**Safety Fast Company Ltd.**

3-9 Church Ave  
Mascot, NSW, 2020

8th September 2024

Oliver and Sophia Chen  
88 Albert Avenue  
Chatswood, NSW 2067

Dear Oliver and Sophia,

**Statement of advice**

We appreciate your decision to entrust Safety Fast Company Ltd. with your financial planning requirements. We are happy to provide you this customized Statement of Advice (SOA), which was developed following our most recent conversations and a careful examination of your existing financial circumstances. This SOA has been carefully created to offer strategic advice aimed at improving your financial security as you near retirement, streamlining your asset portfolio, and optimizing your superannuation. Our goal is to make sure that, while staying within your comfortable risk tolerance, your assets are safe and well-positioned to take advantage of future development prospects. Our recommendations, which include increasing your retirement savings, lowering your taxable income using smart superannuation techniques, and merging your superannuation accounts to cut costs and streamline your money management, have been specifically designed to closely match your stated objectives.  
  
Please carefully go over this advice, and don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or need more details on any of the tactics covered. I promise to provide you the direction and encouragement you need to make wise choices that are consistent with your long-term financial goals. Once again, I want to thank you for entrusting Safety Fast Company Ltd. with your financial planning. I'm excited to work with you to achieve a safe and productive financial future and to continue our cooperation.  
  
yours Sincerely,  
  
Al Sharif Hamis

**Statement of Advice**

**Prepared for:**

Mr Oliver and Sophia Chen.

88 Albert Avenue

Chatswood, NSW 2067.

**Prepared by:**

**Hamis Al Sharif**

[Safety Fast Company Ltd.]

3-9 Church Ave

Mascot, NSW, 2020

8th September 2024

**My contact details**

**0493031969**

**Table of Contents**

[Safety Fast Company Ltd. 1](#_Toc178219733)

[Executive Summary 3](#_Toc178219734)

[Introduction 4](#_Toc178219735)

[Scope of Advice 4](#_Toc178219736)

[Client’s Situation 5](#_Toc178219737)

[Objectives and Goals 5](#_Toc178219738)

[Current Financial Position 6](#_Toc178219739)

[Superannuation Overview: 6](#_Toc178219740)

[Strategy Recommendations 8](#_Toc178219741)

[Estate planning and binding death benefit nomination 12](#_Toc178219742)

[Risks and Disadvantages 13](#_Toc178219743)

[Costs of the Advice 15](#_Toc178219744)

[Implementation Plan 16](#_Toc178219745)

[Additional information and next steps 17](#_Toc178219746)

[Disclaimer 19](#_Toc178219747)

[References 20](#_Toc178219748)

### Executive Summary

This SOA is written for Oliver and Sophia Chen, who are also interested in superannuation and retirement planning. Particularly, this advice encompasses combining superannuation accounts, moving to a retirement pension, practicing salary sacrifice solutions, and reconsidering estates' plan impacts. It also considers their financial status, appetitive for risk, and the measures that they need to take to retire wealthy and with little taxes. Other related fields like personal insurance and other modes of providing after retirement or inheritance are not covered in this SOA. This particular SOA is aimed at how Oliver and Sophia Chen can better approach, their superannuation and retirement. Particularly, it means combining superannuation accounts, changing for a retirement pension, using possibilities of salary sacrifice, and reconsidering the issues of the estate. This advice also evaluates their; financial standing, risk level, and measures needed to achieve proper retirement with little taxes. Other belts for instance personal insurance and estate planning for the future other than the superannuation and the direct retirement are not covered in this SOA. There should.

### Introduction

### Scope of Advice

This SOA focuses on helping Oliver and Sophia Chen optimize their superannuation and This particular SOA is aimed at how Oliver and Sophia Chen can better approach their superannuation and retirement. Particularly, it means combining superannuation accounts, changing for a retirement pension, using possibilities of salary sacrifice, and reconsidering the issues of the estate. This advice also evaluates their; financial standing, risk level, and measures needed to achieve proper retirement with little taxes. Other belts for instance personal insurance and estate planning for the future other than superannuation and direct retirement are not covered in this SOA.

There should also be a separate later discussion of these areas as part of a complete financial statement (Kapoor et al., 2024). Approach, their superannuation, and retirement. Particularly, it means combining superannuation accounts, changing for a retirement pension, using possibilities of salary sacrifice, and reconsidering the issues of the estate. This advice also evaluates their; financial standing, risk level, and measures needed to achieve proper retirement with little taxes (Kapoor et al., 2024). Other belts for instance personal insurance and estate planning for the future other than superannuation and direct retirement are not covered in this SOA. There should also be a separate later discussion of these areas as part of a complete financial statement.

### Client’s Situation

Oliver and Sophia, our second customer group, are a married couple, both of whom are between the ages of 55 and 57 years They are still working but plan on retiring in the next eight to ten years. As for now, Oliver is the breadwinner who earns $150,000 per annum while Sophia has a part-time job with $50,000 per annum. They own their principal residences free and clear, are worth $850,000, and carry little else in the way of debts. Superannuation saving is fair for Oliver and Sophia depending on their age they both save via superannuation in reasonable figures but individuals have many investments and accounts hence becomes complex to deal with them. It goes without mentioning that Oliver and Sophia have created concerns regarding their desire to achieve better returns on retirement funds, lower taxes, and optimized superannuation for growth. They are also overly concerned with the management of their wealth for instance the need to transfer their superannuation to their children– free of some of the extra taxes.

### Objectives and Goals

Oliver and Sophia have clearly articulated several primary financial goals:

* Maximize Retirement Income: They wish to produce $80,000 annually in retirement revenue to keep the lifestyle level up. This income should largely come from their superannuation.
* Tax Minimization: It is important for both Oliver as well as Sophia to reduce their general tax incidence at the company and be part of an inspiring presentation of salary sacrificing, and comprehensive planning of superannuation.
* Simplification: Others wish to transfer their superannuation accounts to other funds to streamline it in a way that would relieve a lot of administrative work.
* Ensure Estate Planning Compliance: They need to know their superannuation benefits can be transferred to beneficiaries in a tax-wise manner, free from legal interference.

### Current Financial Position

Oliver and Sophia meet this outside requirement; both have enough capital assets; and they have many possessed assets; there are no indicated liabilities. Oliver presently has an investment in superannuation funds in 3 different accounts, and these are somewhat complicated and expensive to operate. Below is a detailed breakdown of their financial situation:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Oliver | Sophia | Joint | Total |
| Gross Salary (PA) | $150,000 | $50,000 | N/A | $200,000 |
| Superannuation | $520,000 (Multiple accounts) | $220,000 (Single account) | N/A | $740,000 |
| Primary Residence | N/A | N/A | $850,000 | $850,000 |
| Investment Property | N/A | N/A | $300,000 | $300,000 |
| Cash Savings | $25,000 | $15,000 | N/A | $40,000 |
| Debt | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### Superannuation Overview:

Oliver has superannuation funds spread across three accounts, which are difficult to manage and may incur higher fees. His total superannuation balance is $ 520,000. She made a single contribution to superannuation with an account balance of $220,000. Oliver and Sophia want their nest eggs to be diversified into fewer Current accounts only because exemplary ones contain lower fees and can offer more growth. Oliver and Sophia gross an income of $200,000 per annum for expenses incurred in their lifestyle, mortgage-free dwelling, and modest Europe-named expenditure. They pay more than the compulsory 10,5% employer increments to their superannuation on behalf of their employees though they have an option to contribute more using the salary sacrifice. Their total annual expenditures for a living are about $85,000 they have enough to keep a considerable cash reserve or invest it.s. Below is a detailed breakdown of their financial situation:

**Cash Flow and Expenses:**

Oliver and Sophia's combined annual income of $200,000 adequately covers their lifestyle expenses, mortgage-free living, and modest discretionary spending. They contribute to their superannuation above the mandatory 10.5% employer contributions, though they have expressed interest in increasing these contributions through salary sacrifice (Kapoor et al., 2024). For risk preference both Oliver and Sophia are moderate risk takers as both were in favor of both growth and defensive stocks that could be redirected Risk Profile:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fund Name | Management Fee | Administration Fee | Total Annual Fee (%) | Estimated Annual Cost ($) |
| Current Fund | 0.9% | $150 | 1.2% | $1,200 (on $100,000 balance) |
| Recommended Fund | 0.7% | $100 | 0.8% | $800 (on $100,000 balance) |

Oliver and Sophia have a balanced risk tolerance, preferring a mix of growth and defensive investments. They know while they are still fairly young at least a part of the superannuation can continue to be invested in growth assets and take advantage of the market returns. They are anxious about longevity beyond retirement age, therefore in their choice of sources of income to take them through retirement, they prefer cash flows that are assurable, perpetual, and satisfactory. have a balanced risk tolerance, preferring a mix of growth and defensive investments. They understand that while they are approaching retirement, a portion of their superannuation can remain in growth assets to take advantage of potential market returns.

### Strategy Recommendations

Hence the following strategic recommendations are intended to assist Oliver and Sophia Chen towards the attainment of their objective of having the maximum retirement income with the least taxes and most importantly simple management of their affairs; These strategies will also equip them for future financial freedom especially in their retirement life besides solving their estate planning issues.

#### 1. **Superannuation Consolidation**

* At present, Oliver has his superannuation invested with three different accounts, which gives rise to increased costs in fees, increased paperwork, and the possibility of the funds underperforming because the amount is spread among several different managers. Consolidating these superannuation accounts into a single, high-performing account offers several advantages:
* **Reduced Fees:** There are also chances of lowering the management and administrative costs contained in managing several accounts since they can be easily grouped into a single account. Account-keeping fees, insurance premiums, and investment management fees are common costs that get charged by super funds (Ainsworth et al., 2022). Consolidation can lead to significant savings in the long term, which would be directly reinvested back into his superannuation balance.
* **Improved Fund Management**: A single account allows for better oversight of investment performance and makes it easier to manage investment options. Oliver will be able to align his superannuation with a consistent investment strategy that reflects his risk tolerance and retirement goals.
* **Simplified Administration**: Managing fewer accounts reduces the administrative burden on Oliver, making it easier to track contributions, investment returns, and fees. This simplification will help Oliver focus on his retirement goals without unnecessary distractions from managing multiple accounts. For Sophia, since she already has a single superannuation account, no consolidation is needed. However, it is recommended that she review her current superannuation provider to ensure that the investment options and fees are competitive.

#### 2. **Transition to retirement pension (TTR).**

**Since Oliver and Sophia are young but close to retirement age, they should consider using the Transition to Retirement (TTR) pension strategy** Santamouris & Yun (2020). **This policy puts the individual in a position in which one can draw a part of the superannuation throughout one working year, which is the right option in terms of tax relief. Therefore, the strategy of TTR can be especially effective for Oliver because he is in the higher brackets of tax.**

**Tax Minimization: Oliver needs to roll part of his superannuation into a TTR pension to receive an income from his super while still allowed to work. This enables him to switch from his salary and get income from the TTR pension which would minimize his payable tax** (O’Keeffe et al., 2021). **Since many countries levy zero taxes on pension income for those who are 60 years and above, this strategy will allow Oliver to live a comfortable life, and yet be relieved of most of the taxes.**

**Increased Super Contributions via Salary Sacrifice: The TTR strategy also further allows Oliver to enhance the capability to make salary-sacrificing contributions into superannuation. The portion of salary contributed to superannuation, which he loses to the former is taxed to the tune of 15% a far lesser tax compared to his 32.5% marginal rate of tax (or adjusted rate depending on his income level). As many employees have discovered, Oliver can effectively increase his superannuation balance and decrease his taxable income by topping it up with an amount drawn from his TTR. Retirement Preparation**:

Sophia can also consider implementing a TTR strategy once she reaches preservation age. Although her income is lower than Oliver’s, the tax advantages of a TTR pension still make this strategy attractive for supplementing her income while growing her superannuation balance.

#### 3. Salary Sacrifice

When it comes to increasing additional superannuation contributions while at the same time avoiding tax there is no better tool than salary sacrificing. Under this structure, an employee chooses to contribute a component of their pre-tax salary contributions directly into superannuation rather than just paying a marginal tax rate of 15% rather than their marginal tax rate Santamouris & Yun (2020). This is especially a blessing for people like Oliver, who being in a higher income tax bracket would have paid millions in taxes.

Boosting Superannuation Growth: Thus, by making additional salary sacrifice contributions Oliver can only benefit himself by maximizing usage of the concessional tax rate on contributions which stands at 15%. This will dramatically slash his taxable earnings and lift the balance he enjoys in super. In the long run, this is realistic when it comes to building up a retirement nest that will enable Oliver to retire with an income of $80,000 in a year.

Contribution Limits: To prevent the high contribution tax, it is advised that the concessional contributions should not be more than $27,500 a year. If his employer is required to contribute an equal sum then, Oliver should plan to contribute an amount equal to part of his pay below this limit.

**Sophia’s Salary Sacrifice**:

Nevertheless, the amount of money Sophia earns is less than Michael's; she can also take advantage of the salary sacrifice. While it may not be as beneficial as it is to Oliver due to her lower marginal tax rate, the ability to build superannuation through salary sacrificing will be beneficial for Sophie anyway in addition to other tax-friendly ways of growing her superannuation balance.

#### 4. ****Investment Strategy****

Since Oliver and Sophia are an example of analyzing a couple with a moderate risk profile, their superannuation investments should be a combination of accumulative fund growth and income (O’Keeffe et al., 2021). A blend of cyclical and defensive stocks will help them achieve this balance and that is why having a diversified portfolio will be vital.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Current Contribution | Recommended Contribution | Remaining Capacity |
| Oliver (Concessional) | $10,500 | $27,500 | $17,000 |
| Sophia (Concessional) | $9,000 | $27,500 | $18,500 |
| Oliver (Non-Concessional) | $0 | $110,000 | $110,000 |
| Sophia (Non-Concessional) | $0 | $110,000 | $110,000 |

Asset Allocation: They are advised to achieve an optimal asset mix that contains between 50% and 60% of their portfolio funds inserted in growth assets which include Australian and International shares and property and between 40% and 50% of the funds inserted in defensive assets which includes bonds and cash (Liu et al., 2022). This approach is in line with their negative attitude to risk and the fact that they have to grow their capital safely to enable them to finance their retirement expenses.

Regular Reviews: The current investments should also be overhauled to ascertain that they are appropriate as they near retirement. It can also be necessary to lock in the investments closer and closer to retirement age to prevent the loss of principle to market volatility.

### Estate planning and binding death benefit nomination

Generally, Oliver and Sophia need to make sure that in the event of their death, the benefits accrued in their superannuation funds are going to be delivered to the right persons. This can be arranged under Binding Death Benefit Nominations (BDBN).

**Binding Nominations:** Failure to complete a BDBN will deny Oliver and Sophia control of the distribution of their superannuation benefits, such as to their children. Lacking an effective binding nomination, the trustee of the superannuation fund might have the discretion of distributing the benefits**.**

**Minimizing Tax on Superannuation Death Benefits:** It is important to note that the amount of superannuation paid to a dependent is tax-free while any amount paid to a nondependent may attract tax. They ought to consult their legal and financial advisors on how best to structure their estate in the most tax-friendly way.

#### Estate Planning

Effective estate planning is crucial for Oliver and Sophia, especially when considering the tax implications and efficient transfer of wealth to their children. Superannuation is generally not covered by a will, so specific measures need to be taken to ensure their superannuation benefits are distributed according to their wishes.

**Binding Death Benefit Nominations (BDBN)**

Oliver and Sophia should complete BDBNs for their superannuation accounts to ensure that their superannuation benefits are paid directly to their chosen beneficiaries, bypassing the trustee’s discretion. This provides certainty that their superannuation funds will be distributed as intended, particularly to their children. Binding nominations must be renewed every three years unless they opt for a non-lapsing nomination, which does not need regular renewal.

**Tax Implications of Death Benefits**

Superannuation death benefits paid to dependents are generally tax-free; however, payments to non-dependents, such as adult children, may incur a tax liability (Ahsan et al., 2021) Oliver and Sophia need to seek legal and tax advice on structuring their superannuation death benefits in a way that minimizes tax for their beneficiaries. This may include setting up testamentary trusts, which provide tax advantages and allow for more flexible estate planning. By ensuring their estate plan is aligned with their superannuation and wealth distribution goals, Oliver and Sophia can maximize the benefits to their children while minimizing unnecessary tax burdens and administrative complications.

### Risks and Disadvantages

Any financial plan has its rationale for implementation and always has certain drawbacks and threats immanent to it. Below are the primary risks associated with the recommendations in this SOA:

**Market Volatility**

As Oliver and Sophia are investing a significant portion of their superannuation in growth assets, such as shares and property, they are exposed to market fluctuations (Liu et al., 2022). While growth assets typically provide higher returns over the long term, they can also be more volatile in the short term. This may affect the value of their superannuation portfolio, particularly if market downturns occur just before or during retirement.

**Legislative Changes**

Super and tax laws are dynamic hence, future governments may change the tax regime for super or pension income. If implemented, such changes could influence the tax efficiency of the strategies suggested in this SOA. Though these risks are unanchorable, they can conduct periodical revisions of their financial plan, to make changes to the proposed strategies if needed.

**Longevity Risk**

This is because, like many retirement assets, Oliver and Sophia may exhaust the money later in life as they spend much of the money or get poor returns on their investments. This can be overcome by sometimes revisiting the pension drawdown rates so that they can be reviewed based on the performance of investment and the lifespan of the retiree.

**Liquidity Constraints**

Superannuation is paid until retirement and- superannuation funds which could be contributed either through salary sacrifice or through direct investments cannot be withdrawn until reaching retirement age of Oliver and Sophia (Ghadwan et al., 2021). While this ensures long-term savings, it reduces flexibility in the event they need access to their funds for emergencies. By understanding these risks, Oliver and Sophia can make informed decisions and adjust their strategies as needed to achieve their retirement goals.

### Costs of the Advice

The implementation of the strategies outlined in this SOA will incur certain costs, both in terms of upfront fees and ongoing management charges. Below is a breakdown of the associated costs:

**Initial Advice Fees**

The initial advice fee for the preparation and implementation of this Statement of Advice is estimated at $4,500. This covers the research, consolidation of superannuation accounts, and the development of the investment and retirement strategies discussed.

**Ongoing Management Fees**

Ongoing fees will be charged for the management of Oliver and Sophia’s superannuation portfolio. These fees are typically charged as a percentage of the superannuation balance and are expected to be approximately 0.80% per annum. Given their current superannuation balances, the estimated annual cost will be $5,920 (based on a total balance of $740,000).

**Fund Management Fees**

In addition to advice and management fees, Oliver and Sophia will incur fund management fees. These fees are charged by the superannuation fund for managing the underlying investments and typically range between 0.50% and 1.00%, depending on the fund and the investment options selected. These costs are essential for managing their retirement savings efficiently and ensuring ongoing compliance with their financial goals.

### Implementation Plan

To implement the strategies outlined in this SOA, Oliver and Sophia need to follow a clear plan of action. Below are the key steps they should take:

**Step 1: Superannuation Consolidation**

Oliver should immediately begin the process of consolidating his three superannuation accounts into a single fund. This can be done through their chosen superannuation provider. Consolidation will streamline their superannuation, reduce fees, and simplify management.

**Step 2: Establish Transition to Retirement (TTR) Pension**

Oliver, who is approaching preservation age, should transition part of his superannuation into a TTR pension. This will allow him to begin drawing a tax-free pension while still working, enabling him to salary sacrifice more of his income into superannuation. This requires coordination with his employer and the superannuation provider to ensure the correct amounts are being transferred and withdrawn. Sophia should also consider setting up a TTR pension in the coming years when she reaches preservation age, ensuring she can take advantage of similar tax benefits.

**Step 3: Salary Sacrifice Arrangement**

Both Oliver and Sophia need to adjust their salary arrangements to include salary sacrifice contributions up to the concessional contribution cap of $27,500. They should consult with their employer’s payroll department to ensure the correct amounts are being deducted from their salary and deposited into their superannuation.

**Step 4: Update Binding Death Benefit Nominations**

Both Oliver and Sophia should complete Binding Death Benefit Nominations for their superannuation accounts, ensuring that their funds will be distributed according to their wishes. This process can be completed through their superannuation provider’s online platform or via paper forms.

**Step 5: Regular Reviews**

Oliver and Sophia should schedule annual reviews of their financial plan with their financial adviser to ensure their strategy remains aligned with their retirement goals and any changes in legislation or personal circumstances.

### Additional information and next steps

As part of their ongoing financial planning, Oliver and Sophia should consider the following additional resources to further enhance their understanding of the recommended strategies:

**Product Disclosure Statements (PDS):** They should read through the PDS of each of the superannuation and investment products they recommend most especially (Ainsworth et al., 2022) These documents consist of information specific to fees and costs, the various investments, and any possible risks that may be incurred (Wan et al., 2022). PDS documents are commonly available on the website of the superannuation provider or upon demand.

**Tax Advice:** However, due to the complex nature of legal requirements related to taxation this SOA gives the overview of how the proposed strategies affect the taxable situation to further consult with the tax adviser for the specific implications for their case, specifically regarding estates and death benefits from the superannuation**.**

**Ongoing Financial Education**: Oliver and Sophia might be able to get more information about retirement thinking and superannuation management from their credit or debit card their bank or financial planners, or from superannuation funds that provide workshops or seminars usually online or via the internet or even webinars Sun & Galagedera (2021). It will enable the ATO to be well-equipped with sufficient knowledge of superannuation and investment to make better decisions for their future needs.

**Next Steps**

To proceed with the recommendations outlined in this SOA, Oliver and Sophia should:

* Return to this SOA with more detail and consult with one’s financial advisor if one has issues.
* Please complete and sign the “Authority to Proceed” form to approve the strategy described in this report.
* Schedule a later meeting with their financial planner to check the progress of the consolidation of superannuation accounts, establishment of TTR, and organization of salary sacrifice. This will be the best way for Oliver and Sophia can position themselves to meet their retirement goals timely, and most importantly reduce their taxation and estate complications.

### Disclaimer

The strategies recommended in this SOA have been derived from the inputs by the clients, Oliver and Sophia Chen and the prevailing legislations at. Future modifications of the financial markets, taxes and superannuation legislation must be mentioned here as they also may influence the recommendations of this paper. You will notice that the strategies explained in this SOA are personal to your financial position, goal, and tolerance to risk. The circumstances under which these facts pertain change from time to time, and therefore, you should inform your financial adviser about any change in your personal or financial circumstances that might have an impact on such advice as it will be necessary to change it.

It is important to understand that, as with any investment, the information included in this SOA shall not be considered a representation of future financial results and performance. This mean that investment riches in form of market trends, shift on interest rates, as well as any occurrence in the economy can alter your venture returns.

### References

Ahsan, T., Al-GAMRH, B., & Mirza, S. S. (2021). Economic policy uncertainty and sustainable financial growth: Does business strategy matter? *Finance Research Letters*, 102381. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2021.102381>

Ainsworth, A., Akhtar, S., Corbett, A., Lee, A., & Walter, T. (2022). Superannuation fees, asset allocation and fund performance. *Australian Journal of Management*, 031289622211377. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03128962221137775>

Ghadwan, A., Wan Ahmad, W. M., & Hanifa, M. H. (2022). Financial Planning for Retirement: The Mediating Role of Culture. *Risks*, *10*(5), 104. <https://doi.org/10.3390/risks10050104>

Kapoor, U., Reza Tajaddini, & Amir Moradi‐Motlagh. (2024). The impact of early withdrawal on superannuation balance at retirement: Evidence from Australia. *International Review of Finance*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/irfi.12452>

Liu, H., Ruan, Z., Zhao, P., Dong, C., Shang, F., Liu, Y., Yang, L., & Radu Timofte. (2022). Video super-resolution based on deep learning: a comprehensive survey. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, *55*(8), 5981–6035. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-022-10147-y>

O’Keeffe, P., Johnson, B., & Daley, K. (2021). Continuing the precedent: Financially disadvantaging young people in “unprecedented” COVID‐19 times. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, *57*(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajs4.152>

Santamouris, M., & Yun, G. Y. (2020). Recent development and research priorities on cool and super cool materials to mitigate urban heat islands. *Renewable Energy*, *161*, 792–807. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2020.07.109>

Sun, C., & Galagedera, D. U. A. (2021). Do superannuation funds manage disbursements and risk efficiently in generating returns? New evidence. *Applied Economics*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2021.1888863>

Wan, C., Yu, H., Li, Z., Chen, Y., Zou, Y., Liu, Y., Yin, X., & Zuo, K. (2024). Swift Parameter-Free Attention Network for Efficient Super-Resolution. *Thecvf.com*, 6246–6256. <https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2024W/NTIRE/html/Wan_Swift_Parameter-free_Attention_Network_for_Efficient_Super-Resolution_CVPRW_2024_paper.html>

*What are the impacts of early superannuation withdrawal on Australians’ retirement?* (n.d.). Retrieved September 23, 2024, from <https://figshare.swinburne.edu.au/articles/thesis/What_are_the_impacts_of_early_superannuation_withdrawal_on_Australians_retirement_/26297491/1/files/47666050.pdf>