Pre Select funds

Product Disclosure Statement

Fund	ARSN	APIR code
Pre Select Conservative Fund	104 411 583	NUN0001AU
Pre Select Balanced Fund	104 412 446	NUN0002AU
Pre Select Growth Fund	104 410 782	NUN0003AU
Pre Select High Growth Fund	104 411 467	NUN0004AU

Preparation date:
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Issued by:
The Responsible Entity, MLC Investments Limited
ABN 30 002 641 661 **AFSL** 230705

Contents

Important information

This PDS provides information about the Pre Select funds listed on the front cover (Funds).

This PDS contains important information you should consider before making an investment decision in relation to the Funds.

The information provided in this PDS is general information only and does not take into account your objectives, personal financial situation or needs. We recommend you obtain financial advice for your own personal circumstances before making any investment decision.

This PDS is intended only for use by persons investing through an investor directed portfolio service, IDPS-like scheme, master trust or wrap operator (collectively referred to as a 'Portfolio Service' in this PDS). In this PDS, references to 'you' or 'investors' are to persons investing through a Portfolio Service.The Target Market Determination (TMD) for the Trust can be found at **mlcam.com.au/TMD** and includes a description of who the Trust is appropriate for.

The Funds offered under this PDS and the content in this PDS may change from time to time. We'll directly notify your Portfolio Service of changes that are materially adverse. Changes that aren't materially adverse will be made available on **mlc.com.au/preselect** or you can obtain a paper copy of the changes on request free of charge. You should check you have the most up to date version before making an investment decision. All amounts in these documents are Australian dollars unless stated otherwise.

MLC Investments Limited (MLC) is part of the Insignia Financial Group of Companies (comprising Insignia Financial Ltd ABN 49 100 103 722 and its related bodies corporate) (Insignia Financial Group). This document has been prepared on behalf of MLC Investments Limited ABN 30 002 641 661 AFSL 230705 as Responsible Entity of the Funds. The capital value, payment of income and performance of the Funds are not guaranteed. An investment in the Funds is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and principal invested.

References in this document to 'we', 'our' or 'us' should be read as references to MLC in its capacity as Responsible Entity.

About MLC and the Funds

About MLC Investments Limited

MLC Investments Limited (MLC) is the responsible entity (Responsible Entity) and the issuer of units in the Pre Select funds (Funds). MLC is part of the Insignia Financial Group.

National Australia Bank Limited (NAB) provides unit registry services to the Funds via its agreement with SS&C GIDS Transfer Agency (Australia) Pty Ltd (Registry Services).

We believe the best way to manage the Funds is to employ the skills of multiple specialist investment managers. We've appointed MLC Asset Management Services Limited (MLC Asset Management), part of the Insignia Financial Group, to advise on and manage the Funds' investments. Our investment experts at MLC Asset Management, have extensive knowledge and experience in designing and managing funds using a multi-manager investment approach.

Investing in Pre Select

Our Funds have different investment objectives because we know everyone has different requirements about how their money should be managed.

Our Funds make sophisticated investing straightforward.

Our investment experts use a market-leading investment approach to structure and manage our Funds to capture new opportunities and manage new risks as their assessment of world markets change.

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

Looking out for your interests

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

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

If you need any further information, please contact your financial adviser or contact us.

About the Funds

The Funds operate like most other managed investment schemes.

Your money is pooled together with other investors' money to buy investments which are managed on behalf of all investors. The Funds' investments may be directly in securities, or through trusts.

When you invest in a managed investment scheme, such as the Funds, you gain exposure to investments that you may not ordinarily have access to, if you invest on your own.

Each Fund is a registered managed investment scheme that is subject to the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act), its constitution and other applicable law.

Who can invest

If you want to start an investment in the Funds you can do so through a Portfolio Service offered by a subsidiary within the Insignia Financial Group.

If you already have an investment in the Funds you can add or change your investments, however some restrictions may apply.

Risks of investing

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 investments will have more risk than others, as it depends on an investment's 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
- investments with higher long-term return potential usually have higher levels of short-term risk
- returns aren't guaranteed and you may lose money
- future returns will differ from past returns
- laws of overseas jurisdictions can impact returns on international investments, and
- laws affecting your investment may change in future.

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 a fund's 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.

Funds can be diversified 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 Funds diversify across asset classes and investment managers. Please read more about the investment approach in 'Approach to investing'.

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.

Risks of investing

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.

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 a Fund when share markets are weak. On the other hand growth assets, such as shares and property, may be included in a Fund because of their potential to produce higher returns than cash in the long term.

Diversified funds 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:

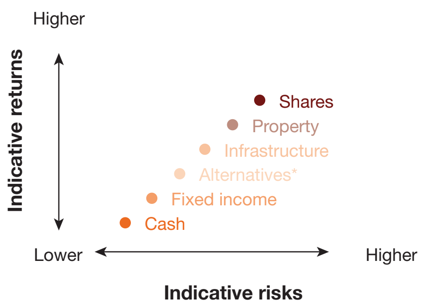
	Defensive	Growth
How they are generally used	To generate income and stabilise returns.	To provide long-term capital growth and income.
Risk and return characteristics	Expected to produce lower returns, and be less volatile, than growth assets over the long term.	Expected to produce higher returns, and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

Details of each Fund's investment in defensive and growth assets is in the 'Investing in the Funds' section.

Risks of investing

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.

Indicative returns and risks over a market cycle



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.

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 a fund 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 income securities that have a very short term until maturity.

Fixed income (including term deposits)

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 a fund 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 fund 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 a fund for their defensive or growth characteristics.
- Alternative investments are usually included in funds to increase diversification and provide returns that aren't strongly linked with the performance of mainstream assets.
- Investment managers include alternative investments in a fund 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).

Risks of investing

- 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 fund 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 a fund 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 infrastructure 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 fund to movements in exchange rates.

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 a fund 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 fund 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 a fund 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.

Risks of investing

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 a fund 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.

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.

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 used in the Funds are explained below.

Derivatives

Derivatives may be used in any of the Funds.

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 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 a fund.

How we invest your money

Approach to investing

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

The four key aspects of this market-leading investment approach are:

1 Fund design

Our diversified funds 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 funds 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 funds 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 trusts to weather such market conditions.

2 Managing the fund

Our Funds 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 Funds.

They are then combined in the Funds so they 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 Funds 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 Funds.

4 Fund implementation

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

How we invest your money

Responsible investment

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)

- Climate change initiatives like reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Waste management
- Energy efficiency
- Water supply
- Pollution
- Biodiversity

Social (S)

- 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

Governance (G)

- 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

Some investment strategies and asset classes are better suited to consideration of these factors than others. See the 'Responsible investment limitations' section for more detail.

Responsible investment in the Funds

The Funds are not promoted as socially responsible or ethical investments.

Except as stated below, the Responsible Entity does not take into account labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations for the purposes of selecting, retaining or realising investments.

When making investment decisions, the following responsible investment approaches are used for the Funds (where possible) to improve investment outcomes:

- **ESG Integration** means identifying and considering relevant ESG factors in the investment and decision-making process. This allows them to recognise and act upon opportunities and risks related to ESG factors.
- **Active Ownership** means being 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. This provides an opportunity to enhance and protect the long-term value of investments.
- **Negative screening** means excluding certain sectors and companies because they're associated with certain controversial business activities. See the 'What's excluded' section below.

MLC Asset Management (MLCAM) 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. MLCAM monitors and collects regular reporting on each investment manager's approach to responsible investment, including their proxy voting decisions and significant company engagements.

The responsible investment approach can change. For example, this can occur through a change in approach by MLC, a change in approach by the investment manager/underlying investment manager or a change in an investment manager/underlying investment manager.

We will notify you of any such changes in accordance with our obligations under the law.

How we invest your money

Responsible investment limitations

The following limitations apply for ESG Integration and Active Ownership for a Fund:

Category	Responsible investment limitations
Investment strategy	
Passive	Passive funds will follow a chosen market index. ESG Integration for a Fund will only occur to the extent that the provider of the chosen market index includes ESG Integration in its methodology.
Quantitative or factor-based	ESG Integration for a Fund will only occur to the extent that ESG Integration is included in the quantitative or factor-based methodology.
Asset class	
Cash and cash equivalents	Responsible investment approaches are not used in respect of any investment in cash and cash equivalents.
Fixed income • Sovereign and supranational issuers • Corporate issuers (credit) • Structured credit (eg mortgage-backed securities)	• Information may not be available for some issuers and ESG Integration cannot be assured for those investments. • Holders of fixed interest securities generally do not have ownership rights and therefore Active Ownership cannot be assured for those investments. • Issuers of the instruments may not be listed companies and may operate under private arrangements. • Material ESG issues faced by the issuer may be difficult to identify, analyse and report on due to limited visibility of underlying securities.
Alternatives	• ESG Integration cannot be assured for all investments given the type of assets and their structures. • Investors in alternatives may not have ownership rights and therefore Active Ownership cannot be assured for those investments. • Information availability is limited for private businesses and ESG Integration cannot be assured for those investments. This includes when the investment is indirect via an investment vehicle that has exposure to private businesses, such as a listed investment, externally managed investment (an investment not managed by the responsible entity or investment manager) or other financial market/exchange traded investment. • Investors in private businesses, under direct or indirect arrangements, may not have ownership rights and therefore Active Ownership cannot be assured for those investments.
Infrastructure and Property	Information may not be available for some issuers and ESG Integration cannot be assured for all investments in private companies and enterprises.
General	
Derivatives	Responsible investment approaches are not used in respect of any investment in derivatives.
Externally managed investments	Responsible investment for the Funds may not be used for an externally managed investment and the exposure to the investment may be small or large.

How we invest your money

What's excluded

A negative screen is employed for the Funds 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 Funds.

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 Funds 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 net operating revenues in the most recent year 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 net operating revenue or sales in the most recent year coming from Tobacco manufacturing would be excluded from the Funds. The sales or revenue amount for the company is determined on appropriate publicly available revenue data. The screen is implemented by using data from a reputable third-party data provider.

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 they 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 Funds may, from time to time, have a small level of unintended exposure. This could occur where there is a delay in data availability, or an inability to exit an investment. The Funds could have an exposure through the use of cash and cash equivalents, index options, futures, exchange traded funds, or an externally managed investment where the Funds are unable to impose the negative screen for Tobacco manufacturing which may also result in a small level of unintended exposure.

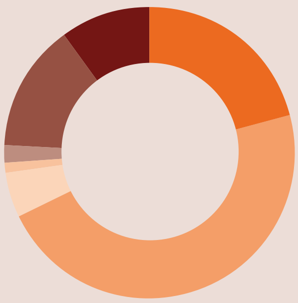
Investing in the Funds

Considering a Fund

The information below explains terms used in the profiles for each Fund.

Terms used in Fund profiles	Explanation
Investment objective	Describes what the Fund aims to achieve over a certain timeframe.
How the Fund is managed	Describes the investment strategy and approach to managing the Fund.
The Fund may suit you if …	Suggests the type of investor who may be interested in investing in this Fund. Each investor's own personal objectives and circumstances will also affect their decision.
Minimum suggested time to invest	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	Asset allocations are displayed in different ways, reflecting how the Fund is managed: • **Strategic asset allocations** (also known as benchmark or long-term asset allocations) provide an indication for the Fund of the proportion invested in each asset class. • **Ranges** indicate the minimum and maximum that may be allocated to an asset class. 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 various factors, including strategic portfolio management changes, market movements and significant applications or redemptions. Strategic asset allocations and ranges may change from time-to-time. We'll notify you of any material updates.
Risk measure	We include the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20 year period to help you understand investment risk of the Funds. 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: • 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 Fund not meeting its investment objective, or • take into account the impact of fees, which would increase the chance of a negative return. Investors should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment.

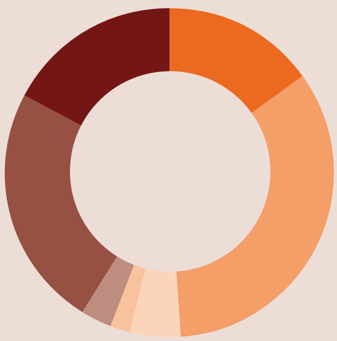
Investing in the Funds

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Pre Select Conservative Fund ARSN 104 411 583 APIR code NUN0001AU</th></tr>
<tr><td>Investment objective</td><td>To provide medium-term returns higher than those generally associated with cash and fixed income securities, while providing lower volatility in short-term investment returns than funds with a greater proportion of growth assets.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How the Fund is managed</td><td>Investment markets are the main driver of the Fund’s investment returns. The Fund’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.
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:
• 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 Fund. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.
The Fund uses all aspects of the approach to investing outlined on page 9.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Fund may be suited to you if ...</td><td>• you want a fund that invests mainly in defensive assets
• you want a fund that’s diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and
• preserving your investment is an important but not overriding concern.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum suggested time to invest</td><td>3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strategic asset allocation and ranges</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation (%)</th><th>Ranges (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cash</td><td>21%</td><td>0%–35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>47%</td><td>30%–70%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alternatives</td><td>5%</td><td>0%–25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>1%</td><td>0%–15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Property</td><td>2%</td><td>0%–15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global shares</td><td>14%</td><td>0%–25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>10%</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>
</table>
Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk measure</td><td>Estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period</td></tr>
</table>

Investing in the Funds

	Pre Select Balanced Fund ARSN 104 412 446 APIR code NUN0002AU
Investment objective	To provide medium to long-term returns that are generally higher than those achievable by investing in conservative strategies.
How the Fund is managed	Investment markets are the main driver of the Fund's investment returns. The Fund'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. 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: • 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 Fund. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. The Fund uses all aspects of the approach to investing outlined on page 9.
The Fund may be suited to you if ...	• you want some long-term capital growth and are seeking a fund with similar weightings to defensive and growth assets • you want a fund 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

Strategic asset allocation and ranges



Asset class	Strategic asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	15%	0%–30%
Fixed income	34%	20%–50%
Alternatives	5%	0%–25%
Infrastructure	2%	0%–15%
Property	3%	0%–15%
Global shares	24%	5%–35%
Australian shares	17%	5%–30%
Defensive assets	**51%**	**41%–61%**
Growth assets	**49%**	**39%–59%**

Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar.

Risk measure	Estimate of 4 negative annual returns in any 20 year period

Investing in the Funds

Pre Select Growth Fund ARSN 104 410 782 APIR code NUN0003AU

Investment objective

To provide higher returns than those expected from conservative and balanced strategies over the long term.

How the Fund is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the Fund's investment returns. The Fund'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.

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:

- 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 Fund. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The Fund uses all aspects of the approach to investing outlined on page 9.

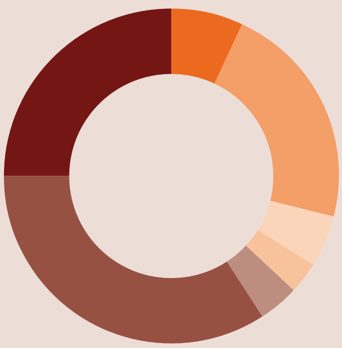
The Fund may be suited to you if ...

- you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a fund that has a strong bias to growth assets
- you want a fund 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

6 years

Strategic asset allocation and ranges



Asset class	Strategic asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	7%	0%–20%
Fixed income	22%	5%–40%
Alternatives	5%	0%–25%
Infrastructure	3%	0%–15%
Property	4%	0%–15%
Global shares	34%	15%–45%
Australian shares	25%	10%–40%
Defensive assets	**30%**	**21%–41%**
Growth assets	**70%**	**59%–79%**

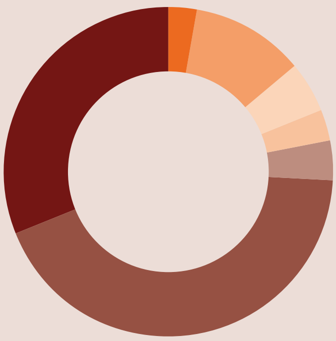
Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar.

Risk measure

Estimate of 5 negative annual returns in any 20 year period

Investing in the Funds

	Pre Select High Growth Fund ARSN 104 411 467 APIR code NUN0004AU
Investment objective	To provide higher returns than those expected from conservative, balanced and growth strategies over the long term.
How the Fund is managed	Investment markets are the main driver of the Fund's investment returns. The Fund'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. 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: • 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 Fund. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. The Fund uses all aspects of the approach to investing outlined on page 9.
The Fund may be suited to you if ...	• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a fund that invests predominantly in growth assets • you want a fund 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
Strategic asset allocation and ranges	See chart and table below
Risk measure	Estimate of 5 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period



Asset class	Strategic asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	3%	0%–15%
Fixed income	11%	0%–25%
Alternatives	5%	0%–25%
Infrastructure	3%	0%–15%
Property	4%	0%–15%
Global shares	43%	25%–55%
Australian shares	31%	15%–45%
Defensive assets	**15%**	**7%–27%**
Growth assets	**85%**	**73%–93%**

Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar.

Investing in the Funds

How to invest

Investment in the Funds is only available through a Portfolio Service that we offer via a subsidiary within the Insignia Financial Group.

We refer to people who invest through a Portfolio Service as indirect investors. As an indirect investor you may use the information in this PDS to direct the Portfolio Service to acquire units in a Fund on your behalf. To access any of the Funds, you will need to complete the application form for the relevant Portfolio Service.

To make an additional investment or withdrawal from a Fund you will have to direct the Portfolio Service to do so. We will provide confirmation of transactions, transaction statements, tax statements and financial reports to the Portfolio Service.

You should also refer to the relevant Portfolio Service offer document for your rights and entitlements, including any relevant 'cooling off' provisions. This is available from your financial adviser.

Eligibility

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

As at the date of the PDS, the Funds are sold predominantly through a public offering outside of the US, which means the Funds are limited in the amount of investment it will accept from 'US persons' (as defined under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933).

Investor information relating to US citizens, residents for US tax purposes, or other foreign residents for tax purposes, may be reported to the relevant tax authorities.

Who can invest?

Superannuation funds, companies, partnerships, trusts and individual investors may invest through a Portfolio Service.

Investor rights

As an indirect investor in any of the Funds, you are not a unit holder in that Fund. Instead, the operator of the Portfolio Service is the unit holder in the Fund. Accordingly, you do not acquire the rights of a unit holder of the Funds, or any direct interest in each of the Funds.

For example:

- you will not receive reports directly from the Funds, but you will get updates from your Portfolio Service
- income distributions from each Fund are paid to the Portfolio Service operator or administrator and allocated to your account, in accordance with the relevant Portfolio Service offer document
- you do not vote at unit holder meetings of the Funds
- there will be a time lag from when you request an investment or redemption to when it is processed
- information is not directly available from the Funds however you can contact your Portfolio Service with your requests, and
- any complaints you have should be directed to your Portfolio Service.

Applications and withdrawals

We have the discretion to accept or refuse any new or additional application for units in the Funds without explanation. Applications received by us from your Portfolio Service before 12:00pm (Melbourne time) on any Business Day will receive that day's unit price. Applications received after 12:00pm will receive the next Business Day's unit price.

You should check with your Portfolio Service to determine when applications and redemptions will be made by them to us on your behalf. Please be aware that there may be a delay between when you instruct your Portfolio Service to acquire units and when units are allocated to your Portfolio Service operator.

Application money received will be held in trust until processed. We will not process applications unless we have received all required information from your Portfolio Service. If we're unable to process an application within 30 days of receipt we will return the money to your Portfolio Service. Any interest earned during this time will be kept by us.

Withdrawal requests received by the Funds from your Portfolio Service before 12:00pm (Melbourne time) on any Business Day will normally receive that day's unit price. Requests received after 12:00pm will normally receive the next Business Day's unit price. Once lodged, withdrawal requests may not be cancelled except with our consent, which we will not unreasonably withhold.

Withdrawal requests will be actioned by us promptly and we generally seek to make payments within 4 Business Days to your Portfolio Service. Payment may be delayed, for example, if underlying assets need to be sold. In certain circumstances, such as when there are adverse market conditions, we may suspend withdrawals. In certain circumstances, we may also process requests in instalments over a period of time, where we reasonably believe that doing so is in the best interests of unitholders as a whole and may, acting reasonably, also suspend processing of requests we have already accepted. In certain circumstances we may refuse a withdrawal request.

Investing in the Funds

In circumstances where withdrawals are delayed, suspended or being paid in instalments, the unit prices used for a withdrawal will be those available on the day the withdrawal takes effect, rather than the day of the withdrawal request.

We may deduct from a withdrawal payment any amount owed under the Constitution.

The timing for the processing and pricing of application and withdrawal requests will also be subject to the rules of your Portfolio Service. Please refer to the relevant Portfolio Service offer document for further information.

Income distributions

Our current practice is to generally distribute the net taxable income of the Funds to investors for each financial year (including net capital gains and any net gains on currency management).

As the Funds are Attribution Managed Investment Trusts (AMITs), 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. We intend to continue our current practice to distribute all of the income (including any capital gains) for each year. We will notify you if this changes.

Each Fund may distribute income quarterly within 60 days of the end of the quarter based on the unit holder's holding. There may be periods in which no distributions are made or the Funds may make additional distributions.

Distributions will be expressed as cents per unit. Distributions will be paid to your account by your Portfolio Service in accordance with the relevant Portfolio Service offer document and any instructions you provide to the Portfolio Service. Your reporting rights and entitlements will be outlined in the relevant Portfolio Service offer document.

Distributions, determined in accordance with the Funds' Constitutions, are generally calculated based on the Funds' net income at the end of the distribution period divided by the number of units on issue.

Please contact your Portfolio Service for details of how to receive any income distributions from the Funds.

How managed investment schemes are taxed

Investing in a managed investment scheme is likely to have tax consequences. 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.

The Funds themselves should not be liable for tax on their net earnings. Managed investment schemes generally do not pay tax on behalf of investors. Rather investors should include their proportion of the Funds' net earnings as income in their tax returns. Any net losses are retained by the Funds and may be used to offset future matching gains.

The unit price of units issued before a distribution will include income accumulated in the Funds. 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 Funds are sold, switched or redeemed.

Taxation of Financial Arrangements (TOFA) regime

Certain financial arrangements may be taxed under the TOFA regime. The TOFA provisions aim to align the taxation recognition of gains and losses on financial arrangements with commercial recognition of such gains and losses. Under TOFA, the gains and losses on financial arrangements are recognised on an accruals basis rather than on realisation basis. In some cases, amounts may be recognised for taxation purposes before the relevant gains or losses are realised by the Funds.

The AMIT regime

Each of the Funds is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT).

This means:

- The Funds will be deemed to be a 'fixed trust' for taxation purposes.
- The allocation of taxable income of each Fund to its investors is based on "attribution" on a "fair and reasonable basis", rather than a present entitlement to the "income of the Fund" for each financial year and the Fund is not liable to tax provided all its taxable income is attributed to investors.
- A Fund may make year-on-year adjustments to reflect under-or-over distributions of the Fund's income.
- Investors may increase or decrease the cost base of their units where taxable income attributed is either greater than or less than (respectively) broadly the cash distribution and tax offsets for an income year, to help alleviate the potential for double taxation.

Investing in the Funds

Under the AMIT regime:

- Australian residents must include their share of a Fund's taxable income in their income tax return, and
- non-residents may have withholding tax deducted from distributions they receive from the relevant Fund.

Each Fund may accumulate income which is 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 the Fund's taxable income (including any capital gains) to our investors each financial year. We will 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 Fund provides for you to give us notice before making an objection, so please do so and we will work with you to try to resolve the issue.

Multiple classes of units

All of the Funds have multiple unit classes. Only one class of units in each of the Funds (Pre Select class) is offered under this PDS. Other classes of units with different fee structures may be offered under other disclosure documents.

Unit pricing

The Funds operate like most other managed investment schemes. Your money is pooled together with other investors' money to buy investments which are managed on behalf of all investors. When you invest in a managed investment scheme, such as a Fund, you gain exposure to investments that you may not ordinarily have access to, if you invest on your own. When you invest in a Fund you acquire an 'interest' in the form of units in the Fund, rather than ownership of the underlying assets of the Fund.

When your money is paid into the Fund, units are issued to you and when money is paid out, your units are cancelled based upon the amount invested and the current unit price. Each unit represents an equal part of the net asset value of the Fund (the value of the underlying assets of the Fund (or class) less any liabilities, including expenses related to that Fund (or class)). The value of a unit is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Fund (or class) by the number of units on issue at the relevant time for that Fund (or class). The price you pay when applying to a Fund (buying units) or receive when withdrawing from a Fund (selling units) is calculated as follows:

- Buy price = net asset value per unit plus the buy spread
- Sell price = net asset value per unit minus the sell spread

The buy/sell spread applicable for a Fund is our reasonable estimate of the transaction costs that the Fund may incur to buy and sell assets when an investor transacts.

The unit price generally changes every business day, reflecting the performance (rises and falls in value) of the underlying assets due to market movements, as well as income earned, fees, expenses and taxes paid and payable.

We usually calculate the unit price as at the end of each Business Day.

The constitution of the Fund allows us to exercise discretions which may affect unit pricing. Our unit pricing discretion policy sets out, among other things, the principles we adhere to when exercising these discretions. This policy is available free of charge by contacting Client Services on **132 652**.

If there is a unit pricing error that substantially impacts the Fund's performance, an adjustment may be made. This will generally involve reprocessing affected transactions using the corrected unit price, adjusting your account or both. The value of your investment could be increased or decreased as a result.

Unitholders' liability

The Funds' underlying assets are owned by the Responsible Entity on behalf of direct investors. The Funds' Constitutions limit unitholders' liability to their investment in the Funds.

Cooling off

You should refer to your Portfolio Service offer document in relation to any cooling off rights that may apply to your investment in the Funds.

The right to 'cool off' does not apply to direct investments in these Funds.

Fees and other costs

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.

The fees and costs outlined in this PDS are for these Funds only.

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

As the Funds are only available for investment via a Portfolio Service, you will need to consider the fees and other costs of the Portfolio Service when calculating the total cost of your investment.

If you consult a financial adviser you may also pay an additional fee that will be set out in the Statement of Advice between you and your financial adviser.

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged in relation to the Funds. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the relevant managed investment scheme as a whole. Taxes are set out in the 'How managed investment schemes are taxed' section.

The information in this table can be used to compare fees and costs between different managed investment schemes. All fees are shown inclusive of GST and net of Reduced Input Tax Credits (where applicable).

Fees and costs summary

Pre Select Funds		
Type of fee or cost	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Ongoing annual fees and costs		
Management fees and costs The fees and costs for managing your investment	**Pre Select Conservative Fund** Estimated to be 0.60% pa of the Fund's net asset value comprised of: 1. A management fee of 0.60% of the Fund's net asset value 2. Estimated indirect costs of 0.00% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Balanced Fund** Estimated to be 0.66% pa of the Fund's net asset value comprised of: 1. A management fee of 0.65% of the Fund's net asset value 2. Estimated indirect costs of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Growth Fund** Estimated to be 0.71% pa of the Fund's net asset value comprised of: 1. A management fee of 0.70% of the Fund's net asset value 2. Estimated indirect costs of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select High Growth Fund** Estimated to be 0.86% pa of the Fund's net asset value comprised of: 1. A management fee of 0.85% of the Fund's net asset value 2. Estimated indirect costs of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value	1. The management fee is calculated daily on the relevant Fund's net asset value and is reflected in the daily unit price. It is paid from the assets of the relevant Fund. It is accrued daily and paid monthly and the accrued amount is incorporated into the daily unit price of the relevant Fund. Wholesale clients (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)) may be able to negotiate the management fee by contacting us. 2. Indirect costs are generally deducted from the assets of the relevant Fund as and when they are incurred and are reflected in the daily unit price.
Performance fees Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	**Pre Select Conservative Fund** Estimated performance fee of 0.00% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Balanced Fund** Estimated performance fee of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Growth Fund** Estimated performance fee of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select High Growth Fund** Estimated performance fee of 0.01% of the Fund's net asset value	Performance fees are amounts that investment managers may charge when their performance exceeds a specified level. Performance fees are deducted from the assets of the relevant Fund, paid periodically and reflected in the daily unit price.

Fees and costs summary

Pre Select Funds		
Type of fee or cost	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Ongoing annual fees and costs		
Transaction costs The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets	**Pre Select Conservative Fund** Estimated to be 0.01% pa of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Balanced Fund** Estimated to be 0.02% pa of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select Growth Fund** Estimated to be 0.05% pa of the Fund's net asset value **Pre Select High Growth Fund** Estimated to be 0.03% pa of the Fund's net asset value	These costs are paid from the assets of the Fund as and when they are incurred. These costs are an additional cost to you.
Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money movies in or out of the scheme)		
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	Estimated to be 0.10% of the application amount on investments made in the relevant Fund and 0.10% of the withdrawal amount on withdrawal from the relevant Fund.	The buy spread is added to the net asset value per unit when you buy units. The sell spread is deducted from the net asset value per unit when you sell units. The buy-sell spread is not a fee and no part of the buy-sell spread is paid to us or any investment managers.
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

Fees and other costs

Example of annual fees and costs for the Pre Select Balanced Fund

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs for this managed investment 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: Pre Select Balanced Fund		**Balance of $50,000 with a contribution of $5,000 during the year*[1]**
Contribution Fees	0%	For every additional $5,000 you put in, you will be charged **$0**.
Plus Management fees and costs Management fee Indirect costs **Total**	 0.65% 0.01% **0.66%**	**And**, for every $50,000 you have in the Pre Select Balanced Fund, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment, **$330** each year.
Plus Performance fees	 0.01%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$5** in performance fees each year.
Plus Transaction costs	 0.02%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment, **$10** in transaction costs.
Equals Cost of the Pre Select Balanced Fund	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 **$345**. **What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate.**	

Example of annual fees and costs for the Pre Select Growth Fund

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs for this managed investment 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: Pre Select Growth Fund		**Balance of $50,000 with a contribution of $5,000 during the year*[1]**
Contribution Fees	0%	For every additional $5,000 you put in, you will be charged **$0**.
Plus Management fees and costs Management fee Indirect costs **Total**	 0.70% 0.01% **0.71%**	**And**, for every $50,000 you have in the Pre Select Growth Fund, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment, **$355** each year.
Plus Performance fees	 0.01%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$5** in performance fees each year.
Plus Transaction costs	 0.05%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment, **$25** in transaction costs.
Equals Cost of the Pre Select Growth Fund	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 **$385**. **What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate.**	

* Additional fees may apply: **Establishment fee** $0.
And, if you leave the managed investment scheme early, you may also be charged **exit fees** of 0% of your total account balance ($0 for every $50,000 you withdraw.
And, for every $5,000 you contribute to the Fund, you will incur costs of $5 and for every $5,000 you withdraw from the Fund you will incur costs of $5 (buy-sell spread).

1 This example assumes the $5,000 additional investment occurs at the end of the year and that value of the Fund does not change for the entire year. Actual fees and costs are based on the value of the Fund which fluctuates daily.

Fees and other costs

Cost of product information

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 for a balanced investment option'.

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 a buy-sell spread may apply – refer to the 'Fees and costs summary' table for the relevant Trust.)

You should use this figure to help compare this product with other products offered by managed investment schemes. Additional explanation of fees and costs

Pre Select Funds	
Funds	**Cost of product**
Pre Select Conservative Fund	$305
Pre Select High Growth Fund	$450

The above costs of product tables are based on the fees and costs information based on the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management fees and costs

The management fees and costs are fees and costs for investing the Funds' assets. The management fees and costs don't include buy-sell spread or transaction costs. Management fees and costs are made up of the management fee and indirect costs described below.

Management fee

The Responsible Entity receives a management fee, which consists of underlying investment manager fees and the fee charged by the Responsible Entity for managing the assets of the Funds and overseeing the day to day operations of the Funds. The amount of the management fee may be negotiated by wholesale clients. The Responsible Entity will pay out of its management fee any fees and other costs and expenses incurred in operating the Funds ('operational costs') such as custody costs, registry costs, auditing fees and tax return fees.

The payment of any fees and other costs and expenses out of the management fee does not extend to the performance fee. This will be a cost to the Funds in addition to the management fee. We may decide in the future to recover operational costs directly from the Funds in addition to the management fee.

Indirect costs

The Funds 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 Funds. These indirect costs may be incurred through investment in underlying investment funds. These indirect costs are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the Funds. Estimated indirect costs are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2024 and/or reasonable estimates where information was unavailable at the date this PDS was issued. Amounts may vary from time to time and you will not be given advance notice of any changes to these amounts. Updated amounts will be available at **mlc.com.au/preselect**

Fees and other 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 Funds and therefore the amounts may be payable to the investment managers even if the Fund itself produces negative performance. Different performance fees may be charged by different investment managers and will vary depending upon the investment managers' performance.

Performance fees are deducted from the assets of the relevant Fund, paid periodically and reflected in the daily unit price.

Estimated performance fees are calculated based on the average performance fees of the previous five financial years.

Performance fee calculations are based on historical performance and may involve reasonable estimates where information was unavailable. Performance fees are subject to change without prior notice and may be more or less than the figures listed. Past performance fees aren't a reliable indicator of future performance fees. Any performance fee payable is in addition to the management fee.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are the costs incurred when assets in a Fund or in underlying investments are bought or sold, and includes costs such as brokerage, stamp duty and settlement costs. Transaction costs may also be incurred when the market process for trading assets causes the price paid or received to be different from the value of the assets immediately after the transaction, for example, where bid/ask spreads are incurred. Transaction cost amounts included in this document are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2024 and involve reasonable estimates where information was unavailable at the date this PDS was issued.

Fund	(A)[1] Estimated gross transaction costs as at 30 June 2024	(B) Estimated transaction costs recovered from buy-sell spread	(C = A – B) Estimated transaction costs reducing return of the Fund
Pre Select Conservative Fund	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%
Pre Select Balanced Fund	0.05%	0.03%	0.02%
Pre Select Growth Fund	0.07%	0.02%	0.05%
Pre Select High Growth Fund	0.07%	0.04%	0.03%

[1]Estimated transaction costs are a percentage p.a. of each Fund's net asset value.

These costs are not included in the management fees and costs and are an additional cost to you. No part of the transaction costs is paid to us or any investment managers. The transaction costs amount in the 'Fees and costs summary' is net of the amount recovered through the buy-sell spread.

Fees and other costs

Buy-sell spread

You incur the buy-sell spread when you buy or sell units in the Fund.

The buy spread is added to the net asset value per unit when you buy units. The sell spread is deducted from the net asset value per unit when you sell units. The buy-sell spread is not a fee and no part of the buy-sell spread is paid to us or to any investment managers. The buy-sell spread is retained in the Fund and is designed so that, as far as practicable, the estimated transaction costs incurred as a result of investor applications and withdrawals are borne by that investor and not by other existing investors in the relevant Fund. As at the date of this PDS, the buy-sell spreads are:

Fund	Buy spread	Sell spread
Pre Select Conservative Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Pre Select Balanced Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Pre Select Growth Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Pre Select High Growth Fund	0.10%	0.10%

This means that for every $5,000 you contribute to or withdraw from a Fund, you will incur costs of:

Fund	Contribution amount	Withdrawal amount
Pre Select Conservative Fund	$5	$5
Pre Select Balanced Fund	$5	$5
Pre Select Growth Fund	$5	$5
Pre Select High Growth Fund	$5	$5

The buy-sell spreads may change from time to time. Increases (and decreases) may be significant. We may waive or reduce the buy and sell spreads at our discretion. The latest buy-sell spreads can be found on our website at **mlcam.com.au/buy-sell-spreads**.

Investors may not be notified of changes, and should check current buy-sell spreads before making any investment decision.

Management fee may be negotiated

Wholesale clients who invest directly in the Funds may be able to negotiate the management fee by contacting Client Services on **132 652**.

Any discount in fees will be rebated periodically. We suggest that you consult your tax adviser in regards to the tax treatment of any fee rebates.

Reimbursable expenses

We are entitled to be reimbursed from the Funds for all costs and expenses incurred in acting as Responsible Entity or in relation to the administration and management of the relevant Funds.

The expenses may include, but are not limited to, PDS preparation and printing costs.

We currently pay these costs and expenses out of the Management fee and do not charge them to you as an additional cost.

Fees and other costs

Switching charges

You may be able to switch from one Fund to another Fund in this PDS. A switch will be treated as a withdrawal from one Fund and an investment in another Fund. Buy-sell spreads may apply. Please contact your Portfolio Service for details of how to switch.

Non-monetary benefits

We keep a register detailing certain non-monetary benefits that we receive (e.g. benefits valued between $100 and $300, genuine education or training and information technology software or support). You can review an extract of the register by contacting your Portfolio Service. Please be aware that we may charge you for the cost of providing this information to you.

Changes to fees and costs

We may vary fees or introduce new fees up to the maximums described in the Funds' Constitutions, without your consent.

Under the Constitution the maximum fee payable to the Responsible Entity is:

- a Management fee of 3% pa of the net asset value of the relevant class of units of the Fund
- a contribution/entry fee of 5% of the application money (currently not charged)
- a withdrawal fee of 5% of the net asset value per unit in the Fund in respect of each withdrawn unit in the Fund (currently not charged), and
- an exit fee of 5% of the redemption proceeds (currently not charged)

We are entitled to recover expenses directly from the Funds. Currently we pay them out of the Management fee. If this changes we will notify your Portfolio Service.

We will give your Portfolio Service 30 days' notice of any increases in fees. No prior notice will be given in respect of changes to transaction costs or buy-sell spreads. For updated details go to **mlc.com.au/preselect**

Fees paid to related companies

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

Amounts paid for these services are always negotiated on an arm's length basis and are, in the Responsible Entity's opinion, reasonable remuneration.

Appointments of these companies are made in accordance with the requirements of the Insignia Financial Group's Conflicts of Interest Policy.

The Responsible Entity regularly monitors the ongoing compliance of such appointments with the Insignia Financial Group's Conflicts of Interest Policy.

Taxation

For information on taxation, please refer to 'How managed investment schemes are taxed' in this document.

Additional information

Changes to the Funds

We may make changes to the Funds (and the information in this PDS) at our discretion including, but not limited to, terminating the Funds. Some changes may be made without prior notice, including but not limited to closing the Funds to new applications, and changes to the investment strategy, asset allocation, investment managers and service providers.

Where possible we will give your Portfolio Service prior written notice of any materially adverse change. You can contact your Portfolio Service to obtain copies of these notices. Changes that are not materially adverse will be made available at **mlc.com.au/preselect**

You should check the website for the latest information or you can obtain a paper copy of any updated information free of charge on request.

Keeping you informed	
mlc.com.au	Provides you access to information about your account and investments. Also gives you resources to help build your knowledge on super, retirement and investing.
Reporting	All relevant reports such as confirmation of transaction reports (daily), distribution statements (quarterly), tax statements, financial statements and financial report (annually) are provided to your Portfolio Service.
Constitution	Available to you without charge on request by contacting us on **132 652**.
Performance history	
Unit Pricing Discretions Policy	
Derivatives Policy	
Privacy Policy	
Product Disclosure Statement updates	You can obtain a paper copy of the PDS on request free of charge by contacting us on **132 652** or by visiting the website **mlc.com.au/preselect**. The PDS can be updated or replaced from time to time.

Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorism Financing and Sanctions

To comply with the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AML/CTF) and Sanctions laws, we are required to collect and verify information from you (or anyone acting on your behalf, including any related parties). We may also ask for additional information that is reasonably required to comply with AML/CTF and Sanctions laws. This could include information about you, or a holder of a beneficial interest in the investment, or the source of funds used in connection with the investment.

We may be required to take necessary actions including delaying, blocking, freezing or refusing to process any transaction related to your investment, if we have reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction may be in breach of any obligation, or cause us to commit or participate in an offence under any AML/CTF or Sanctions laws. We also reserve the right to report details of accounts or transactions to the relevant authorities where we are legally obliged to do so.

We will incur no liability to you or a related party if your transactions are delayed, blocked, frozen or refused under the above circumstances..

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

We are required to collect information about your tax residency status, including whether you are a US citizen or resident for US tax purposes, and other relevant information to determine your reporting status under the FATCA and the CRS rules. If you identify yourself as a foreign resident for tax purposes, your account information may be reported to the relevant tax authorities.

Additional information

Resolving complaints

If investing via a Portfolio Service and you wish to make a complaint, you should contact your Portfolio Service operator.

Your Portfolio Service offer document contains details of the applicable complaints procedure. If your complaint concerns your investment in the Funds, your Portfolio Service will work with us to assist you in resolving such complaints as soon as possible.

If you are not satisfied with the outcome of your complaint, you can refer the matter to the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA provides an independent financial services complaint resolution process that's free to consumers. You can contact AFCA in the following ways:

Email:	**info@afca.org.au**
Telephone:	**1800 931 678 (free call)**
In writing to:	**AFCA, GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001**
Website:	**www.afca.org.au**

You should read this important information before making a decision as details regarding complaints and dispute resolution may change between the time when you read this PDS and the day when you sign the application form.

Your privacy

We are committed to protecting your privacy. Any personal information we collect about you will be handled in accordance with our Privacy Policy, which outlines how we manage your personal information, how you may access or correct your personal information, and how you may complain about a breach of your privacy. To obtain a copy of our Privacy Policy, please contact Client Services on **132 652** or visit **mlcam.com.au/privacy**

We collect your personal information from the application form you complete when applying for this product for the purpose of providing you with the products and services that you request and for related purposes, including providing you with financial advice and ongoing services in relation to your account with us, or providing information about other products and services that may be of interest to you. You may contact us at any time to let us know that you do not want your personal information to be used or disclosed for marketing purposes. If you do not provide all the information requested in your application form, we may not be able to process your application.

To verify your identity for Know Your Customer (KYC) purposes, we may also solicit personal information about you from reliable identity verification service providers.

For the purpose of providing you with the products or services you have requested, we may disclose your personal information to our related bodies corporate or external parties, including your financial adviser or 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. It is generally unlikely that we will disclose your personal information overseas; however 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 laws.

For more information call MLC from anywhere in Australia on 132 652 or contact your financial adviser.

Postal address
MLC Investments Limited
PO BOX 2567
Melbourne VIC 3001

Responsible Entity
MLC Investments Limited

mlc.com.au

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