

Regular Triennial Actuarial Investigation Report to the Trustee of the

smartMonday PRIME - Corporate Super Plan

Valuation Date: 1 July 2025

Date of Report: 15 December 2025

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Executive Summary

Superannuation regulations and the Trust Deed of the smartMonday PRIME - Corporate Super Plan (the Plan) require that the Plan undergo a regular triennial actuarial investigation. This report has been prepared in order to comply with these provisions.

The sponsor of the Plan is Allianz Australia Limited (the Employer) and the Trustee is Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited (the Trustee).

Financial Condition

A snapshot of the financial condition of the Plan as at 1 July 2025 is set out below.

	Defined Benefits only	Total Plan	Comments
Vested Benefits Index	102.6%	100.1%	The Plan remains in a satisfactory financial position. The Plan's Vested Benefit Index for Defined Benefits is above the Shortfall Limit of 100.0%.
Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits Index	102.7%	100.1%	The Plan remains in an adequate financial position. The Plan had a surplus on this basis of \$393,702.
Minimum Requisite Benefits Index	104.4%	100.1%	The Plan was solvent in relation to its Minimum Requisite Benefits.

See Sections 4 and 5 for more information on the financial condition of the Plan.

Significant Changes Since the Prior Regular Triennial Actuarial Investigation

Below is an explanation of changes or events that have occurred since the last regular triennial investigation and that had a significant effect on this regular triennial actuarial investigation.

Recommended Configuration Changes on Transfer to the New Administrator

In my letter to the Trustee dated 23 February 2024, we proposed to change the insurance formula to the Trustee's preferred formula of:

$$D/TPD \text{ Insured Amount} = D/TPD \text{ Benefit} - \text{Vested Benefit}$$

The proposed configuration change was adopted also on transfer to the new administrator in 2024.

We also proposed to have the Minimum Requisite Benefits (MRBs) configured consistent with the approach across all other smartMonday defined benefit sub-plans. The MRB was not previously configured in the system, given the Plan's Resignation Benefit will always be greater than the MRB, and there would have been costs involved in changing the coding. In lieu of an accurate calculation

of the MRB, we had been reporting the Resignation Benefit as the MRB, noting that this approach overstates the MRB for a number of members when compared with the MRB formula within the Plan's Benefit Certificate (BC) (dated 13 December 2022).

The proposed configuration changes were adopted from 1 July 2024.

Augmented Benefit Payment

There was an augmented benefit payment made from the Plan at the request of the Employer (of an extra [REDACTED]). This had the impact of weakening the Plan's funding position.

There were no other significant events for this Plan.

Significant Changes to the Plan Benefits

There were no other significant changes to the Plan benefit structure other than the recommended change to the MRB configuration.

Employer Contribution Recommendations

I recommend that the Employer pays contributions to the Plan at the rates set out in the table below:

Category	Employer Rate for defined benefit members	
	(% p.a. of salaries ¹)	
	1/07/2025 - 31/12/2025	1/01/2026 - onwards
A, AS:0, AS:2, AS:3, AS:4, AS:5, AS:6	12.00%	14.00%

¹The contributions allocated to resignation accumulation SG and DB SG contribution accounts are to be paid based on Superannuation Salary.

I note that as at 1 July 2025 there are no category AS:4 members, however members are able to change their member contribution rate and therefore we have included this category in the recommendations above.

In addition, the following contributions are also payable:

- Members' contributions (including members' salary sacrifice contributions) at the relevant rate;
- The Superannuation Guarantee contribution rate on any bonus and other item determined to be Ordinary Time Earnings and not part of the Superannuation Salary; and
- Employer contributions of at least the required contributions to meet Superannuation Guarantee legislation as per the Plan's Benefit Certificate in respect of Accumulation members.

These rates are slightly higher from 1 January 2026 than those currently recommended.

The Employer contributions in respect of Defined Benefit members must be paid by the 28th day of the month following the month to which they relate or earlier as required by legislation. The Employer contributions in respect of Accumulation members must be paid by the 28th day of the month following the quarter end or earlier as required by legislation.

For illustration, the long-term Employer Defined Benefit contribution rates without considering the Plan's current financial position (i.e. deficit/surplus) or amounts allocated to additional accumulation accounts are:

Category	Employer rate (% p.a. of salaries ¹)
A	15.0%
AS:0	15.0%
AS:2	15.7%
AS:3	16.0%
AS:4 ²	N/A
AS:5	17.7%
AS:6	20.0%

¹The contributions allocated to resignation accumulation SG and DB SG contribution accounts are to be paid based on Superannuation Salary (Ordinary Time Earnings excluding bonus).

²As at 1 July 2025 there were no Category AS:4 members in the Plan.

Please refer to Section 4 for details.

Shortfall Limit Recommendations

I have reviewed the Shortfall Limit of 100.0 percent and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate.

Please refer to Section 5 for details.

Insurance Recommendations

I have reviewed these formulae and confirm that, in my view, they remain appropriate and the current insurance arrangement should be maintained.

Please refer to Section 6 for details.

Investment Recommendations

In my opinion, the retention of the current investment strategy is appropriate to meet the long-term liabilities of the Plan including the projected lump sum benefits of Defined Benefit members on termination of employment or on reaching their Normal Retirement Date and converting to the Plan's Accumulation category.

As noted in Appendix C, without regular rebalancing of the assets between the investment options, due to investment changes over time, the Defined Benefit assets are overly allocated to the Balanced Growth Option and consequently increasing the overall allocation to growth assets.

On this basis, I recommend that an amount of \$206,000 of the Reserve assets is transferred from the Balanced Growth Option to the Moderate Option immediately and this is reviewed as at 1 July each year.

Given the strong financial position of the Plan, the Employer may prefer to have the Defined Benefit assets to be invested in a less growth-orientated investment option in order to reduce the fluctuations of assets in volatile investment markets. This would assist in preserving the surplus and reduce potential fluctuations in the contribution rate, however, it would increase the long-term rate and would also have the effect of reducing the expected investment return on the accumulation-based benefits of most members.

We can assist the Trustee and Employer to consider the financial impact of a change in investment strategy.

For more information refer to Appendix C.

Crediting Rate Recommendations

I have reviewed the crediting rate policy for the Plan and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate and should be maintained. For more information refer to Appendix C.

Monitoring Recommendations

I have reviewed the current practice of carrying out a funding position review on an annual basis between triennial actuarial investigations and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate based on the current and expected financial position of the Plan over the next three years.

Actuarial Assumptions

There have been changes to the actuarial assumptions since the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation. For more information refer to Section 3.

Material Risks

I have reviewed the material risks of the Plan and in my view there is a member selection risk of choosing the category with a higher funding cost. If a member elects to transfer to Category AS:5 or AS:6, this would impact the funding position and the required Employer contribution rates. For more information refer to Section 8.

Next Actuarial Investigation

The next regular triennial actuarial investigation of the Plan should be carried out with an effective date of 1 July 2028. A funding position review will be performed at each 1 July between valuations/investigations. The Trustee may request that an interim actuarial investigation be carried out before this date.

Disclaimer

The calculations provided in this report are based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used are best estimates only and may not be borne out in practice. It is therefore important to review the calculations in the light of actual experience and obtain regular updates.

While I am authorised to provide financial product advice to retail clients under the Corporations Act (Financial Adviser with Authorised Representative Number 001245141) and I am a representative of Aon Risk Services Australia Limited ABN 17 000 434 720 AFSL 241141, this advice constitutes general financial product advice and/or an actuarial advice relevant to superannuation funds as part of exempt services as per s.766A(2)(b) of the Act, and is not considered personal financial product advice.



Su Li Sin
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia
15 December 2025

Section 1 – Introduction

Purpose of the Regular Triennial Actuarial Investigation

The reasons for this regular triennial actuarial investigation are:

- to satisfy the requirements of Superannuation Prudential Standard (SPS) 160 which requires a regular actuarial investigation to be carried out once every three years;
- to review the Plan's financial position as at 1 July 2025 (the Effective Date);
- to examine the Plan's immediate solvency and funding indices;
- to recommend appropriate Employer contribution rates so that the Plan remains in a satisfactory financial position and in order to satisfy the Trust Deed;
- to review the basis for insuring death and disability benefits; and
- to comment on any aspect of the Plan that may assist with improving its objectives.

The main provisions of the Plan that relate to benefits and contributions are set out in Appendix A.

Name of Actuary

This regular triennial actuarial investigation was carried out as at 1 July 2025 by Su Li Sin, of Aon Risk Services Australia Limited, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia. The previous regular triennial actuarial investigation was also completed by Su Li Sin as at 1 July 2022. The results are shown in the report dated 13 December 2022.

Compliance with the Standards of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia

This report satisfies the requirements of the Professional Standards (including Professional Standards 400, 402 and 404) and Practice Guidelines 1, 499.08 and 499.09 published by the Institute of Actuaries of Australia and Superannuation Prudential Standard (SPS) 160.

Reliance and Limitations in the Report

There have been no restrictions or limitations placed on me in providing the recommendations in this report.

This report is intended for the sole use of the Trustee and Employer for the purposes set out in this report. It may not be appropriate for other business purposes. Reliance on information contained in this report by anyone for other reasons than the intended purpose, puts the relying entity at risk of being misled because of confusion or failure to understand applicable assumptions, methodologies, or limitations of the report's conclusions. Accordingly, no person or entity, including the Trustee, should base any representations or warranties in any business agreement on any statements or conclusions contained in this report without the written consent of Aon Risk Services Australia Limited ABN 17 000 434 720 AFSL No 241141 (Aon).

Previous Investigation Results

The results of the previous investigations were as follows:

	Regular Triennial Actuarial Investigation as at 1 July 2022	Funding Position Review as at 1 July 2023	Funding Position Review as at 1 July 2024
A surplus of Assets over the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits	\$857,793	\$774,128	\$665,830
An excess of Assets over the Vested Benefits	\$851,041	\$777,695	\$669,243
Summary of the recommended Employer contribution for DB members	At the Superannuation Guarantee Rate of DB salaries		

The average long-term Employer contribution rate was 15.7 percent p.a. of Defined Benefit members' superannuation salaries as at 1 July 2022.

Contributions have been paid in accordance with the above recommendations since the last regular triennial actuarial investigation to the date of this report.

Section 2 – The Plan’s Experience

This section considers the assumptions used in the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation as at 1 July 2022 and the experience of the Plan relative to these assumptions.

The main factors affecting the Plan’s financial position during the period since the previous triennial actuarial investigation as at 1 July 2022 were as follows:

	Assumptions at the previous triennial investigation	Plan Experience	Impact on the financial position of the Plan (when considered in isolation)
Investment Returns ¹	5.3% p.a.	9.0% p.a.	Favourable effect: The Defined Benefit assets increased at a higher rate than assumed, but this was substantially offset by the SG minimum accumulation liabilities also increasing.
		Above the equivalent average return of funds with a similar investment strategy which was 8.5% p.a. ²	The Plan earned higher returns than other funds with a similar investment mix.
Salary Increases	3.5% p.a.	5.7% p.a. ³	Neutral effect: Although the Defined Benefit liabilities increased at a higher rate than assumed, the higher salary increases also impacted the contributions being paid towards SG accumulation minimum benefits which apply in most cases, so negating the impact.
Average Employer Contribution rate ⁴	Recommended rate (averaged based on category and period) of 12% p.a.	Long-term rate of 15.7% p.a.	Unfavourable effect: The Defined Benefit assets increased at a lower amount than the long-term cost of providing the defined benefits.
			As recommended, the Defined Benefit contribution rates were at a lower rate than the long-term cost of providing the defined benefits.
Expenses and Insurance Premiums ⁴	1.5% p.a. for Expenses	1.6% p.a. for Expenses	Unfavourable effect: The Defined Benefit assets, on average, have paid more expenses and premiums than assumed.

0.2% p.a. for Death and TPD insurance premiums	0.3% p.a. for Death and TPD insurance premiums
0.7% p.a. for SCI insurance premiums	0.8% p.a. for SCI insurance premiums

¹net of investment expenses and tax

²based on the weighted average 3-year median return for Rainmaker Workplace Super Performance on Capital Stable and Balanced options for the period ending 30 June 2025

³for existing Defined Benefit members over the investigation period

⁴Percent of Defined Benefit members' salaries

The other factors affecting the Plan's financial position during the period since the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation include:

- Membership movements:
 - 10 Defined Benefit members left the Plan due to retirement (five retired early and five reached their normal retirement age during the triennial actuarial investigation period), which is approximately as assumed in the previous investigation. Overall benefits paid were more than the amounts reserved, in particular as one member received an augmented benefit payment as requested by the Employer. Therefore, in isolation, this has led to an unfavourable effect on the financial position of the Plan.

The overall experience of the Plan during the regular triennial actuarial investigation period has had a negative effect on its financial position.

Section 3 – Assumptions

As part of this regular triennial actuarial investigation, I have analysed the method and assumptions used in the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation as at 1 July 2022. Where appropriate I have maintained these methods and assumptions, however some have changed in light of the experience discussed in Section 2 of this report and after consideration of changes in market expectations. The actuarial method used is described in Appendix D.

Interest/Salary Differential

The most significant financial assumptions used in a regular triennial actuarial investigation are the rate of future investment returns and the rate of future salary increases. These rates must be considered together because of their economic interdependence in the medium to long-term.

While the absolute level of assumed investment returns is relevant in any regular triennial actuarial investigation, the critical factor is the relationship that this rate has with the assumed rate of salary increase. The difference between the two figures is the Interest/Salary Differential. For this investigation I have used an Interest/Salary Differential assumption of 2.1 percent p.a. as shown in the table below. Therefore the Interest/Salary Differential is nominally less conservative than used in the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation; however, due to the nature of the SG minimum accumulation benefit underpin, the changes are in practice slightly more conservative. The overall impact of these changes in assumptions, in isolation to all others, is that the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits increased slightly and the long-term contribution rate remain unchanged.

	Net investment return (p.a.)	Salary increase rate (p.a.)	Differential (p.a.)
Assumption as at 1 July 2022	5.30%	3.50%	1.80%
Assumption as at 1 July 2025	5.85%	3.75%	2.10%

These assumptions have taken into account the long-term outlook of economic conditions, in particular:

- The investment return assumption was derived using long-term assumptions for each asset class net of tax as determined by Aon's global investment team, multiplied by the strategic asset allocation of the Defined Benefit related assets (based on 75 percent in the Balanced Growth option and 25 percent in the Moderate option) and allowing for correlations of investment returns between asset classes and investment fees;
- We expect that inflation will return to the RBA target of 2 percent p.a. to 3 percent p.a.;
- The long-term outlook for investment returns being somewhat lower than those earned in the last three years; and
- The salary increase rate assumption was determined based on the forecast increases in Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE), the Employer's expectations and past experience.

Demographic Assumptions

The Death and TPD assumptions have been updated from the last regular triennial actuarial investigation based on the overall experience of Master Trusts in the Australian market.

The assumptions for early retirement have been updated from the last regular triennial actuarial investigation based on the overall experience of Master Trusts in the Australian market and the Plan's overall experience. Assumptions for leaving service remain unchanged.

Specimen rates of leaving through various causes which have been used in this regular triennial actuarial investigation and the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation are shown in the following table:

Number of exits per 10,000 members						
Age Last	1 July 2025			1 July 2022		
	Resignation	Death and Disablement	Retirement	Resignation	Death and Disablement	Retirement
45	500	21	0	500	18	0
50	500	40	0	500	35	0
55	0	82	1,000	0	72	1,000
60	0	155	2,400	0	137	1,950
65*	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000

* exact age

No allowance has been made for retrenchment which is consistent with the last triennial actuarial investigation. Note that there is no specific retrenchment benefit for the Plan (i.e. members receive the same benefit as if they had resigned or retired, as applicable).

The impact of these changes in assumptions in isolation has increased the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits slightly and the long-term contribution rate is unchanged.

Expenses and Insurance Premiums

The operating expenses and insurance premiums of the Plan are met from the Assets of the Plan, and as such, the regular triennial actuarial investigation requires a specific allowance to be made to meet these costs. The assumed expenses and insurance premiums for this investigation and the previous investigation are shown in the table below.

	1 July 2022	1 July 2025
Operating expenses [^] (% p.a. of Defined Benefit members' salaries)	1.5% p.a.	2.0% p.a.
Death and TPD insurance premiums (% p.a. of Defined Benefit members' salaries)	0.2% p.a.	0.3% p.a.
Salary Continuance Insurance premium (% p.a. of Defined Benefit members' salaries)	0.7% p.a.	0.8% p.a.
Total expense and insurance premium assumption	2.4% p.a.	3.1% p.a.

^A As the assumption is based on total Defined Benefit salaries averaged over the next three years, the impact of having fewer Defined Benefit members means that the expenses as a percentage of total Defined Benefit salaries increases.

The expenses and insurance premiums assumptions have increased from the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation to reflect the expected expenses over the next three years.

Premiums for any voluntary insurance cover are deducted from Defined Benefit members' accounts and are not funded by the Plan Assets therefore no assumption is required for this cover.

Accumulation members' expenses and insurance premiums for Death or TPD and SCI insurance are deducted from members' accounts, or paid by the Employer and therefore the assumptions above do not incorporate the cost associated with Accumulation members' expenses and insurance premiums.

The impact of this change in total expense and insurance premiums assumption in isolation has increased the long-term contribution rate.

Tax

There have been no changes to our assumptions regarding tax since the last regular triennial actuarial investigation. These assumptions are set out below.

Contribution rates for future service benefits include an allowance for the current 15 percent tax on Employer contributions, net of deductible expenses.

For the purpose of meeting funding requirements, we have made the following assumptions:

- No allowance has been made in the projections for the impact of the surcharge (up to 30 June 2005 but not assessed before 1 July 2025), or withholding tax due to members not providing their Tax File Number to the Trustee, or excessive contributions tax levied on the member where the member has elected the Plan to pay it on their behalf, if not assessed before 1 July 2025;
- No allowance has been made for the additional 15 percent tax on contributions for high-paid individuals or any excessive contributions tax levied. It is assumed that benefits will be adjusted (via additional accumulation accounts) for affected members to meet these tax amounts assessed;
- No adjustment has been made to the non-concessional contributions, if any, of members where their total superannuation benefit exceeds \$2.0 million;
- The Trustee has made a decision in relation to the tax deductibility rules for after-tax contributions from 1 July 2017 in a way that would not lead to a funding implication for Defined Benefit members; and
- That the SG Rate is paid without limitation (i.e. not limited to the SG maximum salary base) for Defined Benefit members.

Overall Effect of Changes in Assumptions

Overall the changes have increased the expected cost of providing Defined Benefits to the members of the Plan.

Section 4 – Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits

I have adopted the actuarial method and assumptions described in Section 3 and in Appendix D of this report to determine the present value of past and future liabilities and Employer contributions in relation to Defined Benefit members. The results of the regular triennial actuarial investigation are detailed in the following table and both the assets and liabilities include the Accumulation member account balances and additional accounts for the Defined Benefit members.

Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits (past service)	Total (\$)
Retirement	13,612,699
Death and Disablement	843,550
Resignation	23,902
Total of Defined Benefit related liabilities	14,480,151
Additional accounts for Defined Benefit members	2,115,949
Accounts for Accumulation members*	426,562,448
Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits	443,158,548
Assets*	443,552,250
Surplus/(Deficit)	393,702

*Assets for Accumulation members have been set equal to the active Accumulation members' benefits.

Use of Excess Reserves

The excess of assets over Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits equates to the surplus of Assets held by the Plan. It is useful to hold a small surplus to protect the Plan from minor fluctuations in asset values and to ensure Vested Benefits are covered.

Total assets exceeded the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits as at 1 July 2025 by \$393,702. This is equivalent to 2.7 percent of Defined Benefit liabilities (i.e. excluding accumulation members' benefits and Defined Benefit members' additional accounts) and 12.9 percent of total Defined Benefit members' salaries. This amount will largely be maintained within the Plan as a small buffer against future adverse experience and allow the Employer to continue to contribute at a rate less than the average long-term employer contribution rate. Defined Benefit member after tax contributions should continue to be paid at the calculated rate.

Analysis of Changes in Financial Position Since the Last Triennial Actuarial Investigation

The following table quantifies the various impacts on the financial position of the Plan since the last regular triennial actuarial investigation as at 1 July 2022. These figures give an indication of the impact of the factors that affect the final regular triennial actuarial investigation result. As there are yearly funding calculations performed, these items have been determined in each year between triennial investigations and added to provide the 3 years' worth of movements.

	\$(000's)
Previous surplus/(deficit)	858
Interest on surplus/(deficit) ¹	203
Investment gains/(losses) ²	0
Employer contributions paid at a higher/(lower) rate than long-term rate ³	(439)
Expense gains/(losses) ⁴	(57)
Salary gains/(losses) ⁵	0
Change in basis gains/(losses) ⁶	(2)
Withdrawal gains/(losses) ⁷	(344)
Miscellaneous	175
Surplus/(deficit) as at the valuation date	394

¹ Interest on surplus over the period

^{2,5} The gain on the investment earnings being higher than expected and loss on salary increases higher than expected was offset by the corresponding changes in benefit over the period as members' benefits are largely accumulation based.

³ A contribution loss occurs when employer contributions are paid at a lower rate than the long-term rate.

⁴ An expense loss occurs when expenses are more than assumed.

⁶ A loss from a change in basis occurs when the overall set of assumptions becomes more conservative.

⁷ A withdrawal loss occurs when the benefit paid is higher than reserved for in the Plan.

Long-term Contribution Rate

The Defined Benefits long-term Employer contribution rate has increased since the last regular triennial actuarial investigation mainly due to the change in expense and insurance premiums assumptions.

Present Value of Future Service Liability	Total (\$)
Retirement	1,609,820
Death and Disablement	94,023
Resignation	1,347
Total of Defined Benefit related liabilities	1,705,190
Less member contributions	282,835
Net Future Service Liability	1,422,355
Equivalent net future contribution rate	11.3%
Tax	2.0%
Expense allowance	2.0%
Death and TPD premiums	0.3%
Salary Continuance premiums	0.8%
Employer contribution rate required for Future Service Benefits (p.a. salary)	16.4%

Section 5 – Immediate Solvency and Funding Indices

Immediate Tests on the Adequacy of the Assets

An important objective of this regular triennial actuarial investigation is the measurement of the funding of expected member benefits in respect of their service up to the valuation date.

- **Assets:** I have taken the fair value of the net assets provided by the Plan administrator, based on the Plan's general ledger, as the value of assets for Defined Benefit members and the value of Accumulation members' benefits as the value of assets for Accumulation members for the purpose of this regular triennial actuarial investigation. The financial statements of the Smart Future Trust at 30 June 2025 were audited and signed on 30 September 2025. The assets are net of any amount held to meet the Operational Risk Financial Requirement (ORFR). The assets are discussed further in Appendix C.
- **Liabilities:** Appendix D contains a summary of the method used in the regular triennial actuarial investigation to determine the liabilities of the Plan.

The indices described here have been used to assess whether the Assets of the Plan are sufficient to ensure its ongoing solvency and to measure the changes in these indices since the last regular triennial actuarial investigation.

The table below shows the relevant indices calculated by dividing the level of assets by the total of the relevant benefit based on the results of this regular triennial actuarial investigation and the previous regular triennial actuarial investigation.

	1 July 2022			1 July 2025			
	Amount	Index ¹	DB Index ²	Amount	Index ¹	DB Index ²	
	(\$)			(\$)			
Minimum Requisite Benefits³	311,708,365	100.3%	105.5%	442,924,678	100.1%	104.4%	A
Vested Benefits	311,719,318	100.3%	105.4%	443,170,699	100.1%	102.6%	A
Leaving Service Benefits⁴	311,719,318	100.3%	105.4%	443,170,699	100.1%	102.6%	A
Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits	311,712,566	100.3%	105.4%	443,158,548	100.1%	102.7%	A
Accumulation Benefits⁵	295,892,946			428,678,397			B
Assets⁶	312,570,359			443,552,250			C

¹Index is C/A ,

²DB Index is (C – B)/(A – B), i.e. the index excluding accumulation benefits.

³As at 1 July 2022, the Minimum Requisite Benefits (MRBs) were not specifically calculated by the Plan administrator as defined in the Plan's Benefit Certificate. The resignation benefits for all members were greater

than or equal to the MRBs and this was used as a proxy. The proposed approach to having the MRBs configured, as noted in my letter dated 23 February 2024, has been adopted from 1 July 2024 and is reflected in the figures as at 1 July 2025.

⁴The benefit design allows the Employer to grant early retirement consent for Defined Benefit members between ages 50 and 55. Consent is generally granted.

⁵The accumulation benefits are inclusive of additional accounts for Defined Benefit members (including surcharge accounts) and active Accumulation members' benefits.

⁶Assets for active Accumulation members have been set equal to the Accumulation members' benefits.

Vested Benefits Index

Vested Benefits are the benefits that members are entitled to receive upon voluntary withdrawal from the Plan. It is either the resignation benefit or early retirement benefit, if eligible (assuming Employer consent is not granted).

The Vested Benefits Index provides a measure of the Plan's ability to meet its minimum obligations to all members if they had withdrawn from the Plan on the valuation date.

To ensure that the Plan is in a satisfactory financial position, it is essential that the Vested Benefits Index is kept above 100 percent. The Vested Benefits Index was at a satisfactory level at the valuation date.

Leaving Service Benefits Index

Leaving Service Benefits are the benefits that members are entitled to receive upon voluntary withdrawal from the Plan. It is either the resignation benefit or early retirement benefit, if eligible assuming Employer consent is granted.

The Leaving Service Benefits Index provides a measure of the Plan's ability to meet its minimum obligations to all members if they had withdrawn from the Plan on the valuation date and, if eligible for early retirement, assuming Employer consent is granted.

Where the Employer regularly gives consent for early retirement, it is desirable to have the Leaving Service Benefits Index above 100 percent. The Employer usually consents to the early retirement benefit for members.

The Leaving Service Benefits Index was at an adequate level, and therefore the Defined Benefit Leaving Service Benefits Index was at an adequate level at the valuation date.

Shortfall Limit

In accordance with SPS 160, the Trustee has set a Shortfall Limit of 100.0 percent. This is the extent to which the Trustee considers the Plan can be underfunded (on the basis that assets are insufficient to meet all members' Vested Benefits) but retain a reasonable expectation of returning to a funded position within a year, solely due to a correction to temporary negative market fluctuations in the value of the Plan assets.

This Shortfall Limit is to be compared to the Defined Benefit Vested Benefits Index i.e. the ratio of Defined Benefit assets and Defined Benefit Vested Benefit liabilities. Accumulation members' benefits and additional accounts for Defined Benefit members are excluded from the assets and liabilities.

The Defined Benefit Vested Benefit Index at 1 July 2025 was 102.6 percent. Therefore, the Plan has not fallen below the Shortfall Limit at the valuation date.

I have reviewed the Shortfall Limit of 100.0 percent and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate.

As the Shortfall Limit is determined with reference to the proportion of growth-oriented assets (as well as salary related benefits) the Shortfall Limit may need to be recalculated if the Trustee changes the investment strategy of Defined Benefit related assets.

Minimum Requisite Benefits Index

Minimum Requisite Benefits (MRBs) are the minimum benefits that members are entitled to under the Superannuation Guarantee legislation. The Plan is 'solvent' if the net realisable value of the Assets of the Plan exceeds the MRB of all members of the Plan.

The Minimum Requisite Benefits Index provides a measure of the Plan's ability to meet its minimum Superannuation Guarantee obligations to all active members if they had withdrawn from the Plan on the valuation date. Note that MRBs shown in this report as at 1 July 2022 were higher than the SG requirement and were set equal to the resignation benefits.

The Minimum Requisite Benefits Index was kept above 100 percent and therefore the Plan was solvent at the valuation date.

Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits Index

The valuation results shown in Section 4 of this report disclose the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits, also known as the Past Service Liability. This is the same as the figure calculated for AASB1056 purposes which was calculated in accordance with the Institute of Actuaries of Australia Practice Guideline 499.06. This amount constitutes the "value of the liabilities in respect of accrued benefits" as defined in Division 9.5 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) (SIS) Regulations and has been calculated in accordance with Professional Standard 402 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of Australia.

Also note that the Actuarial Report for AASB 1056 Purposes dated 12 August 2025 excluded Defined Benefit members' additional accounts and Accumulation members' benefits as these liabilities are equal in value to the assets held and therefore recognised as "Defined Contribution member benefits" in the AASB 1056 financial statements.

The Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits Index provides a measure of the Plan's ability to meet its benefit obligations to all members of the Plan based on membership to the valuation date.

The minimum desirable range for this index is 100 to 105 percent which allows for possible variations in asset values. The index was at an adequate level at the valuation date.

Termination of the Plan

In the event of the termination of the Plan, all assets available at that time, net of accruals and expenses, would be distributed to members to the extent of their "termination liabilities" as per Clause 12 of the Trust Deed and in accordance with relevant law. Each member would be credited with an amount (as resources permit) equal to the greater of the member's vested benefit and, for Defined Benefit members, his or her accrued benefit, discounted from age 55 similar to the

calculation of retirement benefits between ages 50 and 55. These are known as “termination liabilities”.

There is no guarantee of adequacy for the termination liabilities, only a priority charge on available assets up to the level of termination liabilities. At 1 July 2025 the available assets exceeded the members’ termination liabilities.

Section 6 – Adequacy of Insurance Arrangements

The Plan Trustee has taken out insurance to protect the assets against certain contingencies which may have a material adverse effect on the solvency of the Plan.

Death or Total and Permanent Disablement Insurance (Lump Sum)

The Trustee has effected Group insurance (with MetLife) to cover part of the lump sum benefits payable from the Plan in the event of the death or Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) of members. The Sum Insured is designed to supplement the proportion of the benefit which has already been accrued in respect of the members within the Plan and to provide the balance of the relevant benefit from the insurance arrangement. Insurance replaces the otherwise volatile impact on the Plan of payments required in respect of the 'unfunded' portion of each death or disablement benefit with an annual premium, which can be taken into account in the financial planning of the Plan.

The Trustee has confirmed that there are no unusual terms and conditions in the insurance contract. At the present time, the formulae used to determine the amount to be insured are as follows:

Defined Benefit Members

Insured Amount = D/TPD Benefit – Vested Benefit

There has been no change to the insurance formula for Defined Benefit members since the proposed change in my letter dated 23 February 2024 was adopted in 2024, but the formula is different to the formula in the last regular triennial actuarial investigation.

Accumulation Members

Insured Amount = Greater of:

- 10 percent x Future service to age 65 x Salary
- Minimum insurance cover applicable for each age

Death or Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) Funding and Insurance

The following table shows the funded and insured portions of the benefit. It identifies the shortfall or excess amount of insurance in the event that all members were to die or become totally and permanently disabled.

	1 July 2025	1 July 2025
	Death	TPD
	(\$)	(\$)
Total sums insured (A)	935,825,294	926,827,061
Plan Assets (B)	443,552,250	443,552,250
Funding excess/(shortfall) (C)*	393,702	393,702
Amount of Surplus, if any, set aside for funding purposes (D)*	77,069	77,069
Plan Assets available to meet Death or TPD benefits (B)-(D) = (E)	443,475,181	443,475,181
Available on Death or TPD (A)+(E) = (F)	1,379,300,475	1,370,302,242
Total Death or TPD benefits (G)	1,378,995,993	1,369,997,760
Excess/(shortfall) (F) - (G)	304,482	304,482

* a portion of the surplus is set aside for funding purposes to make allowance for the recommended contribution rate being lower than the long-term Employer contribution rate and therefore this cannot be considered for Death or TPD purposes.

Recommendation

I have reviewed the formulae and confirm that, in my view, they remain appropriate and the current insurance arrangement should be maintained.

Disability Income Insurance

The Trustee also has effected Group Insurance (with MetLife) to cover disability income benefits payable from the Plan in certain circumstances of disablement. This is a fully insured benefit, however the Plan remains liable for the payment of retirement, death, total and permanent disablement and resignation benefits if a member who receives a disability income benefit terminates service. Benefits are payable for a period of two years in the Plan.

Indemnity Insurance

The Trust Deed provides an indemnity to the Trustee against claims which may be made against it. This is secured against the Assets of the Fund including this Plan.

The Trustee has taken out trustee indemnity insurance to help protect the Trustee, its Directors and the Fund against certain liabilities, that is consistent with the size and nature of its business and industry standards. As with any insurance, the indemnity is subject to the terms and conditions of the relevant insurance policy.

Material Issues Arising From Insurance

There are no material issues arising from insurance, although the Trustee should periodically review that all insurance cover remains sufficient.

Section 7 – Sensitivity Analysis and Projections

Assumption Variation

The values of the benefit liabilities shown in this report depend on the assumptions used to calculate them. The main assumptions relate to salary increases and the long-term investment return (net of tax and investment expenses). Examples below provide an indication of the effect on the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits and on the Employer contribution rate of changing these assumptions only. The actual investment earning rate and salary increase rate may not be constantly above or below the rates assumed in carrying out the projection of benefits and the actual results may not fall within the ranges shown in the table below:

Assumptions (salary increase rate/long-term investment return)	Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits as at 1 July 2025	Overall long-term Employer contribution rate as at 1 July 2025**
	(\$)	(p.a.)
This valuation (3.75% p.a./5.85% p.a.)	443,158,546	16.4%
Last valuation (3.5% p.a./5.3% p.a.)	443,156,939	16.4%
Last valuation with this valuation decrements (3.5% p.a./5.3% p.a.)*	443,157,681	16.4%
Salary inflation rate plus 1% p.a. (4.75% p.a./5.85% p.a.)	443,158,546	16.4%
Salary inflation rate minus 1% p.a. (2.75% p.a./5.85% p.a.)	443,158,546	16.4%
Investment return plus 1% p.a. (3.75% p.a./6.85% p.a.) ^	443,160,317	16.4%
Investment return minus 1% p.a. (3.75% p.a./4.85% p.a.)^	443,157,033	16.4%

* This is based on last valuation's financial assumptions only, i.e. the decrement assumptions are the same as those used for this valuation.

**This is calculated based on this valuation's expense and premiums assumption.

The majority of the benefits are investment related accumulation benefits and therefore the overall long-term Employer contribution rates are not particularly sensitive to the financial assumption changes.

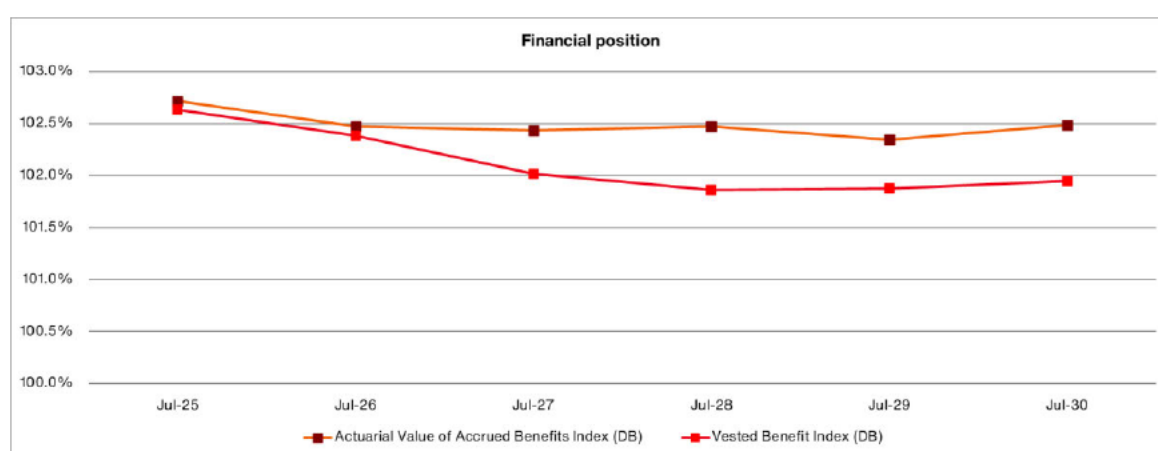
Post Valuation Events

The Plan has earned an average investment return of 3.0 percent from the date of the valuation to 5 December 2025 which is slightly higher than the investment return assumed. However, as the majority of the benefits are investment related accumulation benefits, the funding position since 1 July 2025 has broadly remained the same. I estimate that coverage of Vested Benefits (exclusive of Accumulation members' benefits and Defined Benefit members' additional accounts) has remained stable at approximately 102.3 percent as at 5 December 2025. This has been taken into account in the recommended Employer contributions.

As Minimum Requisite Benefits (MRBs) are accumulation in nature, they will have moved in line with this investment return. Therefore the funding position, in regards to MRBs, is largely unchanged since the valuation date.

Projection of Future Liabilities

The graph below shows the projected value of Defined Benefit Vested Benefits and Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits for Defined Benefit members funding indices over the next five years. These projections have been based on defined benefit liabilities and assume that the Employer will pay contributions in accordance with the contribution recommendation (refer to Section 9 of this report) and are based on the assumptions used to calculate past service liabilities at each of the future dates. These projections also allow for the post valuation events described above.



Assuming the Employer contributions are not less than the rates which I have recommended, I expect that on the assumptions, methods and asset values adopted in the valuation, the Assets will remain sufficient to cover the value of these liabilities during the period up to 1 July 2030.

Section 8 – Material Risks

Financial Risk

As noted in the results of the Sensitivity Analysis (Section 7), the items that have some impact on the financial position of the Plan are the differences between the assumed and the actual salary increase rate and the assumed and actual long-term investment return.

Should salaries increase at a lower rate than assumed, the liabilities will be largely unchanged but the future expected member contributions would be less than expected. This may then require the Employer to make larger contributions to the Plan. Similarly, if there are lower than assumed investment returns, the assets of the Plan would be reduced compared to the assets expected and may then be insufficient to cover members' benefits. This may then require larger contributions to be made by the Employer. If the Employer is willing and able to make these larger contributions and accept the volatility involved, a deterioration in the financial position can be managed.

Other strategies to mitigate these risks are to change the asset allocation on the Defined Benefit related assets to a less risky strategy (note: that this would generally increase the long-term cost to the Employer but provide lower contribution volatility; however, it would also have the effect of reducing the expected investment return on the accumulation-based benefits of most members).

Employer Financial Viability

The future of the Plan relies on the Employer remaining a viable entity and being willing and able to pay contributions as and when needed. The Trustee should discuss the valuation report with the Employer and ensure the Employer understands the recommendations before agreeing to the contribution rates.

Plan Specific Risks

There is a risk that members transfer between categories. As members age and move closer to their retirement, there is a risk that members would transfer to Category AS:6, which provides a higher benefit relative to the members' contribution rate and therefore has a higher employer cost to fund. We note that during the period between the triennial actuarial investigations, the Plan had one member request a change in category from AS:2 to AS:5 and another member request a change from AS:0 to AS:3.

In order to mitigate the impact of this risk, a small buffer is being retained in the Plan rather than using more of the surplus to reduce the Employer contribution rate further than is being recommended in this report.

Investment Policy

As mentioned above, market risk is a key driver in the financial position of the Plan. However, there are other investment risks to consider. These include:

- **Liquidity Risk** – the risk that illiquid assets or large cashflows from the Plan cause the payment of benefits to be delayed or assets to be sold at reduced values to meet liability obligations.

smartMonday PRIME mitigates this risk by holding limited illiquid investments and holding a small cash float to facilitate switches and withdrawals.

- **Concentration Risk** – the risk that investments are concentrated in one particular asset class, country or manager, the poor performance of which could cause a material effect on the investment return.

smartMonday PRIME mitigates this risk by investing across a number of asset classes each within lower and upper asset class limits, and within each asset class holding a diversified portfolio of securities, and where relevant, across currencies and geographies.

The Trustee should periodically monitor the risks summarised in this section and seek advice or take action as may be deemed necessary.

Section 9 – Recommendations and Actuary's Summary Statement for the Purposes of SPS 160

Recommendations

Future Contribution Recommendations

I recommend that the Employer pays contributions to the Plan at the rates set out in the table below:

Category	Employer Rate for defined benefit members	
	(% p.a. of salaries ¹)	
	1/07/2025 -31/12/2025	1/01/2026 - onwards
A, AS:0, AS:2, AS:3, AS:4, AS:5, AS:6	12.00%	14.00%

¹The contributions allocated to resignation accumulation SG and DB SG contribution accounts are to be paid based on Superannuation Salary.

I note that as at 1 July 2025 there are no category AS:4 members, however members are able to change their member contribution rate and therefore we have included this category in the recommendations above.

In addition, the following contributions are also payable:

- Members' contributions (including members' salary sacrifice contributions) at the relevant rate
- The Superannuation Guarantee contribution rate on any bonus and other item determined to be Ordinary Time Earnings and not part of the Superannuation Salary
- Employer contributions of at least the required contributions to meet Superannuation Guarantee legislation as per the Plan's Benefit Certificate in respect of Accumulation members.

These rates are slightly higher from 1 January 2026 than those currently recommended.

The Employer contributions in respect of Defined Benefit members must be paid by the 28th day of the month following the month to which they relate or earlier date as required by legislation. The Employer contributions in respect of Accumulation members must be paid by the 28th day of the month following the quarter end or earlier date as required by legislation.

The recommended contributions will need to be reviewed prior to the next regular triennial actuarial investigation due with an effective date of 1 July 2028 if one or more of the notifiable events within the Funding and Solvency Certificate occur prior to that date as advised by the Trustee or Employer (unless, after reviewing the details of a specific event which would otherwise be classified as a notifiable event, the Actuary advises the Trustee in writing that such an event does not constitute a notifiable event).

Shortfall Limit Recommendations

I have reviewed the Shortfall Limit of 100.0 percent (see Section 5) and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate. This may need to be reviewed if the Trustee changes the investment strategy.

Insurance Recommendations

I have reviewed these formulae (see Section 6) and confirm that, in my view, they remain appropriate.

Investment Recommendations

In my opinion the investment strategy is appropriate to meet:

- the long-term liabilities of the Plan;
- the expected lump sum benefits of Defined Benefit members on termination of employment; and
- a conversion to the Plan's Accumulation category on reaching their Normal Retirement Date.

As noted in Appendix C, without regular rebalancing of the assets between the investment options, due to investment changes over time, the Defined Benefit assets are overly allocated to the Balanced Growth Option and consequently increasing the overall allocation to growth assets.

On this basis, I recommend that an amount of \$206,000 of the Reserve assets is transferred from the Balanced Growth Option to the Moderate Option immediately and this is reviewed as at 1 July each year.

The Employer may prefer to have the Defined Benefit assets to be invested in a less growth orientated investment in order to minimise the fluctuations of assets in volatile investment markets. This may increase the long-term costs of running the Plan but will reduce fluctuations in the contribution rates in the short-term; however, it would also have the effect of reducing the expected investment return on the accumulation-based benefits of most members. If required, we can consider the financial impact of such a change.

The levels of liquidity available to the Plan are adequate to meet any of its short-term liquidity requirements.

Crediting Rate Recommendations

I have reviewed the crediting rate policy for the Plan and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate and should be maintained. For more information refer to Appendix C.

Monitoring Recommendations

I have reviewed the current practice of carrying out a funding position review on an annual basis between triennial actuarial investigations and confirm that, in my view, it remains appropriate based on the current and expected financial position of the Plan over the next three years.

Disclaimer

The calculations provided in this report are based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used are best estimates only and may not be borne out in practice. It is therefore important to review the calculations in the light of actual experience and obtain regular updates.

Actuary's Statement for the Purposes of SPS 160

I have conducted a regular triennial actuarial investigation of the smartMonday PRIME - Corporate Super Plan (the Plan) as at 1 July 2025 covering the three-year period to that date.

In my opinion:

- 1) As at 1 July 2025, the fair value of the net Assets of the Plan for Defined Benefit members, based on audited accounts/the general ledger for the Plan plus the Accumulation members' benefits for Accumulation member assets, was \$443,552,250 and this is the value of assets used to determine the Employer contribution rate with an allowance for investment returns for the period from 1 July 2025 to 5 December 2025.
- 2) The value of the Assets of the Plan was adequate to meet the value of liabilities of the Plan in respect of the Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits of \$443,158,548 as at 1 July 2025. The Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits of Defined Benefit members as at 1 July 2025 for the purposes of Australian Accounting Standard AASB1056 was \$14,480,149 which was calculated in accordance with Practice Guideline 499.06 (this excludes additional accounts for Defined Benefit members and Accumulation members' benefits). The relevant value of Defined Benefit related assets for AASB 1056 was \$14,873,853.
- 3) The investigation disclosed the Plan was in a satisfactory financial position as at 1 July 2025. The Plan's financial condition has not fallen below the Shortfall Limit set by the Trustee at the valuation date.
- 4) The Plan has no liability in respect of current pensioners. Any member who has postponed retirement or deferred receipt of their benefit remains a member under the Rules and any relevant liability is included with that of other members.
- 5) I have recommended contributions to ensure that the assets will continue to be adequate to meet the liabilities of the Plan and I expect the Plan to remain in a satisfactory financial position as defined in the SIS Regulations.
- 6) All Funding and Solvency Certificates required to be obtained during the period of investigation were provided. I expect that an actuary will be able to certify the solvency of the Plan in any Funding and Solvency Certificate required during the three-year period following the valuation date.



Su Li Sin
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia
Aon Risk Services Australia Limited

15 December 2025

Appendix A – Summary of Plan Rules

As set out in Section 13 of the Smart Future Trust Deed, the Trustee may review and amend contributions and/or benefits under the Trust Deed as long as the amendment does not reduce the benefits accrued to any member with respect to the period before the date of the amendment, unless the member or regulator has approved the amendment in writing.

Eligibility

Category A – Members who were Defined Benefit members of the Allianz Australia Executive Superannuation Fund before 1 July 1996. Closed to new members.

Category AS:0, AS:2, AS:3, AS:4, AS:5, AS:6 – Members who were Defined Benefit members of Allianz Australia Staff Superannuation Fund before July 1998. Closed to new members.

Category F – Non-executive Directors. Closed to new members and there are no members remaining in this category as at 1 July 2025.

Accumulation members – Members who are not Defined Benefit Members. These Members receive an Accumulation benefit.

Plan Structure

The smartMonday PRIME - Corporate Super Plan (the Plan) is a Defined Benefit plan which was originally named the MMI Australia Executive Superannuation Fund constituted by a Trust Deed dated 26 June 1986. On 3 May 2011, the Plan transferred into the Aon Master Trust (now the Smart Future Trust) as a sub-plan on a successor fund basis. Benefits are specified under Plan Rules annexed to the Participation Agreement dated 20 April 2011.

All new entrants to the Plan join the Accumulation section. This, and the fact that the Plan provides Minimum Requisite Benefits to satisfy Employer obligations under Superannuation Guarantee arrangements, has ensured that an increased number of benefits are being calculated on an accumulation basis.

The Plan is a complying fund for the purposes of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993. This results in the Plan being taxed at the favourable rate of 15 percent on income net of allowable deductions.

Annual Review Date

30 June

Definitions

Normal Retirement Date (NRD)

65th Birthday

Early Retirement Date (ERD)

After age 50 with the consent of the Employer or at any time after the age of 55.

Salary

The ordinary annual rate of salary or wages, including director's fees but excluding commissions, bonuses, overtime payments and any other additional payments. Contributions are paid on part-time salary (i.e. Salary x Fraction).

Final Average Salary

Final Average Salary is the average of the Defined Benefit member's Salaries in the three years immediately preceding the date of retirement.

Service

Membership

The most recent period of continuous service with an Employer and including consecutive periods of service with any of the Employers.

Fraction

This is the proportion of a full-time working week worked and is varied if working hours change (for full-time employees the Fraction is 1).

Contributions

Member

Category	Member Contribution Rate
Category A	Voluntary
Category AS:0	Nil
Category AS:2	2 percent (post tax)
Category AS:3	3 percent (post tax)
Category AS:4	4 percent (post tax)
Category AS:5	5 percent (post tax)
Category AS:6	6 percent (post tax)
Category F	Nil

Employer

Balance of costs

Accounts

Resignation Accumulation SG Account

Contributions at the following rates are credited to this account (based on membership and category) to ensure that superannuation guarantee requirements are met:

	AS:0	AS:2	AS:3	AS:4	AS:5	AS:6	A
1 July 2025 onwards	12.0%	8.0%	6.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	12.0%

Retirement Accumulation Account

Superannuation Guarantee rate of salary is credited to this account for periods of category AS:0 membership to ensure that benefits at retirement will meet Superannuation Guarantee requirements.

Benefits

Accumulation Member Benefits

Resignation/Retirement Benefit

The Superannuation Guarantee Account which is the accumulation of Superannuation Guarantee contributions less tax and expenses at the member's chosen option's return.

Death Benefit

The Superannuation Guarantee Account plus the Insured Amount (if any).

The Insured Amount is 10 percent x Future service to age 65 x Salary subject to minimum insurance cover applicable for each age.

Total and Permanent Disablement

As for the Death Benefit.

Total and Temporary Permanent Disablement (TTD or SCI)

75 percent of salary payable in monthly instalments. This income is payable after a 90 day waiting period and for a maximum period of 24 months. This benefit is fully insured.

Category A Benefits

Normal Retirement Benefit (NRB)

Equal to the sum of:

- I. the member's Retirement Accumulation Account, plus
- II. Normal Retirement Benefit Multiple times Final Average Salary. The Normal Retirement Multiples for Category A members are frozen as at 30 June 1997 i.e. the multiple used is based on category participation and membership up to that date.

Early Retirement Benefit (ERB)

The benefit is determined as for normal retirement, based on Membership and Final Average Salary at the date of retirement.

Late Retirement Benefit (LRB)

NRB with investment earnings plus any contributions made after the normal retirement date net of tax, expenses and premiums, if applicable, accumulated with investment earnings on the members' chosen option .

Death Benefit

If the age is under 55 then the death benefit is a lump sum benefit equal to the greater of:

- a multiple of Salary at the date of death. The Multiple for Category A members depends on his/her contribution level as at 30 June 1997; and
- the Resignation Benefit.

If the age is greater than 55 then the death benefit is a lump sum benefit equal to the greater of:

- a multiple of Salary at the date of death. The Multiple for Category A members depends on his/her contribution level as at 30 June 1997; and
- the ERB.

Total and Permanent Disablement

As for the Death Benefit.

Total and Temporary Disablement

75 percent of salary payable in monthly instalments. This income is payable after a 3-month waiting period and for a maximum period of 24 months. This benefit is fully insured.

Resignation Benefit

Sum of:

- i) the member's Resignation Accumulation SG Account; plus
- ii) the member's contributions to the Plan accumulated with investment earnings; plus
- iii) ii) above multiplied by VF, where VF is 10 percent for each year of membership below 10 years and 20 percent for each year of membership in excess of 10 years, subject to a maximum of 2.

Superannuation Guarantee Liability/Minimum Requisite Benefits

Contributions to the Resignation Accumulation SG Account and Retirement Accumulation Account have been determined to ensure that Plan benefits always meet or exceed the Employer's Superannuation Guarantee obligations for active members within this Plan. With the configuration change in 2024, a notional account is now kept to track the accumulation of contributions at the Notional Employer Contribution Rate (i.e. the SG rate) net of expenses, premiums and tax.

Other Category Benefits

Normal Retirement Benefit (NRB)

Equal to the sum of:

- i) the member's Retirement Accumulation Account, plus
- ii) Normal Retirement Benefit Multiple times Final Average Salary. The Normal Retirement Benefit Multiple is the sum of the following:
 - 0 percent x Category AS:0 Membership, plus
 - 7.0 percent x Category AS:2 Membership, plus
 - 10.5 percent x Category AS:3 Membership, plus
 - 14.0 percent x Category AS:4 Membership, plus
 - 17.5 percent x Category AS:5 Membership, plus
 - 21.0 percent x Category AS:6 Membership.

Early Retirement Benefit (ERB)

The benefit is determined as for normal retirement, based on Membership and Final Average Salary at the date of retirement.

Late Retirement Benefit (LRB)

NRB with investment earnings plus any contributions made after the normal retirement date net of tax, expenses and premiums, if applicable, accumulated with investment earnings on the members' chosen option.

Death Benefit

Lump sum benefit equal to the greater of:

- a multiple of Salary at the date of death. The multiple is 2 for Category AS:0 and AS:2 members, 3 for Category AS:3 members, 4 for Category AS:4 members and 5 for Category AS:5 and AS:6 members.
- The prospective benefit which would have been paid at the NRD if the member had continued on the same Salary.

Total and Permanent Disablement

As for the Death Benefit.

Total and Temporary Disablement

75 percent of salary payable in monthly instalments. This income is payable after a 3-month waiting period and for a maximum period of 24 months. This benefit is fully insured.

Resignation Benefit

Sum of:

- i) the member's Resignation Accumulation SG Account; plus

- ii) the member's contributions to the Plan accumulated with investment earnings; plus
- iii) ii) above multiplied by VF, where VF is 10 percent for each year of membership below 10 years and 20 percent for each year of membership in excess of 10 years, subject to a maximum of 2.

Superannuation Guarantee Liability/Minimum Requisite Benefits

Contributions to the Resignation Accumulation SG Account and Retirement Accumulation Account have been determined to ensure that Plan benefits always meet or exceed the Employer's Superannuation Guarantee obligations for active members within this Plan. With the configuration change in 2024, a notional account is now kept to track the accumulation of contributions at the Notional Employer Contribution Rate (i.e. the SG rate) net of expenses, premiums and tax.

Additional Accounts

Additional Voluntary Contribution Accounts and Rollover Accounts are in addition to all of the above benefits.

Surcharge Account

All benefits are offset by the Surcharge Account (if any). The Account is the accumulation, with investment earnings, of all surcharge amounts assessed for each member.

Additional Contributions Tax Account

All benefits are offset by the Additional Contributions Tax Account (if any). The Account is the accumulation, with investment earnings, of all additional contributions tax amounts paid by the Plan on behalf of the member.

Family Law Account

All benefits are also offset by the Family Law Account (if any). The Account is any amount paid to a former spouse (a family law split) accumulated as follows:

- where the member spouse was a defined benefit member at the date of the split: at the rate determined by the Government Actuary which is calculated with reference to AWOTE + 2.5 percent p.a. from the split date to the date the non-member spouse's benefit is paid and then with investment earnings from the date the non-member spouse's benefit was paid to the date the member's benefit is paid; and
- where the member spouse was an accumulation member at the date of the split: with investment earnings from the split date to the date the member's benefit is paid.

Partial Withdrawals

All benefits are offset by any partial payments made from the Plan accumulated with investment earnings.

Appendix B – Membership

Changes in Membership 1 July 2022 – 1 July 2025

	Total
Active DB Membership at 1 July 2022	36
Plus	
New Entrants	0
Transfers from other funds	0
Transfers from other categories	0
Less	
Transfer to other funds	0
Transfers to other categories	0
Deaths	0
Total and Permanent Disablement	0
Early retirements	5
Normal retirements	5
Resignations	0
Retrenchments	0
Late retirements	0
Active DB Membership at 1 July 2025	26

In addition, there were 3,105 Accumulation members at the valuation date with total salaries of \$319,623,255.

Membership Characteristics as at 1 July 2025

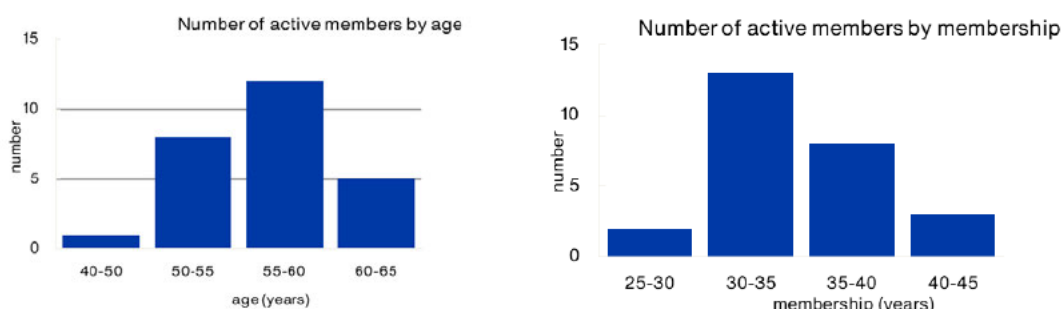
The main characteristics of the Plan's Defined Benefit membership at the valuation date are summarised in the following table. For comparison, active figures for the previous valuation date (1 July 2022) are shown also:

Defined Benefit members	1 July 2022	1 July 2025
Number of members	36	26
Average age (years)	55.6	56.8
Average membership (years)	32.2	34.3
Total annual salary (\$)	3,430,500*	3,052,782
Average annual salary (\$)	95,292	117,415

*including salary updates provided by the Employer after the data had been provided to us by the administrator.

By age and Membership

The following graphs outline the distribution by age and membership of the 26 active Defined Benefit members:



Quality of Data

Member data was received electronically and was in good order for the purposes of preparing this Report. Defined benefit individual membership data as well as Defined Benefit asset information was reconciled to the last funding valuation data.

We have relied on the asset information provided by the Plan administrator as at 1 July 2025 as audited financial statements for the Plan at that date are not available, however we understand that the financial statements for the Smart Future Trust (including smartMonday PRIME sub-plans) as at 30 June 2025 have been audited and signed on 30 September 2025.

Aon have relied on data and information provided by the Plan administrator. Aon did not audit the employee data and financial information used in this valuation. However, on the basis of our review of this data, we believe that the information is sufficiently complete and reliable, and that it is appropriate for the purpose intended.

If the data and information provided is revised for any reason and materially changes the results, then this report may need to be revised.

Administration

No significant variations were detected between the method of calculation of benefits on the administration system and our calculations. The data received was adequate and appropriate for the purposes of the regular triennial actuarial investigation. Data checking included:

- Accrued and normal retirement multiples;
- Final average salary and consistency of salaries from year to year; and
- All benefit calculations at the valuation date (resignation, retirement, death and total and permanent disablement benefits).

Appendix C – Accounts and Summary of Assets

Accounts

The following is a summary of the General Ledger provided by the Plan administrator for the regular triennial actuarial investigation period 1 July 2022 to 1 July 2025. The final accounts of the Smart Future Trust for 30 June 2025 have received audit clearance.

	1 July 2022	1 July 2023	1 July 2024	1 July 2022
	to	to	to	to
	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2025
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Plan Assets at start of period (A)	312,570,359	347,750,125	387,469,386	312,570,359
Accumulation accounts at start of period* (B)	293,319,626	328,811,687	368,641,618	293,319,626
Defined Benefit related Plan Assets at start of period (C) = (A) - (B)	19,250,733	18,938,438	18,827,767	19,250,733
Plus				
Member contributions	196,761	167,994	124,994	489,749
Employer contributions	358,318	389,683	381,201	1,129,202
Rollovers/transfers in	70	0	32,746	32,817
Investment income (including capital appreciation/depreciation)	1,428,119	1,569,050	1,605,004	4,602,173
Less				
Group Life premiums (net of rebates)	41,390	47,835	42,715	131,940
Benefits (net of insurance recoveries)	2,130,843	2,052,096	3,824,629	8,007,568
Administration and other charges	70,423	52,636	53,640	176,699
Income tax	52,908	84,828	60,927	198,664
Others	0	0	0	0
Defined Benefit related Plan Assets at end of period (D)	18,938,438	18,827,767	16,989,802	16,989,802
Accumulation accounts at end of period (E)	328,811,687	368,641,618	426,562,448	426,562,448
Plan Assets at end of period (F) = (D) + (E)	347,750,125	387,469,386	443,552,250	443,552,250

Summary of Assets

Accumulation members may invest their account balances in any option. Members who do not choose an investment option will have their account balances invested in the MySuper default option.

Defined Benefit members can invest their additional account balances in any option and if no election is made they are invested 75 percent in the Balanced Growth Option and 25 percent in the Moderate Option. Defined Benefit assets above additional account balances will be invested in a split of 75 percent in the Balanced Growth Option and 25 percent in the Moderate Option.

A breakdown of the actual Defined Benefit assets (excluding additional accounts) at 1 July 2025 is as follows:

By option	1 July 2022	1 July 2025
	(%)	(%)
Balanced Growth – Active	85.9%	79.3%
Moderate – Active	14.1%	20.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Whilst the stated investment strategy for the Defined Benefit assets is 75 percent in the Balanced Growth Option and 25 percent in the Moderate Option, as noted in the table above, without regular rebalancing of the assets between the investment options, due to investment changes over time, the Defined Benefit assets are overly allocated to the Balanced Growth Option and consequently increasing the overall allocation to growth assets.

On this basis, I recommend that an amount of \$206,000 of the Reserve assets is transferred from the Balanced Growth Option to the Moderate Option immediately and this is reviewed as at 1 July each year.

By Asset Class	1 July 2022	1 July 2025
(based on benchmark asset allocation)	(%)	(%)
Australian Shares	23.25	22.50
International Shares	23.50	30.25
Property	6.00	0.00
Alternatives Asset - growth	7.70	8.50
Alternatives Asset - defensive	13.55	9.75
Australian Fixed Interest	19.25	9.75
International Fixed Interest	2.50	9.75
Cash	4.25	9.50
Total	100.00	100.00

The asset valuation method is in accordance with Professional Standard 404 published by the Institute of Actuaries of Australia. There were no material qualifications identified in the latest audit report that impact on the value of assets.

Crediting Rate Policy

The Plan credits the actual return after investment related expenses to members' accounts based on daily unit prices. This method of crediting interest is appropriate as members receive interest on their accounts in accordance with what the Plan has earned and there are no cross-subsidisations. Investment earnings can be positive or negative and are based on the changes in unit price of the relevant option(s).

The option returns for the Defined Benefit related assets were:

	Year to	Year to	Year to	3 Years to
By Option ¹ (%)	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2025
	(p.a.)	(p.a.)	(p.a.)	(% p.a.)
Balanced Growth	8.7%	9.4%	11.1%	9.7%
Moderate	4.2%	5.9%	7.9%	6.0%
Weighted average (actual)	7.8%	8.7%	10.5%	9.0%

¹net of investment fees and of taxes

The approximate Defined Benefit return (net of expenses and tax), for the 3 years to 1 July 2025 was 9.0 percent p.a..

Appendix D – Funding Method

Funding Method

The funding method is the manner in which the Employer's recommended contribution rate is determined. In this regular triennial actuarial investigation I have calculated the recommended Employer contribution rate using an actuarial funding method called the Attained Age Normal method (AAN).

In this method an initial contribution rate is determined for each category which will be sufficient to meet the benefits which will accrue to current members at the valuation date in respect of their future service only.

The contribution rate is constructed so that it is expected to remain constant until the last current member leaves the Plan (assuming the assumptions made are borne out and remain unchanged).

Secondly, the value of current members' Actuarial Value of Accrued Benefits is compared to the value of assets. The future service contribution rates are adjusted in the light of any surplus or deficiency.

This is the same method as was used at the last regular triennial actuarial investigation.

The reason this method is chosen is so that the Employer can be provided with the long-term future cost of providing the benefits based on the current membership which should not vary substantially as it is a smoothed rate. The usage of surplus or funding of a deficit can then be over a time horizon that is considered suitable from both the Trustee and Employer's point of view.

Summary of Method of Attributing Benefits to Past Membership

In order to determine if the Plan is in surplus or deficit it is necessary to determine what proportion of benefits payable in the future from the Plan are due to past service. The past membership components in respect of the current members are projected forward allowing for future assumed salary increases and then discounted back to 1 July 2025 at the valuation rate of interest assumption.

The past membership component for each type of benefit is:

Retirement Benefits

For salary related benefits - Based on a member's actual accrued retirement benefit multiple as at the date of valuation.

For account based benefits - Based on accumulated contributions with investment earnings to the valuation date, allowing for future assumed investment earnings and discounted from the projected date of retirement to the valuation date.

Death and Disablement Benefits

Based on a member's accrued retirement benefit multiple as at the date of valuation.

Resignation Benefit

In the case of benefits based on the accumulated value of contributions made to the Plan, the past component is based on the accumulated contributions with investment earnings to the valuation date, allowing for future expected investment earnings, vesting and discounted from the projected date of resignation to the valuation date.

Adjustments

Additional accumulation accounts for Defined Benefit members and Accumulation members' benefits (e.g. rollover, voluntary member contribution, etc.) have been added to the past membership liability at their face value and accounts such as the surcharge and/or family law liability account have been deducted.

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