ForBothOfUs

We both deserve to live comfortably.

Australia's first Separation Income Protection product — addressing the income gap that opens when one partner steps back to raise children, and the relationship ends.

THE PROBLEM

Family law divides assets. It ignores *income* entirely.

Something has changed in Australian relationships. The couples planning families today entered their partnerships as financial equals — comparable educations, comparable salaries, comparable ambitions. For many, the question of who earns more is beside the point.

When one partner steps back from work to raise children, something happens that equality alone cannot prevent. Their income falls. Their career stalls. Their superannuation stops growing. The partner who kept working pulls ahead — not through any deliberate choice, but through the arithmetic of uninterrupted time.

If the relationship lasts, the household absorbs this shift. Two people share one financial life, and the imbalance stays invisible. If the relationship ends, it becomes brutally visible. **One partner walks away with a career intact. The other walks away carrying the full financial cost of a decision they made together.**

> *"The decision to have children is shared. Under current law, the financial consequences of that decision are not."*

46%	22%	5 yrs
of single parents in Australia live below or near the poverty line after separation	average income reduction for the primary caregiver in the five years after the first child	average career interruption for the partner who steps back — with permanent income consequences

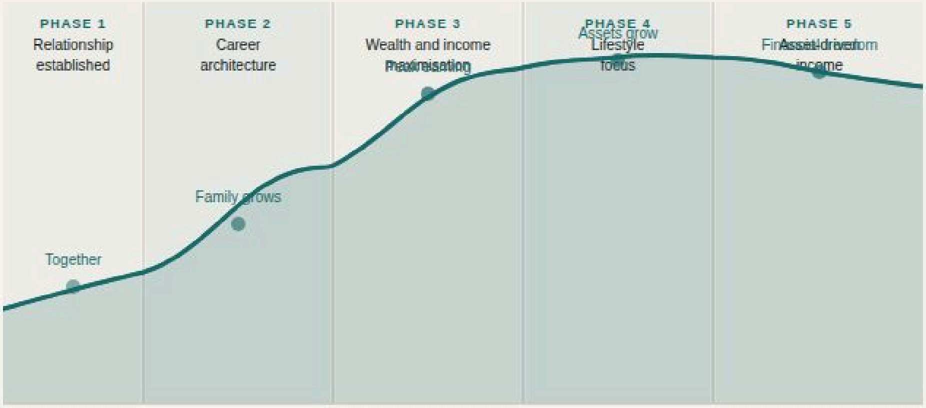
Child support addresses the cost of raising children. It does not address the income the primary caregiver sacrificed to raise them. These are structurally different obligations. The law has conflated them for too long.

This is the partner penalty. It remains one of the most significant unaddressed structural gaps in Australian family finance.

WHAT YOU BUILD TOGETHER

A shared life is a shared architecture.

Most couples never stop to see what they are building.



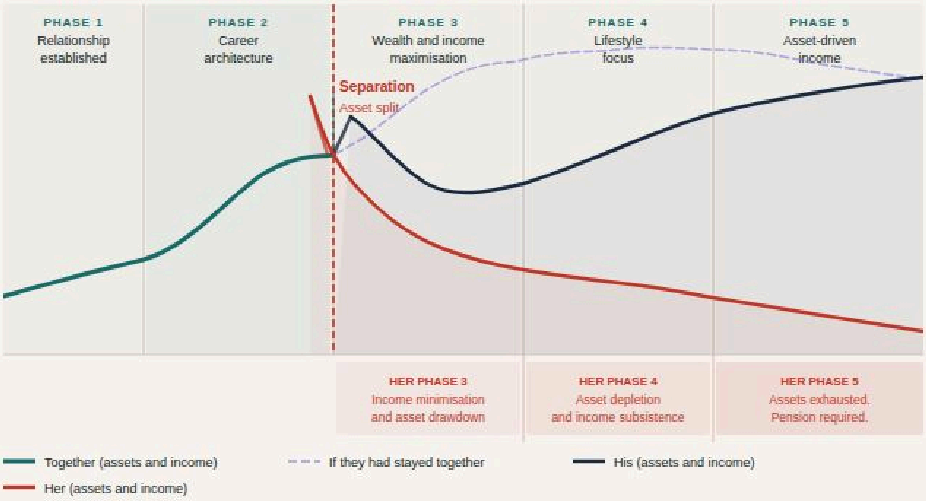
Illustrative. The combined household trajectory â€" income, assets, and financial security â€" built jointly over a lifetime together.

This is what they are building. Together.

WHAT BREAKS

The shared architecture collapses.

Both lose. But not equally.



The asset split at separation looks equal. But his income is strong — he does not need to draw down assets.
Hers is small. She draws down assets to live. His pile grows. Hers disappears. The next chart shows why.

THE EVIDENCE

Income diverges the moment caregiving begins — and never fully recovers.

What happens to two partners who start on identical salaries when one steps back to raise children? The gap that opens is not temporary — it compounds, and it rarely closes.

Research from the WGEA and McKinsey is consistent: partners who take extended career breaks return to work at 57-88% of peer salaries, depending on the length of the break. The differential persists for a decade or more.

A five-year career interruption does not cost five years of earnings. It costs the seniority, superannuation contributions, professional networks, and trajectory those five years would have built. **The partner who stepped back pays a price that compounds long after the children have grown up.**

The law sees none of this. The gap is structural, measurable, and growing. And it is unlikely to be closed by legislation any time soon.

A RESPONSE

ForBothOfUs

The law won't fix this.
The market will.

Family law has had decades to address the income consequences of caregiving. It has not done so. The legal system is slow, politically complex, and structurally oriented toward asset division — a framework designed for a world where one partner rarely worked. Meaningful legislative reform on post-separation income is not coming in any useful timeframe.

Markets move faster than parliaments. Where law creates a structural gap and financial consequence is real and measurable, financial products emerge to fill it. This has happened in life insurance, income protection, and superannuation. It will happen here.

ForBothOfUs is the first product in a new financial category: **Separation Income Protection.** It protects both partners from the income consequences of separation — specifically for couples where one person steps back from their career to raise children. Like income protection insurance, but for the risk of relationship breakdown rather than illness or injury. We expect other businesses to enter this space. The problem is too large and the gap too obvious for the market to ignore indefinitely. What matters is who builds the infrastructure, establishes the legal architecture, and sets the standard first.

> *"ForBothOfUs is Australia's first Separation Income Protection product. A category-defining financial instrument addressing a structural failure that affects hundreds of thousands of families every year."*

The mechanism is a Binding Financial Agreement under Section 90B of the Family Law Act, verified monthly against ATO Single Touch Payroll data, and distributed automatically at separation. The legal instrument exists. The data infrastructure exists. The regulatory pathway is clear. ForBothOfUs is the platform that brings it together — and the first to do so.

The primary market is couples planning their first child — the moment when both partners are still on equal footing and the conversation is straightforward. But like life insurance, the need does not end there. A second child, a decision to extend a career break, any moment one partner is about to step back — these are all signing moments for ForBothOfUs. The first baby is simply where the market is largest and the case most clear.

THE MECHANISM

An agreement made in good faith, before anything goes wrong.

ForBothOfUs is a fintech platform that enables couples to enter an income-sharing agreement before their first child arrives — while both partners are equals, while the relationship is strong, and while the conversation is straightforward.

The legal instrument already exists. Under Section 90B of the Family Law Act, couples can enter Binding Financial Agreements that determine how financial matters are handled if the relationship ends. BFAs are used for property. **ForBothOfUs uses them for income.**

1 BOTH PARTNERS AGREE — BEFORE THE BABY ARRIVES

Using the ForBothOfUs platform, partners agree on an income-sharing ratio and duration that activates at separation. Both receive independent legal advice. The Binding Financial Agreement is signed and registered.

2 SEPARATION TRIGGERS THE AGREEMENT AUTOMATICALLY

If the relationship ends, the agreement activates. There is no negotiation, no court process for income, no discretionary judgment. The terms were set before anyone had reason to contest them.

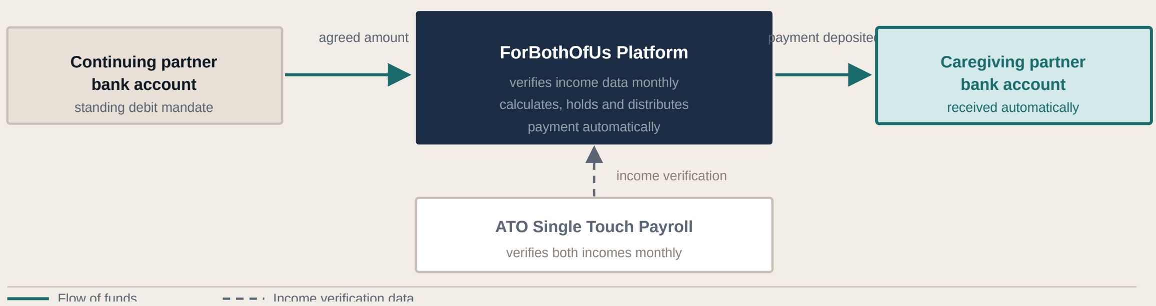
3 ATO DATA VERIFIES BOTH INCOMES MONTHLY

ForBothOfUs integrates with ATO Single Touch Payroll data to verify both partners' actual earnings each month. The income-sharing ratio applies to verified figures, not self-reported ones. There is nothing to dispute.

4 MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION. NO FRICTION.

The platform calculates and distributes the agreed income share each month via a standing direct debit mandate. The continuing partner's obligation is met automatically before they have discretion over the funds. No lawyers required. No acrimony necessary.

FLOW OF FUNDS AND INCOME VERIFICATION



WHY IT WORKS

The enforcement problem that existing systems have not solved.

Every mechanism that currently exists to protect the caregiving partner after separation — child support, spousal maintenance, court orders — shares a fundamental structural weakness. They rely on the continuing partner to pay voluntarily, or on the caregiving partner to report non-payment and pursue enforcement. Both paths are slow, adversarial, and expensive.

The government's Agency Collect system for child support is the clearest illustration. It promises third-party protection but only delivers eventual recovery. When a payment is missed, the caregiving partner must report it, the agency must investigate, and enforcement action — garnishment, legal proceedings, penalties — follows weeks or months later. The money arrives late, if at all. The income continuity is already broken.

ATO Single Touch Payroll data theoretically closes this gap faster, since it checks actual pay data monthly rather than waiting for a missed payment to be reported. But speed of detection is not the same as automatic enforcement. Detection without automatic action is still discretionary. And discretion, in the hands of someone who no longer has a legal or emotional obligation to pay, is exactly the problem.

ForBothOfUs is designed differently.

The payment is not initiated by the continuing partner. It is taken from their account automatically, via a standing direct debit mandate established as part of the BFA at signing — before the relationship ended, before there was any reason to resist.

The debit executes on a fixed date each month. The platform verifies income via ATO data, calculates the agreed share, and distributes it to the caregiving partner's account. **The continuing partner does not decide whether to pay. The platform executes the payment.** The only way to stop it is to close the account — which has legal consequences under the BFA and is immediately visible to the platform.

This is not a debt recovery mechanism. It is payment infrastructure. The caregiving partner does not chase payments. They receive them.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE DEBIT FAILS

If a debit fails — account closed, insufficient funds, deliberate blocking — the platform flags it immediately: an automated breach notice, with ATO-verified evidence already in hand. This is materially faster and cheaper than existing enforcement pathways. The platform is the enforcement mechanism, not a passive recorder of whether enforcement is needed.

WHAT HAPPENS IF HE TRIES TO HIDE THE MONEY

The classic avoidance strategy — moving income into a family trust or related entities to obscure real earnings — becomes significantly harder from 1 July 2027. Under the Treasury Laws Amendment (Tax Reform No. 1) Act 2026, the structures that sheltered income lose much of their effectiveness, and the ATO gains visibility it did not previously have.

Moving money to defeat a BFA is both a breach of the agreement and a potential breach of the new anti-avoidance framework — not arrears, but fraud against a court-registered instrument. **He can attempt to hide the money. The ATO will eventually find it. When they do, he faces fraud proceedings, she wins costs, and he has a fraud finding on record.** ForBothOfUs agreements signed today are becoming more enforceable over time, not less.

WHAT HAPPENS IF EITHER PARTNER REPARTNERS

A fair question: should the agreement reduce, or end, if the caregiving partner remarries or enters a new de facto relationship? Most spousal maintenance frameworks say yes — support stops once you're "resupported." ForBothOfUs doesn't, because it isn't need-based support. It is the caregiving partner's own income, earned inside the relationship and distributed later on a schedule fixed before anyone knew how their life would unfold. Who either partner goes on to love does not change what was already earned.

A repartnering clause would also need someone to define, report, and dispute a private relationship — reintroducing exactly the discretion this platform exists to remove.

The couple already has the tool for this. Duration and split are chosen once, at signing. A partner who wants a lighter commitment picks five years instead of fifteen, or 45/55 instead of 50/50 — not a clause tied to anyone's future relationships.

THE AGREEMENT

Two decisions. Made once.
Before anything goes wrong.

When a couple signs up to ForBothOfUs, they make two decisions together. These are written into a Binding Financial Agreement and registered. If they separate, the agreement activates automatically — no negotiation, no court, no lawyers.

Decision 1

The income share

What proportion of combined net income each partner receives after separation. Both partners choose together — the platform administers whatever they agree is fair.

50 / 50 — EQUAL SPLIT	55 / 45 — WEIGHTED SPLIT
50% Caregiving partner — **50%** Continuing partner	**55%** Caregiving partner — **45%** Continuing partner
Neither partner is penalised for the caregiving decision. The most common starting point.	*Reflects that the caregiving sacrifice was greater than the career benefited.*

> **Any ratio is valid.** Some couples agree that the continuing partner receives more — for example, 45/55. ForBothOfUs administers whatever both partners freely agree to. That decision belongs to the couple.

Decision 2

The duration

How many years the income share runs from the date of separation. Not tied to the children's ages — it reflects the career sacrifice, which follows the caregiving part en children grow up.

10 years selected

0 2 4 6 8 **10** 12 14 16 18 20

Duration runs from the date of separation. Career disruption from caregiving persists for ten or more years after re-entry. Most couples select between five and fifteen years.

> **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**
>
> The agreed ratio is the legally binding floor — payments cannot be reduced below it. The platform allows Voluntary Contributions above the agreed amount at any time. The mechanism enables generosity in one direction only. Up, never down.

THE REALITY

What the numbers actually look like. After tax. Without illusion.

The table below uses real Australian tax rates. Both partners start on $125,000. The continuing partner's income grows to $175,000 — a 40% increase over five years reflecting promotions and uninterrupted career progression. The caregiving partner steps back. Five years later, they separate.

Child support is excluded from this table — as established, it is expense reimbursement for the children, not income replacement for the caregiver.

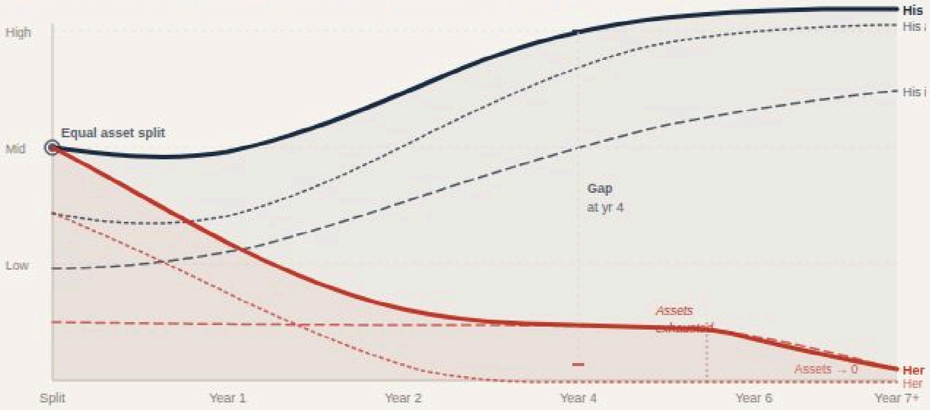
MOMENT	CAREGIVING PARTNER	CONTINUING PARTNER	COMBINED
BEFORE CHILDREN — AT SIGNING			
Monthly take-home	**$7,599**	**$7,599**	**$15,197**
BABY ARRIVES — YEAR ONE (CAREGIVING PARTNER STOPS WORK)			
Monthly take-home	**$0**	**$7,599**	**$7,599**
YEARS TWO TO THREE (CAREGIVING PARTNER RETURNS PART TIME, $45K)			
Monthly take-home	**$3,251**	**$7,599**	**$10,849**
AT SEPARATION — FIVE YEARS LATER — WITHOUT FORBOTHOFUS			
Monthly take-home	**$3,251**	**$10,140**	**$13,391**
AT SEPARATION — WITH FORBOTHOFUS (50/50 NET INCOME SHARE)			
Monthly take-home	**$6,695**	**$6,695**	**$13,391**

Based on Australian 2024-25 tax rates including Medicare levy. Continuing partner's income grew to $175,000 over five years. ForBothOfUs distributes what remains equitably — it does not recover what was lost during the relationship.

ASSETS POST-SEPARATION

The equal split that wasn't.

Same starting point. Five years later, a completely different story.



His total — His income — His assets

Her total — Her income — Her assets

Both received the same asset split. His income is strong — he never draws down assets. They compound.

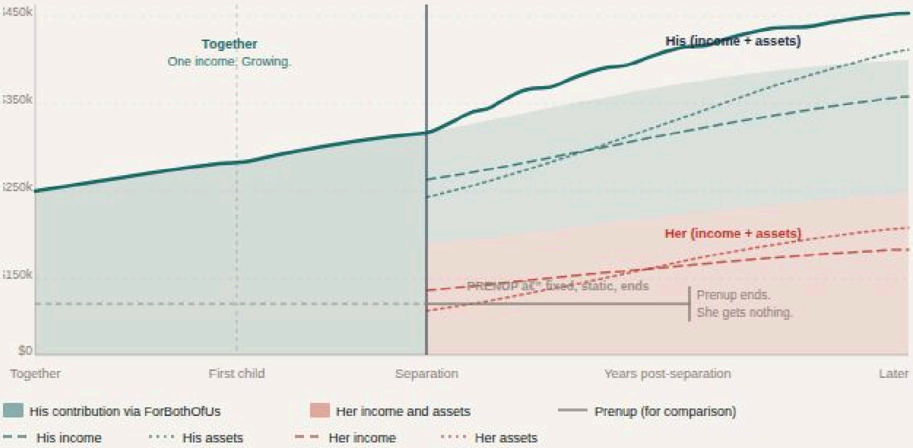
Her income is tiny. She draws down assets to live. When they run out, only pension remains.

The law calls this a fair settlement.

WITH FORBOTHOFUS

Both people prosper.

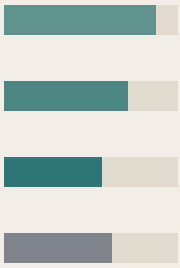
Not as good as staying together. Far better than the alternative.



With ForBothOfUs, both partners receive a fair share of the combined income they built together.
Her income floor means she never draws down assets. Both grow. The prenup, by comparison, offers a fraction â€" then nothing.

The re-entry penalty is real, measurable, and permanent.

INCOME AT WORKFORCE RE-ENTRY VS. PEERS (% OF PEER SALARY)



Re-entry after 1-2 year break	88%
Re-entry after 3-4 year break	72%
Re-entry after 5+ year break	57%
10-year earnings differential	63%

WGEA / McKinsey. Compared to continuously employed peers with equivalent qualifications.

WHAT THE LAW ADDRESSES — AND WHAT IT DOESN'T

ITEM	FAMILY LAW ACT	FORBOTHOFUS
Property division	✓	-
Superannuation split	✓	-
Child support	✓	-
Spousal maintenance	Limited	-
Income sharing (career cost)	✗	✓
Re-entry income penalty	✗	✓
Automatic distribution	✗	✓

This is their income. Not a benefit.

The income the caregiving partner sacrificed is income they would have earned — and chose not to, because their partner needed them to. The ForBothOfUs payment is a return of economic value that was transferred, not gifted.

ForBothOfUs does not redistribute wealth. **It redistributes the cost of a shared decision, equitably, between the two people who made it.**

Infrastructure economics with a regulatory moat.

ForBothOfUs earns a platform fee on each income-sharing agreement registered, a monthly subscription while the agreement is active, and a transaction margin on distributions post-separation. Australia has approximately 300,000 births per year — roughly 225,000 to couples who represent the primary target market. The addressable market expands to include second children and any caregiving decision made before the sacrifice begins.

REVENUE STREAM	UNIT RATE	YEAR 1 (~1,000 NEW)	YEAR 3 (~10,000 NEW)	YEAR 5 (~22,000 NEW)
Agreement setup fee	$499	$499,000	$4,990,000	$10,978,000
Monthly platform subscription	$29/month	$348,000	$7,656,000	$19,140,000
Distribution transaction margin	1.2% of distribution	$86,000	$1,944,000	$6,480,000
Legal referral (independent advice)	$150 per party	$300,000	$3,000,000	$6,600,000
Total revenue (estimated)		**$1.2M**	**$17.6M**	**$43.2M**

Based on 1% market penetration in Year 1, growing to approximately 5% of eligible couples by Year 3 and 10% by Year 5. Active agreements accumulate across years as subscription revenue compounds. International expansion not included.

Each registered agreement generates subscription revenue for the duration of the relationship — typically seven to twelve years — before converting to transaction revenue if separation occurs. The compounding subscription base is the engine of the model.

WHY THIS IS DEFENSIBLE

Separation Income Protection is a new financial product category. The first mover who establishes the BFA template library, the ATO integration, and the payment infrastructure owns it. A platform that operates within the BFA framework, integrates with ATO Single Touch Payroll data, and administers legally binding income-sharing agreements requires careful legal architecture and regulatory engagement. This is not a product that can be quickly replicated.

Superannuation funds are the natural institutional home. They already hold ATO connectivity, payment infrastructure, and existing member relationships. For funds serving working-age Australians, the infrastructure required to build ForBothOfUs is largely already in place.

Licences, integrations, and why a super fund starts ahead.

ForBothOfUs is not a simple software product. It operates within a regulated financial and legal framework, moves money between parties, and interfaces with government data infrastructure. The following outlines what is required to build it — and why a superannuation fund is structurally better positioned to do so than any other institution.

LICENCES REQUIRED

LICENCE	NOTES
Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL)	Required to administer a financial arrangement and distribute funds. Super funds hold this already.
Australian Credit Licence (ACL)	May be required depending on how the direct debit mandate is structured. Confirm with legal.
AUSTRAC registration	AML/CTF obligations apply to any platform moving money between parties. Super funds are already registered.
Payment processing authorisation	BECS direct debit participation or banking sponsor required. Super funds are already BECS participants.

INTEGRATIONS REQUIRED

INTEGRATION	NOTES
ATO Single Touch Payroll API	Core income verification mechanism. Super funds already hold ATO connectivity.
BECS direct debit rails	Monthly debit from continuing partner. Super funds are existing participants.
Identity verification (KYC/AML)	Both parties verified at signing. Standard integration via Equifax or Illion.
BFA legal template system	Standardised agreement generation with independent legal advice referral network.
Separation event notification	Mechanism to confirm separation has occurred. Self-reporting with legal consequences for false declaration.

THE SUPERANNUATION ADVANTAGE

Of the four licences required, a superannuation fund already holds all four. Of the five integrations required, a superannuation fund already has three in production. The remaining two — the BFA legal template system and the separation event notification mechanism — are the genuine build components. Everything else is configuration, not construction.

A super fund can build ForBothOfUs for a fraction of what it would cost a startup, in a fraction of the time, with none of the regulatory risk. A startup building this from scratch faces 12-18 months of licensing, 6+ months of ATO integration negotiation, and significant capital requirements before a single agreement can be signed. A super fund could be in market in under twelve months.

THE TRAJECTORY

Superannuation started as voluntary infrastructure.
Then it became mandatory.

In 1987, compulsory superannuation did not exist. By 1992 the Superannuation Guarantee changed that permanently. Today it sits at 11.5%, embedded in every employment contract in the country, managing over $3.5 trillion in assets.

> *"ForBothOfUs follows the same logic. Build the voluntary infrastructure now. Let the data make the case for policy. The endpoint is a default agreement that couples sign before their first child is born."*

The policy tailwinds are already in place. The family court is under pressure. Welfare expenditure on separated households is rising. Every ForBothOfUs agreement reduces the probability of family court proceedings, reduces welfare dependency, and increases tax revenue from caregivers who rebuild their careers with a real income floor beneath them.

THE ROADMAP

Version one of ForBothOfUs solves income. The superannuation gap — contributions missed during caregiving years, compounding for decades — is version two. A natural extension of the product, and a more intuitive build for a superannuation fund than the income mechanism itself.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

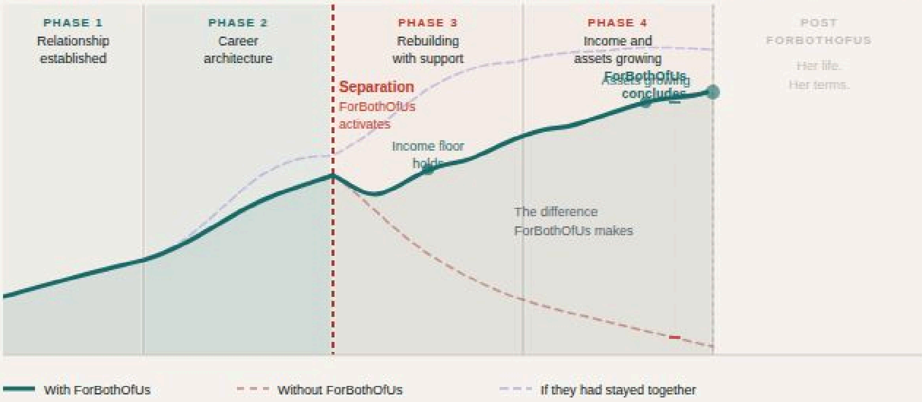
The BFA mechanism is specific to Australian family law, but the problem is universal. In the United States, the Wall Street Journal and The Independent have both reported that "leaving the workforce" trigger clauses now appear in roughly one in four prenuptial agreements. The US version is clumsy — bespoke, expensive, negotiated by two sets of lawyers, almost exclusively used in second marriages. It has no platform, no income verification, no automatic distribution.

The demand is proven. The execution is not. Australia has a cleaner legal instrument, a more motivated market, and a superannuation network that provides a distribution channel comparable markets cannot match.

NOT THE DREAM. BUT FAIR.

The relationship ended. The sacrifice was honoured.

ForBothOfUs doesn't save the relationship. It protects what was given t



The relationship ended in phase 2. The sacrifice she made was real. ForBothOfUs ensured it was honoured.
Not the life they planned. But a life she can live with dignity. Her assets grow. Her income is stable. She rebuilds.
That is what ForBothOfUs is for.

We both deserve
to live comfortably.
Now there's a way
to make sure of it.

ForBothOfUs is Australia's first Separation Income Protection product — strong unit economics, a regulatory moat, a natural institutional distribution channel, and a policy tailwind that will only strengthen.

The legal instrument is established. The ATO data is accessible. The market is large, motivated, and unserved.

It needs the right institutional partner — one that already holds the infrastructure, already serves the members, and is prepared to treat a structural injustice as the commercial opportunity it is.