

Information Booklet State Street Active Funds

30 September 2022

Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited

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This Information Booklet is issued by State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited ABN 16 108 671 441, AFSL 274900 (“**Responsible Entity**” or “**SSGA, ASL**”) and relates to the following Funds:

Funds	ARSN	APIR® Code	PDS Dated
State Street Australian Equity Fund	139 341 978	SST0048AU	30 September 2022
State Street Global Equity Fund	162 547 784	SST0050AU	30 September 2022
State Street Floating Rate Fund	618 268 821	SST4725AU	30 September 2022

The information in this document (other than in the “Other Information” section) forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement for each Fund (“**PDS**”) and provides additional information on topics included in the PDS. You should read this information together with the relevant Fund’s PDS before making a decision to invest into a Fund. The sections in this document are numbered to correspond with the equivalent sections in the relevant Fund’s PDS. The information in the PDS and this Information Booklet may be subject to change from time to time. You can access the relevant PDS at ssga.com, (selecting the Asia Pacific region link at the bottom of the page and following the prompts) or obtain a copy by contacting us at the details below.

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Sydney NSW 2000
Phone: (02) 8249 1100

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Email contacts:

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Unit Registry — OneVue Fund Services Pty Limited (“Unit Registry”)

GPO Box 804
Melbourne VIC 3001
Facsimile: 1300 286 587

The information provided in this Information Booklet is general information only and does not take into account your personal financial situation or needs. You should obtain professional financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances.

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2. How the State Street Active Funds work

The following section provides further information on 'How the State Street Active Funds work' and should be read in conjunction with section 2 of the relevant Fund's PDS.

Processing applications

The minimum investment for a Fund is A\$25,000. The Responsible Entity reserves the right to decline any application, including an investment of less than this amount. The minimum additional investment amount is \$10,000. We may waive this minimum from time to time, or may decline any application.

Correctly completed application and withdrawal requests received by the Unit Registry before 2:00 pm Sydney time on a Sydney business day, will be processed using the next unit price calculated, based on the market value of Fund assets. Application money should be paid at the time of application. Units will only be issued upon receipt of application money.

If an application or withdrawal request is received either after this time or on a non-Sydney business day, it is deemed to be received on the next Sydney business day. Joint accounts will be held as joint tenants unless the Responsible Entity advises to the contrary in writing.

For applications, please complete the Application Form that accompanies the PDS.

Anti-money laundering

The Responsible Entity is bound by laws about the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (Cth) (AML/CTF Laws). The Responsible Entity may require further information from you to undertake a detailed verification of your identity and the source of any application payments. If you do not provide this information, or there is a delay, your application may not be processed.

Any application money paid by you will be held in a non-interest bearing account while we complete the AML/CTF verification or address any outstanding issues.

Neither the Responsible Entity nor the Unit Registry will be liable to applicants for any losses incurred, including market movements, if an application is rejected or the processing of an application is delayed.

The Responsible Entity may also require further information from you from time to time to comply with its obligations under the AML/CTF Laws and you undertake to provide the Responsible Entity (or the Unit Registry on its behalf) with all additional information and assistance that it may reasonably require in order to comply with its obligations under the AML/CTF Laws.

By applying to invest in the Fund, you agree that:

- You are not subscribing for units in the Fund under an assumed name;
- Any money used by you to invest in the Fund is not derived from or related to any criminal activities;
- Any proceeds of your investment will not be used in relation to any criminal activities;
- If we ask, you will provide us with additional information we reasonably require for the purposes of AML/CTF Laws (including information about a holder of a security, any beneficial interest in the securities, or the source of funds used to invest);
- We may obtain information about you or any beneficial owner of units in the Fund if we believe this is necessary to comply with AML/CTF Law;
- In order to comply with AML/CTF Laws we may be required to take action including:
 - Delaying or refusing the processing of any application or withdrawal; or
 - Disclosing information that we hold about you or any beneficial owner of the securities to our related bodies corporate or service providers, or relevant regulators of AML/CTF Laws (whether in or outside of Australia).

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

Under the FATCA and CRS rules, information about tax residency must be collected and reported to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). FATCA involves the exchange of financial account information with the United States of America, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). CRS involves the exchange of financial account information with other countries that have implemented the CRS. These regimes are aimed at improving international tax compliance and reducing tax evasion.

The requirements imposed by FATCA and CRS may mean that we need to request information, documentation or certifications from you when you apply to invest, or at a later time, to determine if you have certain connections with any foreign countries, such as being a resident, citizen, an entity controlled by such a person or a corporate entity domiciled there.

As a Reporting Financial Institution the Responsible Entity must report information in respect of certain unitholders in the Fund, including investors who do not confirm their

FATCA or CRS status, US Citizens or residents and all other non-Australian residents to the ATO. The ATO will share this information with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and other foreign tax authorities under agreements that allow for reciprocal tax information — sharing arrangements.

You should consult with your tax adviser to determine what actions you may need to take in order to comply with FATCA and CRS.

Processing withdrawals

Withdrawal requests received or taken to be received by the Unit Registry before 2:00 pm Sydney time on a business day in Sydney (“Business Day”) will normally be processed using the next unit price calculated, based on the market value of Fund assets. If a withdrawal request is received either after this time or on a day that is not a Business Day, it is deemed to be received on the next Business Day.

Withdrawal requests can be made using the withdrawal form available on our website at ssga.com and are normally processed in cash within three Business Days of receipt. However, the Constitutions of the Funds allow the Responsible Entity up to 60 days from accepting the request until payment (30 days in the case of State Street Australian Equity Fund and 21 days in the case of the State Street Floating Rate Fund) and, in certain circumstances such as in the case of restricted or suspended trading, extreme price fluctuation or uncertainty in the market for assets of the Fund, to extend the processing period. For State Street Floating Rate Fund we may also spread redemptions (see below).

To ensure that withdrawal requests are equitably managed, for all funds other than the State Street Floating Rate Fund a withdrawal request that represents least 25% of a Fund’s net asset value will not be regarded as effective until one day after it is submitted. Therefore, a withdrawal request received before 2 pm Sydney time on a Business Day that relates to 25% or more of a Fund’s net asset value, will be treated as having been received the next Business Day. Such withdrawal requests are expected to be processed and paid by electronic transfer within three Business Days of receipt.

For the State Street Floating Rate Fund, where the aggregate of withdrawals requested on any given day represents 10% or more of the value of the Fund, we may spread withdrawals for amount of \$50,000 or more by determining that the withdrawal request is four separate requests, each deemed to be received on a separate day, spread equally across a period of not more than 28 days.

In the unlikely event that a Fund ceases to be “liquid” as defined in the Corporations Act 2001, redemptions would

only be permitted on a pro rata basis following a period during which the Responsible Entity offers Unitholders an opportunity to withdraw from the Fund.

The Responsible Entity may determine to pay part or all of withdrawal proceeds by in specie transfer of assets if it reasonably considers the transfer to be in the best interests of Unitholders, or with the Unitholder's consent or at their request.

For withdrawal requests over A\$50,000, where the bank account to receive the redemption proceeds has been updated in the last 12 months, we may employ a procedure to confirm instructions with you. SSGA may call an authorised signatory on the contact phone number provided on the application form. The purpose of the call is to confirm that the instruction received by the Unit Registry is valid in order to protect clients from unauthorised transactions. Please note that if SSGA is unable to contact an authorised signatory, the processing of the instruction may be postponed until contact has been made with the authorised signatory. Your instruction will not be treated as having been received until SSGA is able to contact the authorised signatory and confirm the instruction, unless SSGA determines otherwise.

The procedure for Indirect Investors to invest, withdraw or transfer an investment in a Fund through their Platform should be set out in the disclosure document for their Platform. If a Platform operator wants to withdraw part of an investment, then the remaining balance in a Fund must generally be at least A\$15,000.

Facsimile or Email instructions

If you instruct the Unit Registry by facsimile or scanned instruction via email in respect of your account (including withdrawals) note that SSGA, ASL and the Unit Registry:

- Will only process your instruction if it is received in full and has been signed by authorised signatories;
- Are not responsible for any loss or delay arising due to a facsimile transmission or email not being received;
- Do not accept responsibility for any fraudulently or incorrectly completed facsimile or email instructions;
- Will not compensate you for any losses relating to facsimile or email instructions, unless required by law

In the event of fraud you agree to release, discharge and indemnify SSGA, ASL and the Unit Registry from and against all actions, claims, demands, expenses and liabilities suffered by you or suffered by or brought against SSGA, ASL or the Unit Registry concerning the facsimile or email instructions to the extent permitted by law.

Capacity

The Responsible Entity may from time to time limit the capacity of the assets in the Funds. Where a Fund has

neared or reached this limit (as recommended by the Investment Manager), no further cash flows will be accepted into the Fund.

Valuing assets and unit prices

The value of a Fund's assets is generally determined once each business day. Generally, the value of a Fund's assets that are listed on any recognised market will be the last sale price at the time the Fund is valued. Foreign currencies and any currency hedging instruments will be valued using 4 pm London time exchange rates. A Fund's unit price is calculated based on the net asset value of the Fund and the number of units in the Fund on issue at the time of valuation.

A worked example of the application and withdrawal prices of a Fund, using a hypothetical net asset value per unit, is set out below:

Net asset value per unit is \$1.0000. The buy/sell spread is 0.25% of this amount, being \$0.0025.

The application price is calculated as \$1.0000 plus \$0.0025, which equals \$1.0025.

The withdrawal price is calculated as \$1.0000 minus \$0.0025, which equals \$0.9975.

See the section on "Additional explanation of fees and costs" in section 6 for more information.

Distributions

Distributions are paid to Unitholders usually within two weeks after the end of the relevant distribution period. However, it should be noted that the timing of the distribution period and payment of a distribution in respect of a period (other than year-end) is at the discretion of the Responsible Entity. The Responsible Entity reserves the right to not pay any distributions.

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The frequency of distribution payments and the dates on which distributions are determined are listed below:

Fund	Frequency of distribution payment	Distribution period ends
State Street Australian Equity Fund	Semi-annually	30 June and 31 December
State Street Global Equity Fund	Annually	30 June
State Street Floating Rate Fund	Monthly	End of each month

While this reflects the broad policy currently adopted by the Responsible Entity, the Responsible Entity reserves the right to distribute different amounts without prior notice.

Unit prices may fall following a distribution. Distributions can be reinvested in additional units (at the unit price as at the effective date of distribution) or paid to your nominated Australian bank account. Within 30 days after the issue of units on reinvestment, the relevant Unitholder will be sent a statement of the amount of the distribution and the number of units that have been issued.

For Indirect Investors the disclosure document for their Platform should set out details as to how they may nominate to receive the proceeds of distributions. If Indirect Investors wish to change their preferred method of receiving income distributions, they should notify their Platform operator.

Distribution amounts may include a return of capital from a Fund. Refer to tax-deferred distributions in the Taxation section below.

3. Benefits of investing in the State Street Active Funds

The following section provides further information on 'Benefits of investing in the State Street Active Funds' and should be read in conjunction with section 3 of the relevant Fund's PDS.

Unitholder communications

Unitholders will receive reports, annual statements or transaction confirmations from the Responsible Entity, SSGA or the Unit Registry unless they indicate that they do not wish to receive them. Secure on-line access will be provided to an online portal to allow you to view your holdings and transactions and to download or print these details.

Indirect Investors should receive reports from the relevant Platform operator.

As an investor in a Fund, the following information is available to keep you up-to-date regarding your investment:

Information		Delivery	Frequency
Unit prices	Detailing the application price and withdrawal price for the Fund	Website	Daily
Fund performance	Calculated and reported on a gross of fees and net of fees basis	Website	Monthly
Fund fact sheets	Outlining the portfolio structure, composition, asset allocation and past performance of the Fund	Website	Monthly
Distribution statements	Detailing the income and payment details setting out the number of units held and the value of the distribution following each income distribution	Email and online	As described on page 5
Transaction confirmations	Detailing the number of units purchased or withdrawn, applicable unit price, effective date of transaction and the new balance of units after the transaction	Email and online	Within five days of transacting
Tax statements	Summarising the distributions made to Investors during the financial year and relevant taxation information	Email and online	Annually after 30 June
Fund financial reports	Details the financial performance and operation of the Fund, and the annual audited accounts for the financial year ending 30 June	Email and website	Annually in September
Asset Allocations	Details including sector breakdown	Website	Monthly

Investors can also obtain up-to-date information about any of the Funds by visiting the SSGA website: ssga.com

Continuous disclosure

Where a fund meets certain criteria in respect of their unitholders they become disclosing entities under the Corporations Act, and are subject to regular reporting and disclosure obligations. Copies of documents we lodge in relation to the Funds can be obtained from or inspected at an ASIC office.

We can also provide you with a copy of:

- The annual financial statement most recently lodged with ASIC for the Fund (if any);
- Any half-year financial statement lodged with ASIC for the Fund after the lodgement of that annual financial report and before the date of the PDS; and
- Any continuous disclosure notices given for the Fund after the lodgement of the annual financial statement and before the date of the PDS.

Currently, only the State Street Australian Equity Fund is a disclosing entity. If another Fund becomes a disclosing entity in future, the same reporting and disclosure obligations and the statements above will apply in respect of that Fund.

If we are required to give a continuous disclosure notice for a Fund, we propose to do this by posting it online at ssga.com rather than by lodging the notice with ASIC.

For joint accounts, notices will only be provided to the first named unitholder and the first named unitholder only will be eligible to vote at a unitholder meeting.

The Constitutions of the Funds

Each Fund is governed by a separate constitution. Together with the Corporations Act, the constitutions set out the conditions under which each Fund operates, the rights of unitholders and the rights, responsibilities and duties of the Responsible Entity.

The constitutions for the Funds differ from each other in certain respects, but they generally deal with matters including:

- The Responsible Entity's powers, which are generally unrestricted and include powers to invest and borrow, and to appoint agents and delegates such as a custodian. - these broad powers mean that the Responsible Entity can vary the investment policy from what is disclosed in the PDS and this booklet, but would notify unitholders;
 - The nature of units;
 - How application and withdrawal prices of units are calculated;
 - The times when access to Unitholders' funds may be delayed or suspended;
- Unitholders' rights to share in any Fund income;
 - The maximum fees that the Responsible Entity is entitled to charge;
 - Transferring units to someone else (the Responsible Entity generally has discretion to refuse transfers);
 - Certain matters relating to Unitholder meetings;
 - The extent of the Responsible Entity's liability to unitholders and its rights to be indemnified out of the assets of the Fund;
 - Retirement of the Responsible Entity;
 - What happens on termination of a Fund; and
 - A provision which limits unitholders' liability to the price paid for their units - however the effectiveness of such provisions has not been confirmed by superior courts.

A copy of the Constitution for each Fund is available from the Responsible Entity free of charge.

Consent — Investment Manager

SSGA has consented to the inclusion in the PDS of statements about SSGA as Investment Manager of the Funds and its investment management role in relation to the Funds in the form and context in which they are included. SSGA does not make representations or warranties as to the completeness or appropriateness of any information contained in the PDS or this booklet. SSGA has not authorised or caused the issue of the PDS or this booklet.

4. Risks of Managed Investment Schemes

The following section provides further information on 'Risks of managed investment schemes' and should be read in conjunction with section 4 of the PDS.

All investing involves risk.

Generally, higher risk or volatility is incurred where there are higher expected returns.

As with most investing, it is not guaranteed that you will earn a positive return from investing in a Fund. You can receive back less than you invested and there is no guarantee that you will receive any income. The value of your investment in a Fund can go up or down with the value of the assets of the Fund, and the value of any security quoted on any stock exchange is affected by market forces. The investment risks may result in loss of income, principal invested and possible delays in payment.

While there are many factors that may impact on the performance of any investment, the following summary sets out some of the major risks that an investor should be aware of when subscribing for units in a Fund.

Investors should also consult with their adviser concerning the risks of investing in a Fund.

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Type of Risk	Description
Investment Risks	Any investment can be affected by a wide range of factors, including those listed below. In addition, the value of an investment can be affected by Australian and international economic growth, consumer and investor confidence, monetary and fiscal policy and individual decisions made by investment managers.
Market Risk	Market risk is the risk that the value of a Fund's investment portfolio will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Market risk is influenced by economic, technological, political and legal conditions, and even sentiment, all of which can change. This can mean that assets held by the Fund in those markets may fall in value. Growth assets are generally considered to have a higher risk/return profile than income producing assets such as fixed interest securities and cash.
Individual Company or Security Risk	Individual company or security risk is the risk that individual assets of a Fund may fluctuate in value due to circumstances specifically applicable to the relevant assets and may have a negative effect on a Fund's value. This risk is reduced for the Funds by requiring a diverse portfolio of securities to be held.
Regulatory Risk	Regulatory risk is the risk that a Fund may be adversely affected by future changes in applicable laws, including tax laws.
Business Risk	Business risk includes those risks which arise from carrying on a complex business. The operation of each Fund requires the Responsible Entity, Investment Manager, Administrator and other service providers to implement sophisticated systems and procedures. The Responsible Entity, Investment Manager and Administrator have systems in place designed to minimise these business risks, including compliance and disaster recovery plans.
Interest Rate Risk	Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rate movements will have a negative impact on investment value or returns. Interest rate risk is managed in accordance with the underlying investment strategy of the relevant Fund.
Credit Risk	Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations, either in whole or part. Credit risk is managed primarily by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensuring counterparties, together with the respective credit limits, are approved in accordance with SSGA criteria; and- Ensuring that where practical, transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties
Emerging Markets Risk	Emerging markets are financial markets in countries with developing economies. The financial markets in these countries are immature compared to those of the world's major financial centres. These markets may provide potentially high returns but are subject to high risk including market, regulatory, liquidity and credit risk.
Industry Risk	This is the risk that a particular industry in which the Fund invests may perform poorly. This can mean the assets held by a Fund in that industry may fall in value.
Debt Securities Investing Risk	The value of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, increases in interest rates, inability of issuers to repay principal and interest or illiquidity in debt securities markets; the risk of low rates of return due to reinvestment of securities during periods of falling interest rates or repayment by issuers with higher coupon or interest rates; and/or the risk of low income due to falling interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. This may result in a reduction in income from debt securities income.
Liquidity and Cashflow Risk	Liquidity and cashflow risk is the risk that a Fund will experience difficulty in either realising assets or otherwise raising sufficient funds to satisfy commitments. Cashflow risk is the risk that the future cashflows derived from holding investments will fluctuate.
Income Risk	A Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates. During a period of falling interest rates, income risk is generally higher for short term bond funds, moderate for intermediate term bond funds and low for long term bond funds. Income from equity funds may rise or fall due to higher or lower dividend payments from portfolio securities, or from changes in the size of the Fund. Therefore, investors should expect a Fund's income to fluctuate accordingly.
Active Management risk	The Funds actively seek to invest in attractive securities, rather than investing in a predetermined basket of securities such as an index. A Fund may underperform the stated investment return objective due to securities choices.
Derivatives Risk	As a derivative instrument depends on the characteristics and value of an underlying security such as a commodity, bond, equity or currency, the use of derivatives such as

	<p>futures and options, expose the Funds to additional risks associated with the underlying security, such as the risk that the underlying security does not perform as expected or the derivative contract or counterparty does not perform as expected. It is not intended to use derivatives to gear the Funds. However, the use of derivatives could have a negative impact on a Fund if there is a disruption in normal trading in the derivatives so that it is not possible to close out trades in a timely way.</p>
Fund Risk	<p>Fund risks include the potential termination of a Fund, change in the fees and expenses (in accordance with a Fund's Constitution), change in the investment professionals of the Responsible Entity or Investment Manager, or the risk of error in the administration of the Funds.</p>
Currency Risk	<p>Where a Fund invests in foreign securities, there may not be a constant full hedge of currency risks. There is no guarantee that the approach will be profitable, and currency losses are possible.</p>
Investment Strategy Risk	<p>An investment in a Fund is subject to risk associated with its strategy. There is a risk that the strategy will fail to perform as expected in which case the investment return objective for a Fund may not be achieved. This includes the risk that distributions may be lower or higher than expected.</p>
Suitability Risk	<p>There is a risk that the Fund you choose may not be the most appropriate for your needs at a particular time. You should ensure you obtain appropriate advice from a financial adviser before deciding to make, or continue, your investment.</p>
Tax Risk	<p>Please refer to section 7 detailing tax treatment of the Funds. There is a risk that tax outcomes for the Funds may vary significantly due to factors such as large applications or redemptions by investors or significant gains or losses in investment markets, or changes in tax laws.</p>

5. How we invest your money

The following section provides further information on 'How we invest your money' and should be read in conjunction with section 5 of the PDS.

Information about how we invest your money in the State Street Australian Equity Fund, State Street Global Equity Fund and State Street Floating Rate Fund is contained in the relevant PDS for each Fund.

6. Fees and other costs

The following section provides further information on 'Fees and costs' and should be read in conjunction with section 6 of the PDS.

Table of fees and other costs

The following table shows fees and other costs you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, the returns on your investment or from a Fund's assets as a whole.

This information does not cover taxes. The tax implications of investing in a Fund are generally described in section 7 of this booklet.

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

Type of Fee or Cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs		
<p><i>Management fees and costs</i></p> <p>The fees and costs for managing your investment</p>	<p>The management costs vary for each Fund and range from 0.25% pa to 0.85%¹ of the net asset value of the relevant Fund</p>	<p>These fees are calculated daily and paid out of the assets of the Fund monthly in arrears</p>
<p><i>Performance fees</i></p>	<p>Nil</p>	

Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product

<i>Transaction costs</i>	The transactions costs vary for each Fund and are estimated range from 0.00% pa to 0.02% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund. See below.	These costs are paid out of the assets of the Fund and reflect the net transaction costs after any buy/sell spread recoveries charged on transactions related to investor applications and redemptions
The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets		

Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)

Establishment fee Nil

The fee to open your investment

Contribution fee Nil

The fee on each amount contributed to your investment

<i>Buy-sell spread²</i>	See the range of buy/sell spreads set out below	Estimate transaction costs are allocated when investors apply for, or redeem, units by incorporating buy/sell spreads in the unit prices
An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme		

Withdrawal fee Nil

The fee on each amount you take out of your investment

Exit fee Nil

The fee to close your investment

Switching fee Nil

The fee for changing investment options

¹ The amount of this fee includes both the Investment Manager's and Responsible Entity's fees. Please note that past costs are not necessarily a reliable indicator of future costs. This amount can be negotiated if you are a wholesale client. Indirect costs from underlying investments form part of the management fees and costs such that you only pay the rate of the management fees and costs set out in this document.

² This amount is retained in the Fund and is not a fee charged by the Responsible Entity. In some circumstances, including times of reduced market liquidity, we may vary the buy/sell spread, without prior notice.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management fees and costs

The management fees and costs of each Fund in the table below include any Responsible Entity fee, the Investment Management fee, and any indirect costs charged by interposed vehicles plus the net effect of GST less any reduced input tax credit available to the Fund. All other operating expenses of the Funds other than transactional and operational costs (see below) are paid by the Investment Manager.

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Where a Fund invests in other funds to obtain exposure to investments, the relevant proportion of the management fees and costs charged by the underlying fund are offset, so that the management fees and costs of the underlying funds are deducted from the amount we charge, and the only management fees and costs you pay are those for the Fund in which you have invested.

Transactional and operational costs

Transactional and operational costs are the costs of transacting investments for the Funds, such as brokerage, bid-offer spread, settlement costs including custody costs, clearing costs and stamp duty on investment transactions. Transactional and operational costs incurred in effecting applications into and redemptions from a Fund may be recovered by way of the buy/sell spread however, other transactional and operational costs may be incurred at other times to adjust a Fund's portfolio and, if not recovered by the buy/sell spread charged, these costs will be deducted from the assets of the Fund and reflected in the Unit price. The amount of such costs will depend on the frequency and volume of day-to-day trading. See the footnotes to the table below for more detail of how transactional and operational costs are determined for particular Funds.

Buy/sell spread (transaction costs)

The buy/sell charge is an estimate of the transaction expenses incurred by a Fund when buying and selling the underlying investments as a result of applications and withdrawals. The purpose of the buy/sell spread is to ensure, as far as practicable, that any transactional costs incurred as a result of an investor entering or leaving the Fund are borne by that investor, and not continuing investors. This is done by including the amount in the calculation of the application and withdrawal prices for units. In the case of an application for units, the buy spread is added to the net asset value per unit. For withdrawals the sell spread is deducted from the net asset value per unit.

The buy/sell spread is an additional cost to you (when you invest or withdraw your investment), and the amount is retained in the Fund so that the Fund does not bear the cost of your investment or withdrawal and neither the Responsible Entity nor SSGA receives any financial benefit.

The current management fees and costs and buy/sell spreads applicable to each Fund are set out in the table below. In some circumstances, including times of reduced market liquidity, we may vary the buy/sell spread, without prior notice. Information on current buy/sell spreads can be found on our website at ssga.com.

For the State Street Floating Rate Fund, instead of the estimate shown below, in particular cases we may apply a buy-sell spread which represents the actual cost of buying or selling the relevant assets, where it is appropriate to do so to ensure a fair attribution of the costs to the applying or redeeming investor.

Fund	Management Fees and Costs (% per annum of net asset value)	Net transactional Costs ¹ (% p.a. of net asset value)	Current Buy/Sell Spread Recovery ² (% of application or redemption)
State Street Australian Equity Fund	0.70	0.00	0.25/0.25
State Street Global Equity Fund	0.85	0.02	0.08/0.06
State Street Floating Rate Fund	0.25	0.00	0.00/0.03

¹ This is the net amount of transactional and operational costs for the year to 30 June 2022 as a % of the net asset value of the Fund, calculated by subtracting the dollar value of the buy/sell spread recovered (see footnote 1 above) from the total transactional and operational costs incurred by the relevant Fund in that period. In some cases, this net amount is zero, because of factors including redemptions being able to be funded from cash or effected by in specie transfers so that no trading was required, and the actual costs of trading in respect of applications and redemptions being lower than the reasonably estimated buy/sell spread.

² These figures represent the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of the buy-sell spread for the current financial year. See ssga.com for updated information on current buy/sell spreads.

Rebates

In some circumstances, SSGA may negotiate management fees individually with wholesale clients, as defined in the Corporations Act, and rebate some or all of their fees to

them. This is because they may invest large sums of money into the Fund. Contact SSGA for more information.

Maximum entitlements, change of fees and expense recoveries

The fees and costs can change up to a maximum amount specified in each Fund constitution but we have no current intention to increase fees. Under the constitutions for the Funds, the maximum Responsible Entity fee is 2% of the gross value of the assets of the relevant Fund, and the maximum Investment Manager fee is 2% (except for State Street Australian Equity Fund, where it is 1.5%) of the gross value of the assets. If we increase fees or costs we will give you (or your Platform operator) at least 30 days' prior notice in writing.

The expense recovery for the Funds is currently nil and the Responsible Entity does not propose to recover expenses from the Funds without giving 30 days' prior notice to Unitholders.

Other fees

Under the Constitutions for the Funds, the Responsible Entity is entitled to charge additional fees in connection with applications (5% of application moneys), withdrawals (0.5% of withdrawal proceeds), or transfers (0.25% of the withdrawal value). There is no current intention to charge these fees. At least 30 days' prior notice will be given to Unitholders should these fees be imposed.

What commissions and benefits are paid?

Neither trail commissions nor upfront commissions are paid. You should contact your financial adviser to obtain details of any fees charged by your adviser.

GST

If the Responsible Entity is required to pay GST on the supply of any goods or services made in connection with the Funds or in relation to its fee, it may recover an amount equal to the GST from the assets of the Funds to the extent allowable under the Constitution. Further information regarding tax appears in section 7 of this booklet.

Indirect investors — additional fees

The fees and expenses applicable to Indirect Investors in relation to the Funds should be disclosed in the disclosure document for their Platform. These may be different from the fees and expenses described in this Information Booklet and the PDS.

7. How managed investment schemes are taxed

The following section provides further information on 'How managed investment schemes are taxed' and should be read in conjunction with section 7 of the PDS.

Tax

The taxation information provided below is intended only to provide general information about the taxation implications

of an investor holding units in the Funds. The information should be used as a guide only and does not constitute professional tax advice as individual circumstances may differ. The taxation of a unit trust investment such as these Funds can be complex and may change over time. Unitholders in each Fund are recommended to seek professional tax advice in relation to their own position.

Taxation Reform

The tax information below is based on tax laws at the time the PDS' and booklet was issued, together with changes to tax legislation announced by the Government. Remember that the Australian tax system is in a continuing state of reform — and this may increase in future. This makes it difficult to predict the full extent of announced reforms, or the full effect of new laws.

You should monitor taxation reforms and seek your own professional advice about how an investment in a Fund could affect your tax position.

Changes to the taxation of managed investment trusts – the AMIT regime

The Funds operate under the AMIT regime of which the key features are:

- Taxable income and credits will be allocated to investors on a "fair and reasonable" attribution basis, rather than being allocated proportionally based on each investor's present entitlement to the income of the Fund.
- Where the amount of taxable income estimated for the Fund at year end is different to the amount that is finally calculated, the Fund will be permitted to carry forward the difference and adjust it in the year in which the variation is discovered.
- The cost base of an investor's holdings is increased where the cash distribution they receive from the Fund is less than the attributed amount that is taxable to the investor after certain adjustments (e.g. for non-cash attributes such as franking credits).
- In certain circumstances, capital gains may be specifically allocated to investors for example, where a large redemption triggers capital gains in the Fund.
- A choice is available to treat individual classes of units as separate AMITs (so that, for example, losses of one class will not be offset against the income of another class).
- In certain circumstances (e.g. failure to comply with particular AMIT rules), specific penalties may be imposed.

- Each Fund satisfies the criteria to make an election to apply the AMIT regime, and the election was effective from 1 July 2017.

Taxation of the funds

The Funds will not have to pay Australian income tax, provided that for each year of income, Unitholders are presently entitled to all of the income or are attributed all the assessable components of the Funds under the AMIT regime, which is intended to be the case. Unitholders will be liable to pay tax, as set out below.

Eligible managed investment trusts may elect to treat their gains and losses on disposal of certain investments (including equities and units in other trusts, but excluding derivatives, debt securities and foreign exchange contracts) as capital gains and losses. It is expected that each Fund will make this election, if not already made.

Taxation of Australian resident unitholders

Distributions

Investors are liable for tax on their share of the relevant Fund's taxable income in the year that they become presently entitled to this income, or where the Fund is an AMIT, investors are liable for tax on attributed taxable income. You must include this amount as assessable income for each financial year ending 30 June you are invested in the Fund, even if you receive the distributions in a different year, or reinvest it in more of the Fund's Units.

As a Unitholder, your share of taxable income may include non-cash distributions, such as franking credits or foreign income tax offsets. Depending on your circumstances, you may be able to claim a tax offset for these amounts.

Other distribution components

Fund distributions may include components that are treated differently for tax purposes. For example, as well as dividends, a Fund may distribute:

- A tax deferred component,
- A capital gains tax (CGT) concession component, and
- A net capital gain.

Tax-deferred distributions

Tax-deferred distributions are generally distributions received in excess of any net taxable income (except any CGT concession component) and may include returns of capital. They are generally only immediately assessable when the amounts are greater than the cost base of the Units — where they will be treated as a capital gain. For capital gains tax purposes, tax deferred distributions

usually reduce the cost base of your Units in that Fund, affecting your capital gain or loss when you dispose of them.

Where the Fund is an AMIT, the cost base of your Units in the Fund can also be increased in certain circumstances (refer to "Changes to the taxation of Managed Investment Trusts" above). We will advise you if an increase in cost base is required.

CGT concession components

The CGT concession component of a distribution is the capital gains tax discount claimed by a Fund when it disposes of capital assets. It isn't assessable when received by individuals and trusts but may reduce the cost base of your Units in specific circumstances. However, companies and complying superannuation entities effectively include this amount in their assessable income because of the way the capital gains tax discount rules operate: see Disposal of Units below.

Realised capital gains

Unitholders should include their realised capital gains with other capital gains and losses derived from other investments. They should also remember that a Fund's capital gains distributions may receive a tax discount if they hold units in that Fund for more than 12 months: see Disposal of Units below.

Disposal of units

Redeeming or transferring Units in a Fund is considered a disposal for tax purposes. The tax consequences will depend on your circumstances.

If you hold Units on capital account, any gain you make by disposing of them will be subject to capital gains tax. If you make a capital loss, you can only use it to offset against capital gains made in the current or a future tax year.

Individuals, trusts or complying superannuation entities may receive a discount on the capital gain on Units they have held for more than 12 months. The discount is one half for individuals and trusts, and one third for complying superannuation entities. Discount capital gains derived must be grossed up to a nominal gain amount, before being offset against capital losses.

However, the discount may not apply if:

- A Unitholder (and associates) holds 10% or more of the issued Units in the Fund;
- The Fund has less than 300 beneficiaries, and
- Certain other requirements are met.

If you may be in this situation, you should seek professional advice.

Companies aren't eligible for the capital gains tax discount. If you hold your Units in a Fund on revenue account (for example, as part of a securities trading business or a business investing for profit), any profits may be taxed as ordinary income in which case you do not get the benefit of a CGT discount concession.

Taxation of non-resident unitholders

Australian tax may be withheld from Australian-sourced income and gain components of distributions paid (or deemed to be paid) to non-resident Unitholders. Withholding tax generally does not apply when the distribution comprises foreign-sourced income or net capital gains on assets that don't constitute Taxable Australian Property. Usually, Taxable Australian Property will only include the business assets of a permanent Australian establishment, Australian real property, and non-portfolio interests in entities that hold mostly Australian real property.

If you are a non-resident Unitholder who holds your Units on capital account and not as part of a business carried on in Australia, you shouldn't have to pay Australian CGT when you dispose of your Units. However, if you hold your Units on revenue account, you may need to pay tax in Australia on any gains you make.

Tax file numbers and Australian business numbers

You don't need to quote a Tax File Number (TFN) when you apply for Units in a Fund. However, if you do not, tax will be deducted from certain components of your distributions at the highest marginal tax rate plus any additional levies.

If you hold Units in a Fund as part of a business, you may quote your Australian Business Number (ABN) instead of your TFN.

GST

The Fund is generally input taxed for GST purposes. This means that the Fund neither charges GST when Stockbrokers and investors apply for or redeem Units, nor claims GST input tax credits on the fees and expenses it pays (that is, they represent a real cost to the Fund).

As Responsible Entity, we charge the Fund GST on its operating fees and expenses. Currently, the Fund can only claim back a reduced input tax credit for GST on most expenses, between 55% and 75% of the GST charged. The remaining GST is a real cost to the Fund.

If we are required to pay GST for any goods or services related to a Fund, we may recover the GST from the Fund's assets, to the extent that the Fund's Constitution allows.

8. Other information

The following information does not form part of the PDS for the Funds. It is provided to give you more information which may be of interest or benefit when evaluating whether to invest.

Related party arrangements

The Responsible Entity uses the services of related companies for administration and management of the Funds and pays fees for their services. The Responsible Entity currently uses the services of the following related companies on a commercial arm's length basis:

- SSGA for investment management services, resourcing
- services and to promote the Funds. The duties and obligations of SSGA are set out in the Investment Manager Alliance Deed between SSGA and the Responsible Entity.
- State Street Australia Ltd for custodial and administration services. The Custodian, its Sub-Custodians or nominees hold the assets of the Funds and provide transaction recording and settlement services. The Investment Manager pays SSAL's fees other than transactional based charges which are paid out of the Funds' assets.
- SSAL has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company ("SSBT") as sub-custodian. The Funds' cash balances are held at SSBT in its capacity as an Authorised Deposit Taking Institution.
- Other members of the State Street Group may also
- provide foreign exchange and broking services to the Funds. These entities are paid fees for these services at normal commercial rates.

Privacy

By completing the application form which accompanies the PDS, you may be providing personal information for the primary purpose of the Responsible Entity, SSGA and SSAL providing this product and related services to you. The Responsible Entity and SSGA may use the personal information contained in your application form for related purposes such as administration and providing other services to you in relation to the product and complying with any relevant regulatory requirements in connection with the product, as well as providing information on other products and services offered by or through us. Administration includes monitoring, auditing, evaluating, modelling data, dealing with complaints, answering queries and providing services in relation to this product.

If you do not provide the information requested in the application form, your application may not be able to be accepted or processed. If you elect not to provide your TFN

or ABN or claim an exemption we must deduct tax at the highest personal tax rate before we pay distributions.

The Responsible Entity, SSGA and the Unit Registry may share your personal information for permitted related purposes or, on a confidential basis, with outsourced service providers, including:

- Entities within State Street, locally or overseas, including without limitation the US, China, India and the Philippines;
- Entities outside State Street situated in Australia, the US, and the Asia-Pacific region (including without limitation, India, and the Philippines), for example:
 - Service providers to whom services may be outsourced such as mailing functions, statement production, information technology support and direct marketing services;
 - Auditors
- Third parties that act on your behalf or that are otherwise connected with you (such as your legal adviser or financial adviser).
- Any government agency, body or authority; and
- As otherwise required or authorised by law.

You may request access or correction to your personal information that the Responsible Entity, SSGA, the Unit Registry or an outsourced service provider holds in relation to your investment, by calling or writing to the Responsible Entity.

If you believe your records are out of date — particularly your address, email address or adviser, please inform the Unit Registry using the Change of details form available on our ssga.com website. Indirect Investors should contact their Platform operator.

You can obtain a copy of the Privacy Policy that states how the Responsible Entity and SSGA manage personal information from SSGA’s website ssga.com or by calling or writing to the Responsible Entity. Indirect Investors should refer to the disclosure document for their Platform for details of the privacy policy applicable to their Platform.

Key terms explained

The following definitions are sourced from MSCI and provided to assist you in understanding the nature of the Fund and index exclusions or bias as they relate to the Funds listed below.

Fund	Exclusions or bias
State Street Global Equity Fund	Fund exclusion: Tobacco, Controversial Weapons

Tobacco: Manufacturers of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Controversial weapons: Companies involved in the production of, or essential components of:

- cluster bombs and munitions, or the essential components of these products;
- anti-personnel landmines, anti-vehicle landmines;
- depleted uranium weapons and armour; or
- chemical and biological weapons, or the essential components of these products.

Involvement criteria includes:

- producers of the weapons, or key components of the weapons and ownership of 20% or more of a weapons or components producer. The minimum limit is raised to 50% for financial companies having an ownership in a company that manufactures controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons;
- being owned 50% or more by a company involved in weapons or components production; and
- companies with any identifiable revenues from the production of controversial weapons or their components, i.e., zero tolerance.

Nuclear weapons: Companies that:

- manufacture nuclear weapons, including nuclear warheads, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and ballistic missile submarines, which are capable of the delivery of nuclear warheads;
- manufacture components that are developed or significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons (warheads and missiles). Includes companies with contracts to operate / manage government-owned facilities that manufacture components for nuclear warheads and missiles, such as fissile materials, non-nuclear components, explosives, triggers and detonators, etc;
- provide auxiliary services related to nuclear weapons, such as repairing and maintaining nuclear weapons, providing overhaul and upgrade services (including engineering), stockpiling and stewardship, R&D work, testing and simulations, etc.