 944 438																															
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the investment option. This includes changing the investment option's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon5investments																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested predominantly in growth assets with a small exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.• Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.• Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking an investment option that invests predominantly in growth assets• you want an investment option that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years																														
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>• Cash</td><td>2%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>• Fixed income</td><td>10%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>• Alternatives and other</td><td>8%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Infrastructure</td><td>4%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>• Property</td><td>7%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Global shares</td><td>38%</td><td>25-55%</td></tr><tr><td>• Australian shares</td><td>31%</td><td>15-45%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>14%</td><td>5-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>86%</td><td>75-95%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	• Cash	2%	0-15%	• Fixed income	10%	0-25%	• Alternatives and other	8%	0-20%	• Infrastructure	4%	0-15%	• Property	7%	0-20%	• Global shares	38%	25-55%	• Australian shares	31%	15-45%	Defensive assets	14%	5-25%	Growth assets	86%	75-95%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges																													
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Risk measure	Estimate of 5 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period																														
Income distribution	Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.																														

MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio ARSN 097 220 945																												
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the Benchmark.</p>																											
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon6investments																											
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.• Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.• Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p>																											
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking an investment option that invests in growth assets (primarily shares)• you want an investment option that's diversified across growth assets, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.																											
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years																											
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>• Cash</td><td>0%</td><td>0-5%</td></tr><tr><td>• Alternatives and other</td><td>8%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Infrastructure</td><td>3%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>• Property</td><td>7%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>• Global shares</td><td>45%</td><td>30-60%</td></tr><tr><td>• Australian shares</td><td>37%</td><td>25-55%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>1%</td><td>0-10%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>99%</td><td>90-100%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	• Cash	0%	0-5%	• Alternatives and other	8%	0-20%	• Infrastructure	3%	0-15%	• Property	7%	0-20%	• Global shares	45%	30-60%	• Australian shares	37%	25-55%	Defensive assets	1%	0-10%	Growth assets	99%	90-100%
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• Cash	0%	0-5%																										
• Alternatives and other	8%	0-20%																										
• Infrastructure	3%	0-15%																										
• Property	7%	0-20%																										
• Global shares	45%	30-60%																										
• Australian shares	37%	25-55%																										
Defensive assets	1%	0-10%																										
Growth assets	99%	90-100%																										
Risk measure	Estimate of 5 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period																											
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>																											

MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio ARSN 102 215 725	
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the Benchmark.</p>
Benchmark	The Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon7investments
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the investment option's returns. The investment option's allocation to investment markets and gearing level are shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below. • Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies. • Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the investment option. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The investment option uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier.</p> <p>How the gearing is managed</p> <p>The investment option has a target gearing level of 30%. This means for every \$1,000 you have invested, the investment option targets borrowings of \$300. The actual gearing level changes every day as a result of market movements. That's why the investment option's actual gearing level is monitored against its target and the borrowings are regularly moved back to the target level. To maintain the target gearing level, the borrowings may need to be adjusted as well as assets bought and sold. This increased trading will incur transaction costs and realise taxable gains and losses. The actual gearing level may move significantly away from the target, without prior notice to you, for reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant market volatility • legislative changes • accessing borrowings, including any lender imposed requirement to repay borrowings, and • changes to gearing costs. <p>Recent gearing levels are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to gear an investment option that's diversified across growth assets (primarily shares), investment managers, and securities • you want to gear an investment option but don't want the burden of obtaining and managing your own loan • you want long-term capital growth • you expect growth in the assets' value to exceed the costs of gearing, and • you're comfortable with the risks of gearing including extra volatility and increased risk of capital loss.
Minimum suggested time to invest	8 years

MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio				
Asset allocation		Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges
		• Alternatives and other	7%	0-20%
		• Infrastructure	3%	0-15%
		• Property	3%	0-15%
		• Global shares	67%	50-85%
		• Australian shares	50%	35-65%
		Defensive assets	0%	0-10%
		Growth assets	130%	120-135%
		• Gearing*	(30%)	(20-35%)
		*If asset values fall dramatically (such as in unusually adverse market conditions), the investment option's gearing level may rise above 30%.		
Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool				
Risk measure	Estimate of 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period			
Income distribution	Generally calculated on the last day of May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.			

MLC asset class funds

	MLC Property Securities Fund ARSN 087 944 652	MLC Australian Share Fund ARSN 087 945 293										
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.	Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.										
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Total Return Index	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index										
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund invests primarily in Australian property securities, including listed Real Estate Investment Trusts and companies, across most major listed property sectors. A mix of active, index, and other investment manager approaches may be used to achieve the fund's objective.</p> <p>The fund doesn't invest in direct property, but may have some exposure to property securities listed outside Australia from time to time.</p> <p>Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.</p>	<p>The fund invests primarily in companies listed (or expected to be listed) on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges), and is typically diversified across major listed industry groups. It may have a small exposure to companies listed outside of Australia from time to time.</p>										
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want to invest in an actively managed listed property investment option• you want diversification across listed property sectors and securities in Australia, and some listed global property exposures• you want income and long-term growth in the value of your investment, and• you understand that there can be fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want to invest in an actively managed Australian share investment option that's diversified across investment managers, industries and companies• you want long-term growth in the value of your investment and some income, and• you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment.										
Risk measure	Estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period	Estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period										
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years	7 years										
Asset allocation	<table><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Ranges</th></tr><tr><td>Australian listed property securities</td><td>85–100%</td></tr><tr><td>Global listed property securities</td><td>0–15%</td></tr></table>	Asset class	Ranges	Australian listed property securities	85–100%	Global listed property securities	0–15%	<table><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Australian shares	100%
Asset class	Ranges											
Australian listed property securities	85–100%											
Global listed property securities	0–15%											
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation											
Australian shares	100%											
Income distribution	Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.	Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.										

MLC asset class funds

	MLC IncomeBuilder™ ARSN 087 944 287	
Investment objective	Aims to provide an income stream (excluding capital gains) that grows each year, by investing primarily in Australian shares.	
Benchmark	You can assess performance based on the annual growth in dividends received from the underlying companies.	
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund invests primarily in listed Australian companies that have the potential to provide future sustainable or growing dividends.</p> <p>The fund is expected to generate tax-efficient returns by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally investing in companies expected to have high franking levels relative to the broad market, and where possible, efficiently managing the realisation of capital gains as well as other transaction and trading costs. <p>The fund is expected to provide returns consistent with investing in a broad range of Australian companies.</p> <p>The fund invests in companies that are listed, or are expected to be listed, on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges). It may have a small exposure to companies listed outside of Australia from time to time.</p> <p>Exchange traded futures and options may be used from time to time, to efficiently manage cashflows.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you want to invest in shares in Australian companies that are expected to deliver a tax-efficient dividend stream over time that is sustainable or growing, and you understand that there can be fluctuations in income and the value of your investment. 	
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Risk measure	Estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period	
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days.</p> <p>The May distribution will be paid in two parts. The first part includes all income such as dividends, interest and non-assessable amounts. You may request to have it paid to your bank account or as additional units. The second part of the distribution is the net taxable realised gains accumulated by the fund. This is only paid as additional units.</p> <p>Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price.</p> <p>However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>	

MLC asset class funds

MLC Australian Share Index Fund ARSN 087 939 919					
Investment objective	Aims to match the return of the Benchmark, before taking into account fees and expenses.				
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index				
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund will hold most of the securities in the Benchmark, allowing for individual security weightings to vary marginally from the Benchmark.</p> <p>The fund is typically diversified across major listed industry groups.</p> <p>The fund may invest in securities that have been, or are expected to be, included in the Benchmark.</p>				
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want an investment option that invests predominantly in listed Australian shares and produces similar returns to the Benchmark • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment and some income, and • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment. 				
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th></tr> <tr> <td>Australian shares</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Australian shares	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Australian shares	100%				
Risk measure	Estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period				
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of August, November, February and May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price.</p> <p>However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>				

MLC asset class funds

	MLC Global Share Fund ARSN 087 943 682	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 7 year periods.	
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Ex-Australia Index with Special Tax (unhedged in AUD)	
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in companies listed (or expected to be listed) on share markets anywhere around the world, and is typically diversified across major listed industry groups. Foreign currency exposures will generally not be hedged to the Australian dollar.	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to invest in an actively managed global share investment option that's diversified across investment managers, countries (developed and emerging), industries and companies • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in income and the value of your investment, and • you're comfortable having foreign currency exposure. 	
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years	
Asset allocation	Asset class Global shares	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Risk measure	Estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period	
Income distribution	<p>Generally calculated on the last day of May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price.</p> <p>However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.</p>	

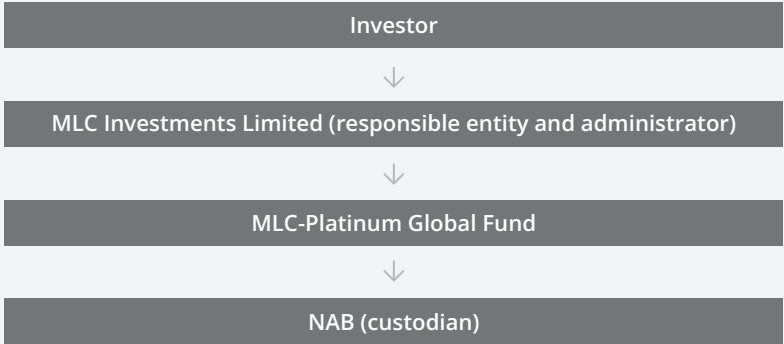
MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund ARSN 087 940 065 <small>(only for existing investors in this fund)</small>	
Investment objective	Aims to provide capital growth over the long-term through searching out undervalued listed investments around the world.
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Net Index (\$A).
Valuation of assets	The valuation of assets is provided by the custodian, NAB. The assets are valued using the latest available market values from independent data providers and administrators.
Periodic reporting	We provide monthly performance and annual reports for the MLC-Platinum Global Fund which are available on mlc.com.au
Investment strategy	<p>The fund primarily invests in listed securities. The fund will ideally consist of 70 to 140 securities that the investment manager, Platinum Investment Management Limited trading as Platinum Asset Management (Platinum), believes to be undervalued by the market. Cash may be held when undervalued securities cannot be found. Platinum may short sell indices that it considers overvalued. Platinum doesn't engage in short selling of securities.</p> <p>Platinum may use derivatives for risk management purposes to protect the fund from either being invested or uninvested, and to take opportunities to increase returns (eg to gain access to markets not readily available to foreign investors, to build a position in selected companies or issues of securities as a short-term strategy to be reversed when physical positions are purchased, and to create short index positions).</p> <p>The fund's currency exposure is actively managed.</p> <p>This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this fund is available on the Fund Profile Tool on mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p> <p>Investment returns</p> <p>In Platinum's opinion, investing in a broad range of companies whose business and growth prospects are being inappropriately valued by the market provides a foundation for long-term investment returns.</p> <p>Investment return assumptions</p> <p>Investing in the shares of a company is a claim on the underlying profits of a company's business. In simple terms, investment returns are determined by amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initial valuation • subsequent performance of the business, and • valuation of the company at the end of the period. <p>The assessment of a company's future prospects is a very significant and challenging part of the day-to-day process of investing. Not only do general economic conditions play a part, but issues such as the behaviour of competitors, technological change, government regulation and management decisions all have a bearing on the future outcomes for a company. Also understanding the future valuation that a company will attract is no simple task as often this can change quite dramatically with changes in growth rates of earnings.</p> <p>Diversification guidelines and limits</p> <p>The fund will have a minimum 65% net equity exposure.</p> <p>Risks of strategy</p> <p>You could lose money by investing in the fund and the fund could underperform other investments. Performance may differ significantly from industry benchmarks such as indices issued by MSCI. You should expect the fund's unit price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund's performance could be affected by:</p> <p>Investment manager risk: The fund's performance depends on the expertise and investment decisions of Platinum. Platinum's opinion about the intrinsic worth of a company or security may be incorrect, the fund's investment objective may not be achieved and the market may continue to undervalue the securities held by the fund.</p> <p>Market risk: Security prices may decline over short or extended periods due to general market conditions, including but not limited to, inflation, foreign currency fluctuations and interest rates.</p>

MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund ARSN 087 940 065 (only for existing investors in this fund)			
	<p>Portfolio asset risk: Investments in equity and equity related securities generally have greater price volatility risk than debt securities. The value of securities held in a fund may decline because of the quality of a company's management, financial condition, operations and the general health of the sector in which the company operates. Share markets can experience exceptionally high levels of volatility affecting the value of the securities traded in those markets.</p> <p>Derivative risk: Investments in derivatives may cause losses associated with changes in market conditions, such as fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices or exchange rates and, changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset. Derivative transactions may be highly volatile and can create investment leverage, which could cause the fund to lose more than the amount of assets initially contributed to the transaction. As Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives are customised instruments, the fund may be unable to liquidate the derivate contract at a fair market price within a reasonable timeframe. The OTC counterparty may be unable or unwilling to make the required delivery of the security or make the required payments.</p> <p>Short selling risk: Short selling can be seen as a form of leverage and may magnify the gains and losses achieved in the fund. While short selling may be used to manage certain risk exposure in the fund, it may also have a significantly increased adverse impact on its return. Losses resulting from a short position may exceed the amount initially.</p> <p>Currency risk: Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars may cause losses resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. Platinum may not hedge or any hedging strategies employed may not be successful.</p> <p>Foreign issuer risk: Investments in foreign companies may decline in value because of sovereign, political, economic or market instability; the absence of accurate information about the companies; risks of unfavourable government actions such as expropriation and nationalisation. Such securities may be less liquid, more volatile, and harder to value. In times of market disruptions (including but not limited to market closures), security prices may be delayed or unavailable. Some countries may have different legal systems, taxation regimes, auditing and accounting standards with less governmental regulation and transparency. These risks may be higher when investing in emerging markets.</p> <p>Liquidity risk: The fund may not be able to purchase or sell a security in a timely manner or at desired prices or achieve its desired weighting in a security.</p> <p>Counterparty risk: This is the risk of loss resulting from a counterparty not meeting its obligations due to a dispute over terms, or the insolvency, financial distress or bankruptcy of a counterparty used by Platinum.</p> <p>Global pandemic risk: Health pandemics could significantly affect the industries the fund invests in, as well as the normal operations of financial markets and the operation of Platinum's counterparties.</p> <p>General regulatory and tax risk: This is the risk that a government or regulator may introduce regulatory and/or tax changes, or a court makes a decision regarding the interpretation of the law, which affects the value of a fund's assets or the tax treatment of a fund and its investors. These changes are monitored by Platinum and action is taken, where appropriate, to facilitate the achievement of the investment objectives of the fund. However, Platinum may not always be in a position to take such action.</p> <p>Risk management strategy Platinum has a Risk Management Policy which is based on the relevant Australian/New Zealand Risk Management Standards, ASIC and Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations incorporating a structured approach to managing and reviewing risk.</p> <p>Platinum may use derivatives for risk management purposes.</p> <p>Platinum manages risk associated with currency exposure through the use of hedging devices (eg foreign exchange forwards, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and currency options) and cash foreign exchange trades.</p>		
	Investment manager		
	The Investment Manager is Platinum Investment Management Limited trading as Platinum Asset Management (Platinum) which is based in Australia.		
	Portfolio manager	Qualifications	Investment management experience
	Clay Smolinski	BCom	19 years, 19 years with Platinum

MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund ARSN 087 940 065 <small>(only for existing investors in this fund)</small>	
	<p>The portfolio manager has stock research responsibilities and has ultimate responsibility for the MLC-Platinum Global Fund's portfolio construction. The investment personnel spends as much time as is required to accomplish the investment objectives of the fund.</p> <p>Please visit https://www.platinum.com.au/our-team to know more about the team.</p> <p>There have been no adverse regulatory findings against any of the portfolio managers of Platinum.</p> <p>We have appointed Platinum under an Investment Management Agreement. We can terminate Platinum at any time by giving them 12 months' notice, subject to our belief that such action is in investors' best interests. This appointment is on an arm's length basis and this agreement includes no unusual or materially onerous terms.</p>
Fund structure	<p>The MLC-Platinum Global Fund is a managed investment scheme registered with ASIC. MLC Investments Limited is the responsible entity, administrator and issuer of units in the MLC-Platinum Global Fund. We are responsible for ensuring that the MLC-Platinum Global Fund is operated in accordance with the constitution and the Corporations Act 2001.</p> <p>As the responsible entity, we outsource a number of tasks associated with the operation of the MLC-Platinum Global Fund. These arrangements are documented in agreements which describe the terms on which services will be provided.</p> <p>We regularly monitor the provision of services by all relevant parties to ensure compliance with these arrangements.</p> <p>Flow of investment money</p>  <pre> graph TD A[Investor] --> B[MLC Investments Limited (responsible entity and administrator)] B --> C[MLC-Platinum Global Fund] C --> D[NAB (custodian)] </pre>
Key Service providers for the MLC-Platinum Global Fund in addition to the Investment Manager	<p>The custodian</p> <p>NAB is the custodian of the MLC-Platinum Global Fund. The custodian's role is to perform services such as holding the assets of the fund, providing asset valuations reporting on the MLC-Platinum Global Fund's assets. The custodian does not issue interests in, or guarantee the performance of the MLC-Platinum Global Fund.</p> <p>We may terminate the custody agreement with NAB at any time by providing not less than 120 days' written notice.</p> <p>The custodian has no supervisory role in relation to the operation of the MLC-Platinum Global Fund and is not responsible for protecting your interests. The custodian has no liability or responsibility to you for any act done or omission made in accordance with the terms of the custody agreement. The custodian makes no statement in this PDS and has not authorised or caused the issue of it.</p> <p>The auditor</p> <p>KPMG is the auditor.</p> <p>Fees paid to related companies</p> <p>We use the services of related companies where it makes good business sense to do so and will benefit our customers.</p> <p>Amounts paid for these services are always negotiated on an arm's length basis.</p> <p>Appointments of these companies are made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant policies for management of conflicts of interest.</p>

MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund ARSN 087 940 065 <small>(only for existing investors in this fund)</small>							
	<p>MLC Asset Management</p> <p>MLC Asset Management has been appointed to provide portfolio administration and advice to us, which includes monitoring of Platinum as the investment manager of the fund.</p> <p>Location of service providers</p> <p>MLC Asset Management, Platinum, the responsible entity, the custodian and the auditor are all based in Australia.</p> <p>Unit holder's liability</p> <p>We own the assets on behalf of the investors. The Fund's constitution limits unitholder's liability to their investment in the MLC-Platinum Global Fund. However, we cannot give an absolute assurance that your liability to the MLC-Platinum Global Fund or any of its creditors is limited in all circumstances, as the issue has not been finally determined by a superior court.</p>						
Valuation, location and custody of assets	<p>Valuation Policy</p> <p>The valuation of the assets is provided by NAB in accordance with our Asset Valuation Policy (Valuation Policy) and the custody agreement between us and NAB. We ensure that all asset valuations are determined in accordance with this product disclosure statement, the Fund's constitution, relevant legislation, and the directives of the Valuation Policy.</p> <p>Asset allocation types and ranges</p> <p>The MLC-Platinum Global Fund invests in international listed equities (Global Shares) in developing and emerging markets and may also hold a tactical allocation of cash from time to time.</p> <p>The asset allocation ranges are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Global shares</td><td>65-100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash</td><td>0-35%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Derivatives</td><td>0-35%</td></tr> </table> <p>The MLC-Platinum Global Fund invests in companies across the globe including emerging markets and frontier markets. This information is provided in the quarterly report mailed to investors in the fund. Generally, the MLC-Platinum Global Fund will very seldom invest more than 5% of its total Net Asset Value (NAV) in the securities of a single issuer.</p> <p>The geographical location of invested positions in the MLC-Platinum Global Fund are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe • North America • Asia • Japan • South America • Australia <p>These may vary from time to time without prior notice to you.</p>	Global shares	65-100%	Cash	0-35%	Derivatives	0-35%
Global shares	65-100%						
Cash	0-35%						
Derivatives	0-35%						
Liquidity	<p>The MLC-Platinum Global Fund primarily invests in global shares. It may make investments in companies that may not be readily liquidated within 10 days, at the desired price or at the value ascribed to that asset in calculating its most recent NAV.</p> <p>In addition to the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fund's total market exposure to any one company or trust cannot exceed 5% of the market capitalisation of that company or trust, and • the market value of securities held or sub-underwritten in any one company or trust at the time of purchase is not to exceed 10% of the market value of the MLC-Platinum Global Fund. 						
Leverage	<p>The MLC-Platinum Global Fund does not use leverage, other than what is disclosed in the derivatives and short selling sections below.</p>						
Derivatives	<p>Platinum may use derivatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for risk management purposes, 						

MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund
ARSN 087 940 065
(only for existing investors in this fund)

- to take opportunities to increase returns,
- to manage currency exposures,
- to establish positions in securities that may otherwise not be readily available (e.g. to gain access to particular stock markets where foreign investors face restrictions), and
- to aid in the management of fund cash flows (eg some stock markets require pre-funding of stock purchases that may be avoided through the use of derivatives).

Types of derivatives used

Platinum currently uses the following derivatives: futures, options, swaps (currency and equity), credit default swaps, Foreign exchange forwards and related instruments. Platinum uses both OTC and exchange traded derivatives (ie those traded on a registered derivatives exchange).

Criteria for engaging derivative counterparties

OTC derivative transactions may only be entered into with counterparties that we have approved. Consideration is given to the financial position and credit rating of the counterparty. Counterparties are engaged through standard market contracts such as ISDA Master Agreements. Trading OTC derivatives generally requires the lodgement of collateral (also known as 'credit support', such as a margin or guarantee) with the counterparty. This gives rise to counterparty risk. Financial transactions that are conducted via the OTC market generally carry greater counterparty risk than securities traded on a recognised exchange (where the other party to the transaction is the exchange's clearing house).

MLC asset class funds

MLC-Platinum Global Fund ARSN 087 940 065 (only for existing investors in this fund)																																		
Short selling	Platinum may engage in short selling of indices but does not engage in short selling of securities.																																	
	Rationale																																	
	The rationale behind short selling is to profit from a fall in the price of a particular index.																																	
	Risks																																	
	In taking a short position, Platinum expects the asset to depreciate although there is a risk that the asset could appreciate. Unlike a long security, losses can exceed the amount initially invested.																																	
	Risk management																																	
	The risks associated with short selling are managed in the same way as the risks associated with holding a long security, that is, thorough research, daily reporting and ongoing monitoring of positions held.																																	
	Short selling example (loss)																																	
	Platinum short sells via a futures contract 1,000 contracts of ABC index @ \$100 and closes the position when the contract price rises to \$120 by entering into an equal and opposite trade.																																	
	<table><tr><th>Trade</th><th>No of contracts</th><th>Contract price (\$)</th><th>Multiplier</th><th>Total income/ cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Opening sell</td><td>1,000</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Borrowing cost and brokerage</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(200)</td></tr><tr><td>Interest receivable</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>Closing buy</td><td>1,000</td><td>120</td><td>10</td><td>(1,200,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Loss</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>199,950</td></tr></table>				Trade	No of contracts	Contract price (\$)	Multiplier	Total income/ cost (\$)	Opening sell	1,000	100	10	1,000,000	Borrowing cost and brokerage				(200)	Interest receivable				250	Closing buy	1,000	120	10	(1,200,000)	Loss				199,950
Trade	No of contracts	Contract price (\$)	Multiplier	Total income/ cost (\$)																														
Opening sell	1,000	100	10	1,000,000																														
Borrowing cost and brokerage				(200)																														
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Loss				199,950																														
	Short selling example (profit)																																	
	Platinum short sells via a futures contract 1,000 contracts of ABC index @ \$100 and closes the position when the contract price falls to \$80.																																	
	<table><tr><th>Trade</th><th>No of contracts</th><th>Contract price (\$)</th><th>Multiplier</th><th>Total income/cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Opening sell</td><td>1,000</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Borrowing cost and brokerage</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(200)</td></tr><tr><td>Interest receivable</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>Closing buy</td><td>1,000</td><td>80</td><td>10</td><td>(800,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Profit</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>200,050</td></tr></table>				Trade	No of contracts	Contract price (\$)	Multiplier	Total income/cost (\$)	Opening sell	1,000	100	10	1,000,000	Borrowing cost and brokerage				(200)	Interest receivable				250	Closing buy	1,000	80	10	(800,000)	Profit				200,050
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	Interest receivable				250																													
	Closing buy	1,000	80	10	(800,000)																													
	Profit				200,050																													
	Withdrawals	All complete withdrawal requests received before we close off processing for the day (generally 3 pm Sydney time) will usually be processed using the unit price for that business day (which is calculated as at the end of the day). See the section under 'Additional information you need to know' for more information on accessing your money and buying and selling investments.																																
Risk measure	Estimate of 5 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period																																	
Income distribution	Generally calculated on the last day of May and paid within 14 days. Our current practice is to generally distribute all of the net taxable income of the fund to investors for each financial year (including any net capital gains and net gains on currency management). While the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), we have the discretion to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) and if we do so, the accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. However, we intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for financial each year. We'll notify you if this changes.																																	

Cash

	MLC Cash Fund ARSN 087 940 467	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark (before fees) over 1 year periods.	
Benchmark	Reserve Bank of Australia Cash Rate Target	
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in deposits with banks (100% National Australia Bank as at 1 October 2024) and may also invest in other comparable high quality securities. MLC Investments Limited guarantees the value of your investment in the MLC Cash Fund.	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in a low risk cash portfolio.	
Minimum suggested time to invest	No minimum	
Asset allocation	Asset class Cash	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Risk measure	Estimate of less than 1 negative annual return in any 20 year period	
Income distribution	Income is generally calculated daily and is paid within 14 days of the last day of August, November, February and May.	

Additional information you need to know

If you're investing through MLC MasterKey Investment Service, MLC MasterKey Investment Service Fundamentals or any other Investor Directed Portfolio Service, you'll need to read your corresponding Financial Services Guide or IDPS guide for transaction information.

Eligibility

This offer is made in Australia in line with Australian laws and will be regulated by these laws.

You or your financial adviser may give us instructions, directions, or requests for the investment options to be acquired, only if you hold an existing account.

Additional restrictions apply to investments in MLC-Platinum Global Fund. Please refer to page 29 for details.

Receiving distribution income

Distributions are generally calculated based on the investment option's net income at the end of the distribution period divided by the number of units on issue.

Most investment options will generally distribute income throughout the year.

You can manage this income by:

- reinvesting it in the same investment option
- investing in the MLC Cash Fund (only available if you are invested in a MLC investment option), or
- having it paid into your bank account.

Distributions paid are based on the number of units you hold at the end of a distribution period, except for the MLC Cash Fund where distributions paid are also based on the time spent in the investment option.

We have the ability to accumulate income (instead of distributing all of the income) where the fund is an Attributed Managed Investment Trust (**AMIT**) (see further under 'AMIT Regime' section). The accumulated income will be reflected in the unit price. We currently intend to continue to distribute all of the income for the year for the relevant investment options. We'll notify you if this changes.

Investing in the investment options may result in a different income and tax outcome to investing in assets directly. For example, as an investor in the investment options your returns may be impacted by other investors' investment applications and withdrawals, which require the investment options to buy and sell assets.

Adding to your account

If you already have an investment in the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust or through an Investor Directed Portfolio Service you can add or change your investments, however some restrictions may apply.

You can make one-off investments by BPAY®, direct debit, or cheque.

You can also set up a Regular Investment Facility for monthly investments from your bank account.

We can only process additional investments when we receive all required information. Please note we have discretion to accept or reject applications (or accept in part only), for example if we do not have all required information or if an investment would not meet the designated minimum amount. Money for investments that can't be processed will be held in trust for up to 30 days (while awaiting outstanding requirements) before it is returned to you. Any interest earned during this time will be kept by us.

As adding to your account involves buying investments, please also refer to the 'Buying and selling investments' section.

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Accessing your money

You can request a partial or full withdrawal from your account at any time.

You can also set up a Regular Withdrawal Facility for monthly payments to your bank account.

Please note we will be unable to accept or satisfy withdrawal requests (including Regular Withdrawal Facilities) if the applicable investment option becomes illiquid (as defined under the Corporations Act).

As withdrawing from your account involves selling investments, please also refer to the 'Buying and selling investments' section.

You can elect to increase your regular investment or withdrawal facility annually at either a rate of 1% to 5% or 10% per annum.

Switching

A switch is a withdrawal from one investment option and an investment in one or more other investment options.

If you hold a direct investment in any MLC investment option you can switch to another MLC investment option.

Before you switch, please make sure you have the latest copy of this Product Disclosure Statement available at mlc.com.au or you can request a paper copy by calling us.

Buying and selling investments

Usually, if you're buying or selling units, we'll process your request on the same day.

We may refuse or vary the terms for processing a request in certain circumstances, for example when:

- there are liquidity issues in the investment option
- we suspend transactions
- the instruction is incomplete
- there are system outages, or
- we may need to contact you to confirm your identity and some of your details to protect your account.

The consequences are that there are times when your instruction may not be able to be actioned. The unit prices for a withdrawal will be those effective at the time that units are actually redeemed.

We may also change our processes and procedures.

Business Days

Business days are generally days on which banks are open for business in Sydney (except Saturday, Sunday and public or bank holidays).

All complete transaction requests received before we close off processing for the day (generally 3pm AEST/AEDT) will usually be processed using the unit price for that business day (which is calculated as at the end of the day).

Additional information you need to know

Resolving Complaints

We value your feedback and we're committed to resolving any concerns you may have. If you have a complaint, our service representatives can usually resolve it quickly over the phone on **132 652**.

If you'd prefer to put your complaint in writing, you can email or send a letter using the contact details below.

Email: complaints@mlc.com.au
In writing: The Complaints Resolution Manager
GPO Box 4341
Melbourne, VIC 3001

An assigned case manager will conduct a fair review and provide you with a full response in writing.

Further Help – The Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)

If you don't receive a response to your complaint within 30 days or if you're not satisfied with our response to your claim, you may be able to lodge a complaint with AFCA.

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

Website: afca.org.au
Email: info@afca.org.au
Phone: 1800 931 678
In writing: Australian Financial Complaints Authority
GPO Box 3
Melbourne, VIC 3001

Time limits may apply to complaints to AFCA so you should act promptly or otherwise read the AFCA website to find out if or when the time limit relevant to your circumstances ends.

If you're invested via an IDPS you should contact your IDPS operator about any complaint you may have.

Units and unit prices

When money is paid into your account, units are allocated to your account and when money is paid out, units are deducted from your account.

The value of your account is based on:

- the number of units in your chosen investment option, and
- the prices of those units.

The overall value of your account will change according to the unit prices and the number of units you hold.

We calculate the unit prices as at the end of each business day and use robust unit pricing practice to do this.

Each unit price will reflect the performance of the underlying assets, income earned, fees, expenses and taxes paid and payable.

The performance of the underlying assets is influenced by movements in investment markets such as local and overseas share markets, bond and property markets.

If you'd like a copy of our unit pricing policy, please call us. Our unit pricing philosophy is available at mlc.com.au/unitpricing

Unitholders' liability

The investment options' underlying assets are owned by us on behalf of investors. The investment options' constitutions limit unitholders' liability to their investment in the investment option.

Can you change your mind?

Because the investment options are only available to existing investors of the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust and indirect investors, the right to 'cool off' doesn't apply.

Notice to indirect investors

Investors accessing any of the investment options indirectly (for example, through an IDPS) may use this PDS for that purpose. If you wish to make, withdraw or transfer to another person you will have to direct the operator of the IDPS to do so on your behalf.

Withdrawal notices received from the operator of the IDPS will be processed in the manner described in this PDS. The time taken to process applications and withdrawals may vary due to the processing requirements of the operator of the IDPS.

Please refer to the applicable disclosure document or the product guides.

Such indirect investors do not acquire the rights of a unitholder of the investment option(s). Rather, it is the operator or custodian of the IDPS that acquires the rights of the unitholder in a Trust. Therefore, indirect investors do not receive income distributions or reports directly from us, do not have the right to attend meetings of unitholders, do not have the right to vote in meetings and do not have cooling off rights.

The rights of indirect investors are set out in the disclosure document for the IDPS.

When investing through an IDPS, enquiries should be made directly to the operator of the IDPS.

Privacy Information

Any personal information we collect about you (including sensitive information, where authorised and required) will be handled in accordance with our privacy policy. The privacy policy outlines how we manage your personal information and how you may

complain about a breach of your privacy. To obtain a copy of our privacy policy, please visit mlc.com.au/privacy

We generally collect your personal information from the application form and associated documents you complete to become a member, or from your employer as part of their default superannuation arrangement. We collect this information to open and operate your account, and for other related purposes (e.g. providing you with financial advice). Your personal information may also be used to provide you with information about other products and services that may be of interest to you (unless you elect to not receive marketing communications). If all requested information is not provided, we may be unable to process your application or administer your account accurately. In order to verify you for anti-money laundering requirements, we may also solicit personal information about you from reliable verification service providers.

To provide you with this product, we may disclose your information to our related bodies corporate or external parties, including your financial adviser (if relevant), your employer, banks or other financial institutions, medical professionals, insurers, legal or accounting firms, auditors, mail houses or when required or authorised to do so by law. We may also disclose your personal information to recipients located outside of Australia. Any overseas disclosure does not affect our commitment to safeguarding your personal information and we will take reasonable steps to ensure any overseas recipient complies with Australian privacy law. You can find current details about any likely overseas disclosure of your personal information in our privacy policy.

Information we may need from you

We're required to know who you are and may ask you to provide information and documents to verify your identity or get a better understanding about you, your related parties and your transactions. You'll need to provide this in the timeframe requested. If we're concerned that processing a request may cause us to breach our legal obligations (such as anti-money laundering and sanctions), we may delay or refuse your request, restrict access to funds or close your account (where permissible under any applicable law).

Additional information you need to know

Tax considerations

Investing in a managed investment scheme is likely to have tax consequences for you. The unit price of units issued before a distribution will include income accumulated in the investment option. The income that has been accumulating will generally be distributed. You may potentially have taxation liabilities on that income. Depending on an investor's circumstances, a revenue or capital gain or loss may arise when units in the investment option are sold, switched or redeemed. Because this PDS is not a tax guide and tax laws are complex and change from time to time, we strongly recommend that you obtain professional tax advice in relation to your own personal circumstances. This applies whether you are an Australian resident or a non-resident for tax purposes.

As tax is complex, we recommend that you contact your registered tax agent or the Australian Tax Office at **ato.gov.au**

AMIT Regime

We have elected for the AMIT regime to apply to the funds from the 2017/18 financial year and later years of income. The AMIT regime is designed to provide greater flexibility for managed funds and fairness for their investors.

Under the AMIT regime, investors are taxed on income that is attributed to them on a 'fair and reasonable basis' for each financial year.

Under the AMIT regime it's not necessary for a fund to distribute all its income (including capital gains) to ensure that the fund doesn't pay tax. Instead, we have the discretion to accumulate income¹ in the fund and it would be reflected in the unit price. Taxable income is attributed to investors, even if a fund doesn't distribute its income.

However, we intend to continue our current practice of distributing all of a fund's income (including any capital gains)

to our investors each financial year. We'll notify you if this changes.

The details of the taxable income attributed to you will be set out in an AMIT Member Annual Statement (AMMA Statement), which will contain all necessary tax information. The tax payable (if any) depends on your individual tax profile and applicable tax rate.

If you disagree with our attribution of taxable income, you can object to the Commissioner of Taxation. If you decide to take this course, it is important that you obtain professional tax and legal advice. The Constitution of each Trust provides for you to give us notice before making an objection, so please do so and we'll work with you to try to resolve the issue.

Keeping you informed

We'll provide you with the following information so you can stay informed about your investments and any material changes that may arise:

- quarterly statements of your account with details of investments held and transactions made over the reporting period as well as distribution details and performance information
- an AMMA Statement, which will provide details of the share of income distributed or attributed to you, as applicable, during the financial year to assist you in completing your tax return
- confirmation of any one-off investment, switch or withdrawal transactions you make on your account
- an Annual Financial Report containing the financial statements for the investment options, and
- information in relation to any material changes to MLC MasterKey Unit Trust or the investment options.

We may provide this information to you by mail, email or by making the information available at **mlc.com.au**. We'll let you know when information about your account has been made available online. If you prefer to receive updates about your account by mail, please let us know.

mlc.com.au allows you to update your account details and track your investments online

Continuous disclosure obligations

Each investment option is a disclosing entity (as defined under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)) and is subject to regular reporting and continuous disclosure obligations. Copies of documents lodged with ASIC may be obtained from, or inspected at, an ASIC office. You can also call us on **132 652** to obtain copies of the following documents free of charge:

- the most recent annual financial report lodged with ASIC for the investment option
- any half-year financial reports for the investment option lodged with ASIC after the lodgement of the annual financial report but before the date of the PDS, and
- any continuous disclosure notices given by the investment option after the lodgement of the annual financial report but before the date of the PDS.

Any new continuous disclosure notices in relation to the investment options will be made available on our website at **mlc.com.au/investment-news** in accordance with ASIC's good practice guidance on website disclosure. Please visit this webpage regularly to ensure you have all material information in relation to the investment options.

¹Does not apply to the MLC Cash Fund.

Fees and other costs

If you have a MLC MasterKey Investment Service account, MLC MasterKey Investment Service Fundamentals account, or (or any other Investor Directed Portfolio Service) account, you'll also need to refer to the corresponding Financial Services Guide or IDPS Guide.

If you're investing in the MLC MasterKey Unit Trust through an Investor Direct Portfolio Service (IDPS), you'll only be charged management costs of each investment option once if these fees are also disclosed in the Financial Services Guide or IDPS Guide.

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 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)** Moneysmart website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a managed funds fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the managed investment scheme as a whole.

Taxes are set out in another part of this document.

You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

Fees and costs for particular investment options are set out on pages 45 to 47.

On the following pages, all fees and charges are shown inclusive of Goods and Services Tax and net of Reduced Input Tax Credits (where available).

Fees and costs summary

MLC MasterKey Unit Trusts		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs¹		
Management fees and costs The fees and costs for managing your investment	Management fees Management fees range between 0.80% pa and 1.82% pa. Management fees for specific investment options is shown in the 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46. A fee rebate between 0.056% pa and 0.205% pa may apply thereby reducing your management fees. A fee refund between 0.17% pa and 0.32% pa may also apply thereby reducing your management fees. The fee rebate and fee refund are detailed in the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section on page 43. Indirect costs Indirect costs ² range estimated to be between 0.00% pa and 0.08% pa.	You won't see Management fees and costs as direct charges to your account. Management fees are accrued daily and generally deducted monthly from the assets of the investment option and are reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option. Fee rebates are calculated on your monthly account balance and paid monthly as additional units into your account. Fee refunds are calculated on your monthly account balance and paid quarterly as additional units into your account. Indirect costs are deducted from the investments. These are deducted from the assets of the investment option as and when they are incurred and are reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option.

Fees and other costs

MLC MasterKey Unit Trusts		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs¹		
	The indirect costs for specific investment options is shown in the 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46.	
Performance fees Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	5 year average performance fees range estimated to be between 0.00% pa and 0.07% pa ^{2,3} . Performance fees for specific investment options is shown in the 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46.	You won't see these fees and costs as direct charges to your account. These are deducted from the assets of the investment option as and when they are incurred and are reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option. Performance fees will reduce the net return on your investment.
Transaction costs The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets	Transaction costs ⁵ range estimated to be between 0.00% pa and 0.09% pa ² . Transaction costs for specific investment options is shown in the 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46.	You won't see these fees and costs as direct charges to your account. These are deducted from the assets of the investment option as and when they are incurred and are reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option. Transaction costs will reduce the net return on your investment.
Member activity related fees and costs (Fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)¹		
Establishment fee The fee to open your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Contribution fee The fee on each amount contributed to your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Buy-sell spread An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme	Buy-sell spread ranges from 0.00% to 0.25% depending on the investment option, refer to page 47 for details.	You won't see this fee as a direct charge to your account. It's reflected in the buy and sell unit price of each investment option when there's a transaction on your account. The current buy-sell spreads of an investment option are available at mlc.com.au/buysellspreads
Withdrawal fee The fee on each amount you take out of your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Exit fee The fee to close your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Switching fee The fee for changing investment options	Nil	Not applicable

¹ Other service fees such as Adviser Service Fees may apply. See the Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs section.

² The estimated indirect costs are based on (i) reasonable estimates of the costs for the current financial year (taking into account portfolio changes since 31 May 2024); and (ii) the costs incurred for the 12 months to 31 May 2024 and include estimates where information was unavailable at the date this document was issued.

³ Past costs are not a reliable indicator of future costs.

⁴ Where information was not available for the last 5 years, the amounts shown include an estimate.

⁵ The transaction costs are based on (i) reasonable estimates of the costs for the current financial year (taking into account portfolio changes since 31 May 2024); and (ii) the costs incurred for the 12 months to 31 May 2024 and include estimates where information was unavailable at the date this document was issued.

Fees and other costs

Example of annual fees and costs for a balanced investment option or other investment options

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs in the balanced investment option for this product can affect your investment over a 1-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other products offered by managed investment schemes.

Example – MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio		Balance Of \$50,000 With a Contribution of \$5,000 During Year ¹
Contribution fees	Nil	For every additional \$5,000 you put in, you will be charged nil
PLUS	1.48% pa	And , for every \$50,000 you have in the MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$752 each year
Management fees and costs	Management fee	
	+0.08% pa	
	Indirect costs	
	-0.056% pa	
	Fee rebate	
PLUS		And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$35 in performance fees each year
Performance fees	0.07% pa	
PLUS		And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$40 in transaction costs each year
Transaction costs	0.08% pa	
EQUALS		If you had an investment of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year and you put in an additional \$5,000 during that year, you would be charged fees and costs of \$855* .
Cost of MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio		You'll also receive a rebate of \$28 for your account balance of \$50,000.
		What it costs you will depend on the investment option you choose and the fees you negotiate².

*Additional fees may apply, this example is illustrative only.

¹ This example assumes the \$5,000 contribution occurs at the end of the year.

² The law requires us to include this statement. However, fees and costs for this product are not negotiable.

Fees and other costs

Cost of product for 1 year

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

The cost of product assumes a balance of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year with a contribution of \$5,000 during the year. (Additional fees such as an establishment fee or an exit fee may apply: refer to the Fees and costs summary for the relevant option.)

You should use this figure to help compare this product with other products offered by managed investment schemes.

	Cost of Product
MLC diversified investment options	
MLC Horizon 2 Income Portfolio	\$717
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	\$777
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	\$827
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	\$817
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	\$827
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	\$897
MLC sector investment options	
MLC Property Securities Fund	\$682
MLC Australian Share Fund	\$797
MLC IncomeBuilder™	\$717
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	\$467
MLC Global Share Fund	\$837
MLC- Platinum Global Fund	\$927
Cash	
MLC Cash Fund	\$400

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Fee rebate

The fee rebate is based on the account balances you have, in MLC MasterKey accounts.

Calculated on your monthly account balance and paid monthly as additional units, the fee rebate is:

- 0.056% pa for account balances of between \$50,000 and less than \$100,000
- 0.103% pa for account balances of between \$100,000 and less than \$200,000
- 0.149% pa for account balances of between \$200,000 and less than \$400,000
- 0.205% pa for account balances of between \$400,000 and over.

Your holding in the MLC Cash Fund is included in the total balance used to calculate your rebate. However, there is no rebate paid for the MLC Cash Fund.

To receive the fee rebate, your account must be open at the time the refund is paid. The fee rebate is subject to change.

Fee refund

The fee refund is based on the combined account balances you, and any eligible linked investor have, in MLC MasterKey accounts.

Calculated on your monthly account balance and paid quarterly as additional units, the fee refund is:

- 0.17% pa for combined account balances of between \$200,000 and less than \$400,000
- 0.32% pa for combined account balances \$400,000 and over.

Your holding in the MLC Cash Fund is included in the total balance used to calculate your refund. However there is no refund paid for the MLC Cash Fund.

To receive the fee refund, your account must be open at the time the refund is paid. The fee refund is subject to change.

For more information

Please go to the **How to Guide** on mlc.com.au/howto/mkut

Management fees and costs

The management fees and costs are fees and costs for investing the assets of each investment option.

The management fees and costs do not include performance fees, transaction costs and buy/sell spreads.

Management fees and costs are made up of the Management fee and indirect costs (where applicable).

Management fee

The Management fee includes fees charged by us, fees paid to investment managers appointed directly by us and other expenses incurred in operating the investment option such as custody costs, registry costs, auditing fees and tax return fees.

These costs and expenses are not currently an additional cost to you nor are they recovered from the respective investment option. We may decide in the future to recover other expenses directly from the investment option in addition to the Management fee.

Management fees may be increased up to a maximum of 3.08% pa.

Indirect costs

The investment options may also incur costs and expenses that won't be charged as a Management fee but are expected to reduce the net return of the investment option. These indirect costs are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of each investment option.

Indirect costs may be made up of any other investment manager expense recoveries and management costs of underlying investment managers.

They may vary from time to time and are subject to change for a variety of reasons, including when changes are made to the asset allocation of the investment option. You will not be given advance notice of any changes to indirect cost amounts. You should refer to mlc.com.au for updated amounts.

The Management fees and costs for each investment option are set out in 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46. Given portfolio changes to the investment options following 31 May 2024, we consider that the costs for the previous financial year may not be a reliable indicator of the costs for the current financial year. As such, indirect cost amounts included in this document are based on (i) reasonable estimates of the

costs for the current financial year (taking into account such portfolio changes); and (ii) the actual costs incurred for the financial year to 31 May 2024, and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date this PDS was issued. Importantly, past costs are not a reliable indicator of future costs.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Performance fees

Performance fees are amounts that investment managers may charge when their performance exceeds a specified level. This is independent of the overall performance of the investment option and therefore the amounts may be payable to the investment managers even if the investment option itself produces negative performance. Different performance fees may be charged by different investment managers and will vary depending upon the investment manager's performance.

A breakdown of performance fees are shown for each investment option, where they apply, in the 'Fees and costs for your investment options' section on page 46. Performance fees shown are a five-year average of the performance fees charged over the previous five financial years and may involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the PDS was issued.

Performance fees are an additional cost to you and may change without prior notice to you. They are deducted from the assets of the investment option and reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option.

Importantly, past performance fees are not a reliable indicator of future performance fees.

Transaction costs

When assets in an investment option, or in underlying investments, are bought or sold, costs such as brokerage, stamp duty and settlement costs are incurred. These are known as Total (gross) transaction costs and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Brokerage costs – the amount paid to a broker when buying and selling underlying securities, e.g. shares and derivatives. These costs are incurred when the underlying fund managers actively trade investments as part of the ongoing management of the investment.
- Settlement costs (including custody fees) – includes fees paid to custodians or agents to manage transaction settlements.
- Stamp duty – a tax imposed by state and territory governments on transfers of certain assets or property.
- Buy-Sell spreads – are incurred when transacting in certain underlying investment products.

Some or all of these costs may be recovered by the investment options buy-sell spread which is a cost you may incur when you buy or sell units in the investment option.

Any transaction costs not recovered by a buy-sell spread reduce the net return of the investment option. These costs are deducted from the assets of the investment option as and when they are incurred and are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option.

The indicative estimated transaction costs for the investment options (based on the 31 May 2024 financial year) are detailed in the table below. Given portfolio changes to the investment options following 31 May 2024, we consider that the costs for the previous financial year may not be a reliable indicator of the costs for the current financial year. As such, transaction cost amounts included below are based on (i) reasonable estimates of the costs for the current financial year (taking into account such portfolio changes); and (ii) the actual costs incurred for the financial year to 31 May 2024, and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date this PDS was issued.

No part of the transaction costs (including buy-sell spreads) are paid to us or any investment managers.

Transaction costs may change without prior notice to you.

Importantly, past transaction costs are not a reliable indicator of future transaction costs.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Investment option	(A) ¹ Total estimated gross transaction costs	(B) Transaction costs buy/sell spread recovery	(C = A – B) Transaction costs reducing return of the investment option (net transaction costs)
MLC Horizon 2 Income Portfolio	0.05%	0.04%	0.01%
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	0.06%	0.04%	0.02%
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	0.08%	0.03%	0.05%
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	0.09%	0.00%	0.09%
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	0.10%	0.04%	0.06%
MLC Property Securities Fund	0.04%	0.07%	0.00%
MLC Australian Share Fund	0.11%	0.03%	0.08%
MLC IncomeBuilder™	0.06%	0.07%	0.00%
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
MLC Global Share Fund	0.07%	0.03%	0.04%
MLC-Platinum Global Fund	0.12%	0.03%	0.09%
MLC Cash Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

¹ Transaction costs are based on each investment option's net asset value

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Fees and costs for your investment options

The below table shows the Ongoing annual fees and costs (Management fees and costs, Performance fees and Transaction costs) for each investment option. Importantly, past costs are not a reliable indicator of future costs.

	Management fees and costs		Performance Fees	Transaction Costs	Total
	Management fees	Indirect Fee			
MLC diversified investment option					
MLC Horizon 2 Income Portfolio	1.35% p.a.	0.07% p.a.	0.06% p.a.	0.01% p.a.	1.49% p.a.
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	1.45% p.a.	0.08% p.a.	0.06% p.a.	0.02% p.a.	1.61% p.a.
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	1.48% p.a.	0.08% p.a.	0.07% p.a.	0.08% p.a.	1.71% p.a.
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	1.51% p.a.	0.07% p.a.	0.06% p.a.	0.05% p.a.	1.69% p.a.
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	1.54% p.a.	0.04% p.a.	0.04% p.a.	0.09% p.a.	1.71% p.a.
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	1.73% p.a.	0.04% p.a.	0.02% p.a.	0.06% p.a.	1.85% p.a.
MLC sector investment options					
MLC Property Securities Fund	1.42% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	1.42% p.a.
MLC Australian Share Fund	1.55% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.02% p.a.	0.08% p.a.	1.65% p.a.
MLC IncomeBuilder™	1.49% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	1.49% p.a.
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	0.99% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.99% p.a.
MLC Global Share Fund	1.69% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.04% p.a.	1.73% p.a.
MLC- Platinum Global Fund	1.82% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.09% p.a.	1.91% p.a.
Cash					
MLC Cash Fund	0.80% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.	0.80% p.a.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Buy/Sell Spreads

You incur the buy/sell spread when you buy or sell units in the investment option. Buy/sell spreads are charged to recover transaction costs incurred in relation to the sale and purchase of the assets in an investment option. They are charged whenever there's a transaction on an investor account, such as a contribution or a withdrawal. It's reflected in the buy and sell unit price of each investment option. The current buy/sell spreads for each investment option are shown below. The table below also shows, by way of example, the buy/sell spread amount you will incur for every \$5,000 you contribute to, or withdraw from, each investment option.

Buy/sell spreads may change from time to time. Increases (and decreases) may be significant. The latest buy/sell spreads can be found at mlc.com.au/buysellspreads. You may not be notified of changes, and should check current buy/sell spreads before making any investment decision.

Investment option	Buy spread	Sell spread	\$5,000 contribution	\$5,000 withdrawal
MLC Horizon 2 Income Portfolio	0.10%	0.10%	\$5.00	\$5.00
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	0.10%	0.10%	\$5.00	\$5.00
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	0.10%	0.10%	\$5.00	\$5.00
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	0.10%	0.10%	\$5.00	\$5.00
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	0.15%	0.15%	\$7.50	\$7.50
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	0.15%	0.15%	\$7.50	\$7.50
MLC Property Securities Fund	0.20%	0.20%	\$10.00	\$10.00
MLC Australian Share Fund	0.20%	0.20%	\$10.00	\$10.00
MLC IncomeBuilder™	0.25%	0.25%	\$12.50	\$12.50
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	0.05%	0.05%	\$2.50	\$2.50
MLC Global Share Fund	0.15%	0.10%	\$7.50	\$5.00
MLC-Platinum Global Fund	0.15%	0.15%	\$7.50	\$7.50
MLC Cash Fund	0.00%	0.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Fees paid to related companies

We may use the services of related companies where it make good business sense to do so and will benefit our customers.

Amounts paid for these services are always negotiated on an arm's-length basis and are included in the fees detailed in this document.

Appointments of these companies are made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant policies for management of conflicts of interest.

Taxes and tax benefit

Taxes paid (and payable) are passed through to the investor as a part of our unit pricing practice. Each unit price will reflect the performance of the underlying assets, income earned, fee, expenses and taxes paid (and payable) for any given investment option. The overall value of your account will change according to the unit prices and the number of units you hold.

For further information on taxes refer to the 'Tax considerations' and 'AMIT Regime' sections on pages 38 to 38.

Other Fees we may charge

Fees may be charged if you request a service not currently offered. We'll agree any additional fee with you before providing the service.

If, as a result of holding assets for you or carrying out your instructions, we are charged a fee (including taxes) or other liability, we are entitled to seek reimbursement from you or your account.

We may pass on any costs we incur in implementing Government legislation or fees charged by third parties.

Changes to fees and costs

We may vary fees or introduce new fees up to the maximums described in the Constitutions of the investment options, without your consent. The maximum is shown under 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section on page 43.

We are entitled to recover expenses directly from the investment options. Currently we pay them out of Management fee. If this changes we'll notify you.

We'll give you 30 days' notice of any increases in fees. No prior notice will be given in respect of changes to indirect costs, transaction costs, performance fees or buy/sell spreads.

Adviser Service Fee

If you wish to consult a financial adviser, you should consider the following information:

- You can authorise us to deduct from your account and pay to your financial adviser an Adviser Service Fee. We will only deduct fees if you instruct us to do so.
- Any fees charged by your financial adviser are in addition to the fees and costs described in this PDS.
- You can cancel an existing Adviser Service Fee at any time by contacting us.
- You don't need to consult with a financial adviser to use our services.

Your financial adviser cannot change the Adviser Service Fee without your consent.

Additional fees may be paid to a financial adviser if a financial adviser is consulted.

The terms of any fee arrangement you have agreed to with a financial adviser will generally be documented in a letter of engagement, and the fee amounts to be deducted in accordance with that arrangement must also be detailed in the Statement of Advice and Fee Disclosure Statement (if applicable) they provide. Ongoing fee arrangements are subject to an annual renewal process.

We reserve the right to reject or terminate an Adviser Service Fee arrangement on your account at any time.

Other adviser remuneration

Your financial adviser is not paid commission for this product. They may receive alternative forms of payments such as conference and professional development seminars for training purposes. These are paid by us at no additional cost to you.



For more information call
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