

Sample note for the year ended 30 June 2026

To be inserted in the Notes to the Financial Statements under the heading “Superannuation”

AASB 119 148(d)(i)

[Employer name] makes [all/the majority] of its employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (the Fund). This Fund has two categories of membership, accumulation and defined benefit, each of which is funded differently. Obligations for contributions to the Fund are recognised as an expense in the Comprehensive Operating Statement when they are made or due.

Accumulation

The Fund's accumulation category, Vision MySuper/Vision Super Saver, receives both employer and employee contributions on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings (for the year ended 30 June 2026, this was 12% as required under Superannuation Guarantee (SG) legislation (2025: 11.5%)).

Defined Benefit

[Employer name] does not use defined benefit accounting for its defined benefit obligations under the Fund's Defined Benefit category. This is because the Fund's Defined Benefit category is a pooled multi-employer sponsored plan.

AASB 119 148 (d) (i)
148 (d) (ii)

There is no proportional split of the defined benefit liabilities, assets or costs between the participating employers as the defined benefit obligation is a floating obligation between the participating employers and the only time that the aggregate obligation is allocated to specific employers is when a call is made. As a result, the level of participation of [Employer name] in the Fund cannot be measured as a percentage compared with other participating employers. Therefore, the Fund Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers for the purposes of AASB 119.

148 (d)(v)

Funding arrangements

[Employer name] makes employer contributions to the Defined Benefit category of the Fund at rates determined by the Trustee on the advice of the Fund Actuary.

As at 30 June 2025, an interim actuarial investigation was held as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category.

The vested benefit index (VBI) of the Defined Benefit category as at 30 June 2025 of which [Employer name] is a contributing employer was 110.5%. The financial assumptions used to calculate the VBI were:

Net investment returns	5.7% pa
Salary information	3.5% pa
Price inflation (CPI)	2.6% pa.

As at 30 June 2026, a triennial actuarial investigation is underway as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category. It is expected to be completed by 31 October 2026.

Vision Super has advised that the VBI at 30 June 2026 was 116.9%. [Employer name] was notified of the 30 June 2026 VBI during August 2026 (2025: August 2025). The financial assumptions used to calculate this VBI were:

Net investment returns	6.2% pa
Salary information	3.5% pa
Price inflation (CPI)	3.0% pa to 30 June 2029 and 2.6%pa thereafter.

The VBI is used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100%, the 30 June 2025 actuarial investigation determined the Defined Benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position and that no change was necessary to the Defined Benefit category's funding arrangements from prior years.

Employer contributions

(A) Regular contributions

On the basis of the results of the 2024 interim actuarial investigation conducted by the Fund Actuary, [Employer name] makes employer contributions to the Fund's Defined Benefit category at rates determined by the Fund's Trustee. For the year ended 30 June 2026, this rate was 12.0% of members' salaries (11.5% in 2024/25). This rate is expected to increase in line with any increases in the SG contribution rate and was reviewed as part of the 30 June 2023 triennial valuation.

AASB 119 148 (a)

In addition, [Employer name] reimburses the Fund to cover the excess of the benefits paid as a consequence of retrenchment above the funded resignation or retirement benefit.

(B) Funding calls

If the Defined Benefit category is in an unsatisfactory financial position at an actuarial investigation or the Defined Benefit category's VBI is below its shortfall limit at any time other than the date of the actuarial investigation, the Defined Benefit category has a shortfall for the purposes of SPS 160 and the Fund is required to put a plan in place so that the shortfall is fully funded within three years of the shortfall occurring. The Fund monitors its VBI on a quarterly basis and the Fund has set its shortfall limit at 98% from 26 July 2024 (previously 97%).

AASB 119 148(d)(iv)

In the event that the Fund Actuary determines that there is a shortfall based on the above requirement, the Fund's participating employers (including [Employer name]) are required to make an employer contribution to cover the shortfall.

AASB 119 148 (b)

Using the agreed methodology, the shortfall amount is apportioned between the participating employers based on the pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service liabilities of the Fund's Defined Benefit category, together with the employer's payroll at 30 June 1993 and at the date the shortfall has been calculated.

AASB 119 148 (d)(v)

Due to the nature of the contractual obligations between the participating employers and the Fund, and that the Fund includes lifetime pensioners and their reversionary beneficiaries, it is unlikely that the Fund will be wound up.

AASB 119 148(c)

If there is a surplus in the Fund, the surplus cannot be returned to the participating employers.

In the event that a participating employer is wound-up, the defined benefit obligations of that employer will be transferred to that employer's successor.

The 2025 interim actuarial investigation surplus amounts

An actuarial investigation is conducted annually for the Defined Benefit category of which [Employer name] is a contributing employer. Generally, a full actuarial investigation is conducted every three years and interim actuarial investigations are conducted for each intervening year. An interim investigation was conducted as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 while a full investigation was conducted as at 30 June 2023.

The Fund's actuarial investigation identified the following for the Defined Benefit category of which [Employer name] is a contributing employer:

	2025 (Interim) \$m	2024 (Interim) \$m	2023 (Triennial) \$m
• A VBI surplus	\$200.1	\$108.4	\$85.7
• A total service liability surplus	\$229.4	\$141.4	\$123.6
• A discounted accrued benefits surplus	\$242.8	\$156.7	\$141.9

The VBI surplus means that the market value of the fund's assets supporting the defined benefit obligations exceed the vested benefits that the defined benefit members would have been entitled to if they had all exited on 30 June 2025.

The total service liability surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's Defined Benefit category plus expected future contributions exceeds the value of expected future benefits and expenses as at 30 June 2025.

The discounted accrued benefit surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's Defined Benefit category exceeds the value of benefits payable in the future but accrued in respect of service to 30 June 2025.

The 2026 triennial actuarial investigation

A triennial actuarial investigation is being conducted for the Fund's position as at 30 June 2026 as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category. It is anticipated that this actuarial investigation will be completed by October 2026.

The last interim actuarial investigation conducted prior to 30 June 2026 was at 30 June 2025. The VBI of the Defined Benefit category at that date was 110.5%. The financial assumptions used to calculate the 30 June 2025 VBI were:

Net investment returns	5.7% pa
Salary information	3.5% pa
Price inflation (CPI)	2.6% pa.

[Employer name] was notified of the 30 June 2025 VBI during August 2025.

Because the VBI was above 100%, the Defined Benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position at 30 June 2025 and it is expected that the actuarial investigation will recommend that no change will be necessary to the Defined Benefit category's funding arrangements from prior years.

The 2023 triennial investigation

The last triennial actuarial investigation conducted prior to 30 June 2023 was at 30 June 2020. This actuarial investigation was completed by 31 December 2020. The financial assumptions for the purposes of these investigations were:

	2023 Triennial investigation	2020 Triennial investigation
Net investment return	5.7% pa	5.6% pa
Salary inflation	3.50 %pa	2.5% pa for two years and 2.75% pa thereafter
Price inflation	2.8% pa	2.0% pa

[Sub-note number] Superannuation contributions

Contributions by [Employer name] (excluding any unfunded liability payments) to the above superannuation plans for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 are detailed below:

Scheme	Type of scheme	Rate	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Vision Super	Defined benefits	12.0% (2025: 11.5%)	[Insert amount]	[Insert amount disclosed in the 2025 note]
Vision Super	Accumulation	12.0% (2025: 11.5%)	[Insert amount]	[Insert amount disclosed in the 2025 note]
[Insert any other relevant funds]	[Insert relevant description]	[Insert relevant percentage]	[Insert amount]	[Insert amount disclosed in the 2025 note]



[In addition to the above contributions, [Employer name] has paid unfunded liability payments to Vision Super totalling \$[insert amount paid during the 2025/26 year] (2024/25 \$[insert amount paid during the 2024/25 year]]).

There were [\$relevant amount/no] contributions outstanding and [\$relevant amount/no] loans issued from or to the above schemes as at 30 June 2026.

The expected contributions to be paid to the Defined Benefit category of Vision Super for the year ending 30 June 2027 is \$(insert estimated amount to be paid).

AASB 119 148(d)(iii)