

Keep an eye on  
the mail for  
your 30 June  
OSF Benefit  
Statement—  
coming soon!

## Here's what you'll find in this June edition of our OSF newsletter...

### *New product features for Division F Members...* page 2

The OSF is introducing several new options for Division F members from 1 July: more flexible insurance options for eligible in-service, post-employment and spouse members, and binding death nominations.

### *End of financial year checklist...* page 3

See if you're eligible for a \$1,500 tax-free co-contribution from the Government to your super. Also, remember that this is the first year that new 'contribution caps' apply to super—find out if you'll be up for extra tax on your super contributions.

### *Changes to Ordinary Time Earnings and your Minimum Benefits...* page 4

If you're a current employee of the Group, you should read about the changes to 'ordinary time earnings' and your minimum benefits.

### *The results are in...and the news is good!* page 4

In our recent Member Satisfaction Survey, nine out of 10 OSF members reported that they were satisfied with the OSF and trust that their super is in good hands.

### *Our Super Fund...for life* page 5

The OSF provides superannuation services to support you through your career and into retirement. Make sure you know what options are available to you, even if you leave the Bank.

### *Fees—are you seeing double?* page 5

If you've got more than one superannuation fund, you're more than likely paying more than one set of fees. Maybe it's time to consolidate.

### *What's happening with investment markets?* page 6

Get an update on the recent investment market volatility.

### *How does the OSF's investment performance rate?* page 7

In a recent SuperRatings survey, each of the OSF's diversified investment options was one of the top three performing investment options of funds included in the survey, based on returns from 1 July 2007 to 30 April 2008. Find out more about how our performance compares with other super funds.

### *Have you heard about the new 'AML' laws?* page 8

The OSF must comply with new anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing laws—make sure you know how the new laws might affect you.

### *Our intranet site is moving* page 8

In August, the OSF's intranet site (accessible only to in-service Commonwealth Bank Group employees) is moving—make sure you know where to find us.

## OSF Investor Services

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# What's new for Division F members from 1 July?

The new features outlined on this page will be available to Division F members from 1 July 2008. Further information will be included in the new product disclosure statement (PDS) to be issued on 1 July, which will be available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au), the OSF intranet or OSF Investor Services. Please read the PDS carefully before making any decisions that affect your financial future.

## Increased insurance flexibility

From 1 July 2008, the OSF will be expanding its range of insurance options to eligible Division F members.

The following insurance options will be available to eligible Ordinary Members (ie. in-service employees), Post-Employment Members and Spouse Members of Division F:

	Ordinary Member	Post-Employment Member	Spouse Member
<b>Death-only cover</b> —where a lump sum may be paid in the event of death or terminal illness	NEW ✓	✓	NEW ✓
<b>Death and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) cover</b> —where a lump sum may be paid in the event of death, terminal illness or total and permanent disablement	✓	✓	NEW ✓
<b>Salary Continuance (ie. income protection) cover</b> —where a monthly benefit may be paid in the event of disablement due to a sickness or injury that lasts for longer than the 90-day waiting period	NEW ✓	✓	NEW ✓

For more information about insurance options, including eligibility, premiums and exclusions, please refer to the PDS to be issued on 1 July, which will be available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services.

## Choose your beneficiary & lock it in!

From 1 July, Division F members can make a 'binding death nomination' for their super. This simply means that you can nominate someone to receive your super if you die and the OSF Trustee must follow your wishes.

However, the law does set some rules around who can be a beneficiary. The person you nominate must be, at the time the benefit is paid:

- your spouse (including de facto spouse)
- your child (including a step, adopted or ex-nuptial child)
- a person who is financially dependent on you
- a person with whom you have an interdependency relationship
- your legal personal representative (ie. the executor or administrator of your estate)

More information, including a *Binding Death Nomination* form, will be available in the PDS to be issued on 1 July.

## Want to make changes to your existing salary continuance cover?

If you're a Division F Ordinary (ie. in-service) member who currently has salary continuance cover due to a fund transfer offer in the past (eg. you transferred into Division F from a former Colonial Group Staff Superannuation Scheme division), you will have the option to make changes to this cover from 1 July.

**Important:** You do not have to change your existing salary continuance cover based on the information below. You should consider your own objectives, financial situation and needs carefully before making any changes to your insurance cover.

### Change your amount of cover

Your current salary continuance cover amount is based on 75% of your super salary. This means that your amount of cover (and your premiums) changes in line with any changes to your super salary.

From 1 July, you can choose a different amount of cover if required. You can nominate any fixed dollar amount of cover (up to a maximum amount equal to 75% of your monthly super salary or \$25,000 per month, whichever is the lesser). If you change to a fixed dollar amount of cover, your cover will remain at this fixed amount<sup>1</sup> unless you apply to change it, ie. your cover will no longer change in line with any changes to your super salary.

### Cancel your cover

You can also choose to cancel your salary continuance cover if you wish.

Note: If you re-apply for salary continuance at a later date, you will need to provide medical and/or financial evidence in order for the insurer to assess your application. The insurer may accept or reject your application based on the information you supply and the results of any medical tests or examinations. The insurer may also apply special conditions or restrictions when accepting any application.

### Change your waiting period

If you currently have a 30-day waiting period for your salary continuance cover, you can choose to change to a 90-day waiting period. The table of premium rates for cover with a 90-day waiting period will be available in the PDS to be issued on 1 July.

### How?

To change or cancel your cover or change your waiting period, complete the *Insurance Selection Form* that will be available in the PDS to be issued on 1 July.

<sup>1</sup>—Your accepted amount of cover will be automatically indexed each year by 7.5% or the CPI, whichever is the lesser amount. Your premiums will also increase accordingly. You can, however, choose not to have your cover indexed automatically—please contact OSF Investor Services for more information.

# End of financial year checklist!

Here are a couple of things to check out before 30 June!

## Will you be up for extra tax on your super contributions?

On 1 July 2007, the Government introduced its 'Better Super' changes, which included new rules around superannuation contribution caps. As this financial year comes to a close, the first financial year under the new rules, it's important that you're aware of the caps and any additional tax implications that may apply to you.

### For concessional contributions (ie. employer contributions and salary sacrifice contributions)

- A cap of \$50,000 per person per financial year applies.
- If you're already aged 50 or over, a transitional cap of \$100,000 per year will apply to you until 30 June 2012 (instead of the \$50,000 mentioned above). If you turn 50 between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2012, the \$100,000 cap will apply for the financial year in which you turn 50 and subsequent financial years up to and including 2011/12.
- Contributions up to the cap (or transitional cap if applicable) are treated as taxable at the rate of 15%.
- You can make contributions above the cap but these excess contributions will incur an additional 31.5% tax (effectively being taxed at the top marginal tax rate). In addition, these excess contributions will count towards your non-concessional contributions cap (see below).

If you're a defined benefit OSF member and a current employee of the Commonwealth Bank Group, your employer contribution for the purposes of the cap is calculated using a formula based on your membership division, superannuation salary and contribution rate (if applicable to your division). For more information, please refer to the fact sheet we sent you recently. You can also download a copy of the fact sheet from the OSF intranet or contact OSF Investor Services for a copy.

### For non-concessional contributions (ie. personal after-tax contributions):

- A cap of \$150,000 per person per financial year applies. No tax applies to contributions up to this cap.
- If you're under age 65, you can bring forward two years of non-concessional contributions and make a larger contribution of up to \$450,000 but you will be unable to make any further non-concessional contributions for the next two years.
- If you make contributions above the cap (or the 'bring forward' cap if applicable), these excess contributions will be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate. However, the OSF Trustee will not accept contributions if it is aware that they will exceed your non-concessional contributions cap.
- Any excess concessional contributions (see previous section) also count towards your non-concessional contributions cap.

The concessional and non-concessional caps apply per person, regardless of how many employers you have or how many super funds you contribute to. Based on information provided at the end of the financial year by the OSF (and any other funds you have), the Australian Taxation Office will determine if you have exceeded a cap and advise you if any additional tax is payable.

*2- This is the threshold for the 2007/08 financial year. The lower income threshold will be indexed annually; the higher income threshold will be the lower income threshold plus \$30,000.*

## Are you eligible for a \$1,500 tax-free payment from the government?

If you make non-concessional (after-tax) contributions to your super and your income is less than \$58,980<sup>2</sup> for 2007/08, you could be eligible for a super co-contribution from the Government of up to \$1,500 tax free.

The co-contribution amount depends on the amount you contribute and your total income (ie. assessable income plus reportable fringe benefits) for the 2007/08 financial year.

Your co-contribution will be 1.5 times your total non-concessional contributions, up to the following maximum co-contribution amounts:

- If your income is \$28,980<sup>2</sup> or less, the maximum co-contribution is \$1,500.
- If your income is between \$28,980 and \$58,980, the maximum co-contribution is \$1,500 minus 5 cents for every dollar your income is above \$28,980. For example, if your total income is \$40,000, the maximum co-contribution you can receive is  $\$1,500 - [0.05 \times (\$40,000 - \$28,980)] = \$1,500 - \$551 = \$949$

If your total income for 2007/08 is \$58,980 or more, you're not eligible for the co-contribution.

Visit the ATO's super co-contribution calculator at [www.ato.gov.au/super](http://www.ato.gov.au/super) to work how much co-contribution you could receive.

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) determines your co-contribution eligibility based on your income tax details and information that the OSF (and any other funds you have) provides about your contributions. If eligible, the ATO will pay the co-contribution into your super account. We will let you know if we receive a co-contribution payment for you.

*Note: If you make compulsory or voluntary contributions to a defined benefit division of the OSF, a co-contribution will be paid into an accumulation-style account in Division F; it cannot be paid into your defined benefit division.*

### To make a non-concessional (after-tax) contribution:

- Division F members: Complete an **Additional Investment** form (available from the OSF internet, intranet or OSF Investor Services) and return it with your cheque or direct debit instructions to OSF Investor Services.
- Division B, C, E, CB1, CC, CE, CH, CK, CM, CN or CO members (current employees only): Complete a **Nomination or Change of Contribution Rate** form (available from the OSF intranet). Please refer to the member booklet for your divisions for any conditions that may apply to your contributions.

### More information?

- Please read OSF Fact Sheet 5 (available from the OSF internet, intranet or OSF Investor Services) for more information on the Co-contribution, including eligibility conditions.

# The results are in...

## Ordinary Time Earnings & your Minimum Benefits

You may have read or heard in recent months about a change in how employers calculate superannuation guarantee (SG) contributions for employees from 1 July 2008. This 'new' earnings base, on which the 9% SG contributions are calculated, is called *Ordinary Time Earnings (OTE)*.

Although the changes start from 1 July 2008, OTE is not new. It was introduced in 1991 under superannuation legislation but, in order to give employers time to comply with the change, the Government of the time allowed a delay in implementation. Employers up to now have been able to use a different earnings base on which to calculate SG contributions. From 1 July, all this will be simplified with the move to OTE.

For Commonwealth Bank Group employees, the change will have minimal impact.

For employees who have accumulation super (eg. OSF Division F), superannuation contributions are already calculated using OTE, or an amount higher than OTE, therefore no change is required.

For employees in OSF defined benefit divisions, it is expected that OTE will not have an impact on the accrual of your benefit as defined in the OSF Trust Deed and will not have an impact on the way your 'superannuation salary' (which is different from OTE) for the purpose of calculating this benefit is determined.

Although the Group is required to ensure that the portion of minimum legislative benefits accruing from 1 July 2008 is based on OTE, the majority of defined benefit members would generally be entitled to benefits under the Trust Deed that exceed the overall minimum and this is expected to continue. However, for a small number of employees, the minimum benefit could be higher than the Trust Deed benefit. In such cases, an additional amount would be paid to ensure that members receive the minimum benefit. The additional amount would be calculated by crediting a notional contribution to the affected member's account, generally calculated by reference to the difference between OTE and superannuation salary. The value of this additional benefit would be notionally adjusted to take account of contributions tax and earnings at the declared rate. Earnings can be either positive or negative.

If you have any general questions about the information provided here, please contact the Group's HR Direct team on 1800 989 696 Monday to Friday, 8.00am–6.00pm (Sydney time).

## And the news is good!

The results from our Member Satisfaction Survey, conducted in late 2007, were very pleasing. We wanted to find out what you thought of the OSF and your feedback confirmed that we are on the right track to providing you with a value-for-money superannuation fund for the long term. Plus, you also gave us some valuable insights into where we can continue to improve the Fund.

Here's a snapshot of some of the results:

- 79% of members agreed that they were satisfied with the investment return or earnings rate that applied to their OSF benefits, compared with 4% who disagreed
- 71% of members were satisfied with the range of investment options available in the OSF, compared with 6% who disagreed
- 54% of members were satisfied with the insurance options available, compared with 7% who disagreed
- 54% of members said that they were satisfied with the fees they pay in the OSF, compared with 10% who disagreed
- 69% of members agreed that the OSF's communications<sup>3</sup> were useful, compared with 5% who disagreed.

*Nine out of 10 OSF members are satisfied with the OSF and trust that their super is in good hands!*

## Feeling confident about your super?

In our Member Survey, we also asked members how confident they were that they'd have enough super when they retired. Two out of five members felt confident that they would have enough super, while two out of five disagreed and the remaining one was neutral.

Encouragingly, around one quarter of those who weren't confident about having enough super said they were already making additional contributions to their super—a great start towards maximising their super.

If you're not making additional contributions because you can't afford to at the moment or if you're interested in making contributions in the future, you might be interested in the Government Co-contribution described on page 3, which is a tax-free contribution to your super from the Government if you meet eligibility criteria.

### *So, how much will you need?*

Experts<sup>4</sup> estimate that funding a 'comfortable' retirement lifestyle would cost \$36,607 per year for a single person or \$48,962 per couple. A comfortable lifestyle enables a good standard of living, including a reasonable car, good clothes, domestic and overseas travel, electronic equipment, a broad range of leisure and recreational activities, and private health insurance. To fund a 'moderate' lifestyle (ie. better than the age pension but still only affording basic activities), you would need \$18,920 per year for a single person or \$26,531 for a couple. All figures assume you own your own home at retirement.

As at March 2008, the maximum Government age pension was \$14,217 for a single person and \$23,754 for a couple. These amounts are subject to income and assets tests.

<sup>3</sup>— Results are an aggregate of the results for newsletters, benefit statements, product disclosure statements, member booklets, annual report, and intranet and internet sites.

<sup>4</sup>— Source: Westpac ASFA Retirement Standard, December 2007

# Supporting you through your **career & retirement** even if you leave the Bank

## If you leave the Group

The OSF offers options for all members in the event they leave employment with the Group:

- **If you're a Division F accumulation member:** Once we're notified that you've finished employment, you'll automatically become a Division F Post-Employment Member. You'll keep the same insurance cover (providing you left employment on or after 1 July 2007) and investment choices, as well as online access to your account. If you begin working somewhere else, you can even have your new employer pay super into your Division F account. Refer to the product disclosure statement (PDS) covering Post-Employment Members for more information, available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services.
- **If you're a member of a defined benefit division:** In most cases, you will have the option to leave some or all of your super within your defined benefit division if you leave the Group. The rules for some OSF divisions, however, may require you to withdraw your benefit from your current division. If this applies to you, you can choose to transfer your benefit to OSF Division F as a Post-Employment Member (ie. the accumulation division) or another super fund. You should refer to your member booklet for more information on the rules that apply to your division, available from the OSF intranet or OSF Investor Services.

## If you're nearing retirement

If you're aged 55 or over, a transition to retirement pension—sometimes called a 'pre-retirement pension'—allows you to start drawing a regular income from your super benefits, even if you are still working. You might want to consider this type of pension if you want to:

- reduce your work hours, or 'semi-retire', and top up your salary from your super, or
- keep working full-time and boost your super savings at the same time.

A transition to retirement pension is an account-based pension, which means you invest a lump sum amount to open an account and you receive regular pension payments from that account until the balance is zero. You can choose how much you receive in pension payments each year, as long as the annual amount is at least 4% and no more than 10% of your account balance. If you're aged 65 or over a higher minimum percentage applies to your pension.

If you're a member of an OSF defined benefit division that offers a pension benefit, you may be eligible to begin that pension under a transition to retirement strategy by exercising choice of super fund. Please contact OSF Investor Services for more information.

You should refer to the PDS for more information about the Division F Transition to Retirement Pension, including features, investment options, fees and charges, taxes and risks. For case studies showing how a transition to retirement strategy might work, refer to OSF Fact Sheet 23. The PDS and fact sheet are available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services.

## If you're already retired

If you're aged 55 or over and permanently retired, a Division F Account-Based Pension allows you to start receiving a regular income from these benefits.

An account-based pension means you invest a lump sum amount to open a pension account and you receive regular pension payments from that account until the balance is zero. You can choose how much you receive in pension payments each year, as long as the annual amount is at least 4% of your account balance. If you're aged 65 or over, a higher minimum percentage applies to your pension.

No maximum annual payment applies. You also have the flexibility to make additional withdrawals if needed, eg. for home repairs or renovations, or a holiday.

You should refer to the PDS for more information about the Division F Account-Based Pension, including features, investment options, fees and charges, taxes and risks. The PDS is available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services.

*Around one third of the OSF's members are post-employment members or pensioners—they are no longer working for the Commonwealth Bank Group*

## fees

### Are you seeing double?

If you've had more than one job, chances are you've probably got more than one super fund. And, you're probably paying more than one set of fees! Maybe it's time to consolidate.

Transferring money from another super fund into the OSF is as easy as:

- Downloading a transfer form from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) (if you're a Division F member) or the OSF intranet.
- Sending the completed form to the fund that currently holds your super and they'll arrange to transfer it to the OSF.

*Note: If you're a defined benefit OSF member, please check your member booklet for any conditions or restrictions that may apply.*

The OSF doesn't charge you a fee to transfer money into your account. However, you should check whether your current fund charges an exit or transfer fee. You should also carefully consider the impact of transferring on any insurance arrangements you may have in your current fund.

**OSF.** Our Super Fund.... *for life!*

# What's happening with investment markets?

*If you're concerned about recent investment market performance and news that super fund members are set to experience the worst returns since the 1987 sharemarket crash, you're probably not alone. But there is light at the end of the tunnel.*

*It's not easy to watch your savings or investments go down in value but just like good returns can't last forever, neither do poor returns. For most people, superannuation is a long-term investment —around two in three OSF members have more than 20 years before they retire!*

## An update on recent market volatility

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### What triggered the decline in the sharemarket?

Just prior to the federal election in November 2007, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) effectively declared war on inflation. It lifted interest rates in early November and followed this with further increases in February and March 2008.

In order to curb rising inflationary pressures, the RBA felt that it had to slow the pace of growth in the Australian economy. The prospect of weaker earnings growth by Australian companies sent the sharemarket tumbling.

At the same time, problems with sub-prime lending in the United States were coming to a head. US banks were announcing large losses and negative sentiment towards the US sharemarket spilled over into Australia.

The US sub-prime problem also reignited investors' awareness of risk.

This led to a sharp increase in the interest rates at which companies could borrow money, if indeed they could borrow money at all. The banking system faced a crisis, a shortage of cash to borrow, otherwise known as a liquidity crisis. This would disrupt company earnings and contributed to the fall in the sharemarket.

### How have the authorities responded to these issues?

In the US, the authorities were faced with a slowing economy and a liquidity crisis, or what has been known as the 'credit crunch'. In Australia our economy was still growing strongly but the financial system did face the problem of a lack of funds to borrow.

To assist its economy, the US Federal Reserve reduced US official interest rates. Interest rates have been reduced from 5.25% in September 2007 to now stand at 2.00%. It also injected cash or liquidity into its banking system and assisted the takeover of Bear Stearns, a large investment bank that was close to collapse, by rival bank JPMorgan Chase. The US government also chipped in by announcing \$150 billion in personal tax cuts.

Around the world, and including Australia, central banks acted to ensure that banking systems had funds to continue operations. In the United Kingdom, the government went to the length of taking control of Northern Rock, a bank that was facing difficulties.

### Market movements

From early November 2007 to mid-March 2008, the Australian sharemarket fell almost 25%. The S&P/ASX All Ordinaries share price index fell from 6853 points to

5163 points. Since then it has risen approximately 15% to around 6000 points (as at 16th May 2008).

The fall in the Australian sharemarket was more severe than in other major markets. This was because Australia had to cope with rising official interest rates as well as the liquidity crisis triggered by US sub-prime lending.

### A road to recovery?

The recent recovery in sharemarkets came as authorities around the world stabilised and supported their financial systems, and as the US reduced its official interest rates. While many problems still remain, the immediate crisis appears to be behind us.

The problems we still face relate to the pace of economic growth in the US and Australia. If higher interest rates in Australia slow the economy more than expected, then companies may issue further profit downgrades or profit warnings. This could unsettle the sharemarket.

Of particular interest will be the profits of banks. This group of companies makes up around 20% of the sharemarket and their businesses have come under short-term stress due to rising interest rates. Banks have had to pay significantly more for the funds they borrow in global capital markets and this will affect the demand for loans by their customers for at least the remainder of 2008. The proposed merger of St George and Westpac adds a new dimension to the sector. One of the drivers of the proposed merger is to allow greater access to funding at a more attractive rate.

The road to recovery in sharemarkets requires that US house prices stop falling. Falling house prices and low demand for US housing lie behind the losses that US banks have been reporting for the last six months. A further cut in US interest rates may help, but US official interest rates have already been cut substantially.

When it becomes clear that official interest rates in Australia have stopped rising, investor confidence

### What exactly is the sub-prime market?

Translated literally 'sub-prime' means 'below best', which is a reference to the credit rating of the borrower. In other words, sub-prime mortgages are loans granted to people who may not have the ability to make repayments and those who would not have qualified to borrow money under normal circumstances. Many of these loans have moved into default, meaning that lending institutions began losing money. Investors then started selling shares in these financial institutions.

will be boosted. Due to ongoing inflationary pressures, this stage has not yet been reached. It remains possible that the RBA will lift interest rates again.

Finally, recovery will come when the market for corporate borrowing, known as the credit market, becomes fully operational again. At present, the desire to lend to companies is low. Trust needs to be re-established so lenders will offer interest rates that reflect the true risk of each transaction.

### More positive news

Despite the gloom in markets we do well to remember that parts of the Australian economy are still booming. The resources sector has seen the prices of coal and iron ore rise significantly. Share prices in the resources sector have recovered most of the ground lost in the early months of 2008. Rains over much of Australia should assist rural incomes and rural exports.

Finally, the boost to markets from takeover activity is not dead. In recent months, takeover bids have been made for a number of Australian companies. The bidders believe that at current prices, including a takeover premium, there is value in their takeover target.

There are issues to be resolved but Australia remains well placed to grow over the next five to ten years.

### What should an investor do in these times?

Fear, greed and patience are some of the dominant emotions associated with the sharemarket. At present, fear appears to be subsiding but some nervousness remains. Over time history has shown it is the patient investor who reaps the rewards.

Despite the recent falls in the Australian sharemarket, share prices are still up 20% since the beginning of 2006 and up 90% since the beginning of 2003.

In the current environment, sitting tight could be a sensible strategy, but each investor should consider their own individual circumstances.

## How does the OSF's investment performance rate?

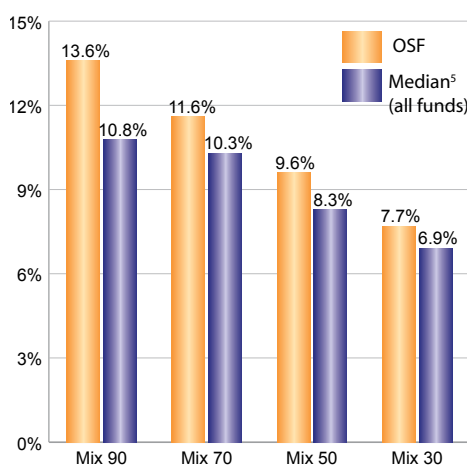
The OSF has generally performed better in the recent turbulent markets than many other funds.

According to recent SuperRatings figures, each of the OSF's diversified investment options was *one of the top three performing investment options* of funds included in the survey over the financial year to date, based on returns to the end of April 2008.

SuperRatings is an independent Australian company that specialises in researching industry super funds, corporate super funds, master trust products and non-public offer super funds.

OSF investment option	Investment return for financial year to date (to end April 2008)		Ranking <sup>5</sup>
	OSF	Median <sup>5</sup> (all funds)	
Mix 90	-1.5%	-5.6%	2 / 55
<b>Mix 70 (OSF default option)</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>2 / 77</b>
Mix 50	2.0%	-1.3%	1 / 35
Mix 30	3.6%	0.8%	3 / 65

Over the longer term, the OSF also performed well compared to other funds:



**Figure 1**  
3-year investment returns (%p.a.) to the end of April 2008 (net of fees and taxes)

### Important things to remember:

- Investment returns shown above apply to Division F members and the accumulation-style benefits of Division CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CH, CN and CO(Part B) members.
- When comparing investment performance across funds or products, always take note of returns for longer periods. Acting on the short-term investment results or chasing the best short-term returns for your super can be risky.
- Make sure you choose investment options for your super that suit your individual needs and objectives. You should consider how long you have until you retire, what level of investment return you're after and what level of investment risk you're comfortable with.
- Before making any decisions that affect your financial future, always consider the product disclosure statement for the product. You should also consider seeking professional financial advice.
- Past investment performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

More information on the OSF's investment options is available in the product disclosure statement (or Member Investment Choice Supplement for eligible defined benefit members) or the Annual Report, available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services.

5— Source: SuperRatings Fund Crediting Rate Survey April 2008.

## Have you heard about the new 'AML' laws?

Over the last 12 months, you may have heard about new anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing laws and the impact that these may have on your financial affairs.

The Australian Government has introduced these laws to meet international standards and to help protect businesses from being misused for money laundering and terrorism financing.

The laws apply to a range of service providers, including super funds, banks, credit unions, life insurers, lenders, asset management companies, and financial planners who arrange for the issue of financial products, as well as the gambling sector, including casinos, clubs and pubs.

### How might OSF members be affected?

We are required to comply with these new laws. To comply, we may need to verify your identity (and if relevant the identity of a beneficiary and other persons associated with your account). For example, at the time your benefit is payable, we may ask you to provide identification such as a certified copy of your driver's licence, passport or birth certificate, unless this has already been done. Additionally, from time to time, we may require additional information to assist with this process. You will be notified if we need to establish your identity or if we require further information.

In some cases, we may also be required to report certain transactions or suspicious matters to the relevant authorities. If this happens, we may not be able to tell you or transact with you or other people. This may mean delaying, blocking, freezing or refusing to process a transaction. This may have an impact on your investment and could result in loss of income and principal invested.

You can read more about anti-money laundering on the Attorney-General's website, [www.ag.gov.au](http://www.ag.gov.au).

### What can you do?

To assist us, you may want to complete an *Identification and Verification Form* now so that we can establish your identity (for the purpose of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws). This may also help us process any future withdrawal request efficiently. You can find a copy of this form in the new product disclosure statement for Division F, which will be available from [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) or OSF Investor Services from 1 July 2008.

## We're moving...well our intranet is!

We're continually looking at ways to make it easier for members to access information about their super and the Fund. So, during the second half of 2008, our OSF intranet site will be undergoing some changes.

In August, the Commonwealth Bank is launching a new human resources (HR) intranet site (replacing the current PeopleConnect intranet site). In line with this change, we're moving the OSF intranet site too. To get to the OSF intranet from the new 'HR Intranet', follow the links to 'Pay and Leave', then 'Superannuation'.

### All your super information in one place!

This new 'Superannuation' page will be the gateway to any information you need about super, including news, information, education and documents from the Fund, as well as topics that your employer is responsible for, such as salary sacrificing to your super and how your super salary is calculated.

We'll also be gradually updating the OSF site so that the information you need is more accessible.

### No longer an employee?

If you're a Division F member, our internet site at [www.osfsuper.com.au](http://www.osfsuper.com.au) allows you to login to your account, as well as download forms, fact sheets and product disclosure statements, and view investment performance.

#### Disclaimer

This newsletter is issued by Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited (ABN 76 074 519 798, AFSL 246418, RSEL L0003087), as Trustee for the Officers' Superannuation Fund (OSF) (ABN 24 248 426 878, RSER R1056877).

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