

**Superannuation Trust Deed for a
Self-Managed Fund**

for

**Jamie and Peta Sheehan Private
Pension Fund**

1983
B

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Overview

For the convenience of users, this superannuation trust deed is written in plain language. It contains only those clauses that are appropriate for the particular form of self-managed superannuation fund that you have chosen. It is not suitable for any other form of fund.

If you decide to change the trustees of the fund, for example, replace individual trustees with a corporate trustee or replace a corporate trustee with individual trustees, you will have to contact our office to create a replacement deed that incorporates the necessary clauses for the new form of fund.

You cannot change the form of the fund in any other way.

A Establishment of the fund

The establishment of the fund

1. The person named in Schedule 1 as the 'person establishing the fund' establishes the Jamie & Peta Sheehan Private Pension Fund Private Pension Fund as a self-managed superannuation fund under the SIS Act. It is an indefinitely continuing superannuation fund.

Purpose of the fund

2. While the Trustee is NOT a Corporate Trustee, the sole or primary purpose of the fund is the provision of old-age pensions to Members as required under the Relevant Requirements. While the Trustee is a Corporate Trustee, the sole or primary purpose of the Fund is the provision of Benefits to Members as required under the Relevant Requirements.

Trustees of the fund

3. The initial trustee is named in Schedule 1 of this deed. The trustee accepts the appointment. The fund is vested in the trustees. No other person (including a member) has any legal or beneficial interest in any asset of the fund except to the extent expressly stated elsewhere in this deed. The trustees must manage the fund in accordance with this deed.

Method of decision by trustees under this deed

4. Subject to clause 5, if there is more than one trustee they must act jointly.

Meetings of trustees

5. Any trustee may call a meeting of trustees by providing 7 days' written notice to each of the other trustees at their address listed in Schedule 1 (or to any other address of a trustee if that trustee has informed each of the other trustees of the other address). The following rules apply to any such meeting:
 - unless agreed to by all the trustees, the meeting may only be within business hours;
 - a trustee may attend the meeting by phone;
 - a quorum for the meeting will be all the trustees, and if all the trustees are not in attendance within 15 minutes after the scheduled time the meeting will be adjourned for 5 business days, to be held at the same time of day (**adjourned meeting**);
 - at the adjourned meeting, the quorum of trustees will be those trustees in attendance;
 - at any meeting, if the trustees are unable to reach a decision unanimously or by majority then decisions will be made by poll, with each trustee having the number of votes equal to the nearest dollar figure (rounded up) representing the value of the benefits of the member whom that trustee represents;
 - the requirement for 7 days' written notice of a meeting may be waived if all the trustees agree.

Deed subject to superannuation law

6. This deed is to be interpreted so as to comply with superannuation law. In particular, it is to be construed so that the fund it establishes qualifies as a self managed superannuation fund under superannuation law and so that it qualifies for, and payments from it qualify for, concessional tax treatment under the Tax Act. To the extent that anything in this deed is inconsistent with superannuation law, it is to be severed from the deed. Any obligation imposed by superannuation law in respect of the fund established by this deed that is not expressed in this deed is nonetheless to be regarded as incorporated in it by reference.

Trustee must comply with law

7. The trustee must not do or fail to do anything as trustee of the fund that would result in either of the following:
- a breach of law, including superannuation law; or
 - the fund ceasing to qualify as a self managed superannuation fund under superannuation law or to qualify for, or for payments made from the fund to qualify for, concessional tax treatment under the Tax Act.

B Membership

Initial members of the fund

8. The initial members of the fund are named in Schedule 1. Each of them has completed and signed the 'Application to become a Member' in a form that is equivalent to the form set out in Schedule 2.

Trustee may appoint additional members

9. The trustee may appoint a person as an additional member of the fund if he or she has completed and signed an 'Application to become a Member' in a form that is equivalent to the form for initial members set out in Schedule 2, or on another form approved by the trustee.

The additional member must consent to becoming a trustee of the fund upon appointment unless the additional member is unable to become a trustee under superannuation law.

Beneficiaries as additional members

10. Subject to clause 14, a person who is to receive a death benefit from the fund in the form of a pension becomes a member of the fund when:
- the trustee has accepted that person as an additional member; and
 - that person has received a pension payment from the fund.

Applicant to provide information to trustee

11. On written request by the trustee, a member or applicant for membership of the fund must supply the trustee with information that the trustee thinks necessary for any purpose. This extends to submitting to a medical examination by a doctor who is acceptable to the trustee.
12. If a member fails to do so, the trustee may refuse to accept further contributions in respect of that member.
13. If an applicant fails to do so, the trustee may decline to accept the applicant as a member.

Conditions must be met

14. Subject to clause 30, a person does not become an additional member of the fund, and the trustee must not accept a person as an additional member of the fund, unless each of the following conditions is met:
 - the total number of members would be no more than 4;
 - the person is not disqualified from being a trustee of the fund;
 - the person is not in an employment relationship with another member of the fund except another member who is also a relative of that person;
 - the trustee is satisfied that the person will become a trustee of the fund on being accepted as a member of the fund.

Effect of becoming member

15. An additional member becomes bound by this deed on being accepted as an additional member.

Date of commencement of membership of additional member

16. An additional member's membership commences on the date the trustee specifies, when accepting the person as a member. If the trustee does not specify a date, then the additional member's membership commences on the date the trustee received his or her application or the date referred to in clause 10 (if applicable).

Date of additional member's commencement as trustee

17. An additional member becomes trustee of the fund on the date his or her membership commences.

Back-dating of membership

18. With the trustee's consent, the relevant participating employer may back-date the commencement of an additional member's membership for any period the employer thinks fit. Unless the employer decides otherwise with the agreement of the trustee, that additional period will count as a period of membership.

Conditions on membership

19. The trustee may impose any conditions the trustee thinks fit on the membership of an additional member and the additional member's rights and duties. The trustee may remove or vary any condition at any time.

Trustee must notify new member

20. As soon as practicable after a person becomes a member of the fund (and not later than 3 months after the person becomes a member), the trustee must ensure that the member is given a product disclosure statement (in the form set out in Schedule 6, updated as required) which the superannuation law requires to be given to new members of the fund.

Trustee must disclose and report

21. The trustee must ensure that members, former members and beneficiaries are provided with information in writing, or copies of accounts, records and documents of the fund, that the superannuation law requires them to be given.

Trustee must notify exiting member

22. As soon as practicable after a person ceases to be a member of the fund, the trustee must ensure that that person (or his or her legal personal representative) is given a written statement of the information the superannuation law requires to be given to persons who cease to be members of the fund.

Limit on disclosure

23. A dependant of a member is not entitled to any additional information relating to the operation or conduct of the fund which the trustee thinks it is inappropriate to disclose.

Members must inform trustee of change affecting fund compliance

24. A member must immediately inform the trustee if the member becomes aware that either of the following may happen:
- the member may enter into an employment relationship with another member who is not also a relative of the member; or
 - the member may be disqualified from being a trustee of the fund.

Members and trustee must ensure fund compliance

25. A member and the trustee must ensure that the member ceases to be a member of the fund within 6 months after either of the following happens:
- the member enters into an employment relationship with another member who is not also a relative of the member; or
 - the member is disqualified from being a trustee of the fund.

Trustee and members must rectify non-compliance

26. If a member of the fund enters into an employment relationship with another member who is not also a relative of the member, or becomes disqualified from being a trustee of the fund, the trustee and the members must do whatever is necessary to ensure that, within 6 months after the member entered into the employment relationship or became disqualified:
- no member of the fund is in an employment relationship with another member who is not also a relative of the member; and
 - no member of the fund is disqualified from being a trustee of the fund.

Types of compliance arrangement

27. The types of things that may be done to ensure compliance include each of the following:
- a member may request the member's benefits or entitlement in the fund to be paid in accordance with this deed or to be transferred or rolled over to an approved benefit arrangement under clause 152.
 - the trustee may transfer a member's benefits or entitlement in the fund to an eligible roll over fund under clause 153.

Ceasing to be a member

28. A person ceases to be a member of the fund as soon as the first of the following happens:
- the person dies.
 - the person ceases to be a trustee of the fund.
 - when payment of all the member's benefits is made to the member or to an approved benefit arrangement for the member.
 - when benefits payable to or for the member cease to be payable.

When a person ceases to be a member of the fund, the person ceases to be a trustee of the fund, if he or she has not already ceased to act in that role.

Exception to ceasing to be a member

29. A person (**first person**) does not cease to be a member of the fund when the first person ceases to be a trustee of the fund if:
- another person (**second person**) has been appointed to act as a trustee of the fund in the place of the first person; and
 - that second person is the first person's legal personal representative, while he or she holds an enduring power of attorney in respect of the first person or while the first person is under a legal disability.

Minor as a member

30. A minor, being a person who is under 18 years of age, may be a member of the fund provided the superannuation law is complied with. In relation to a member who is a minor:

the minor's parent or guardian must make the application for the minor to become a member in the form set out in Schedule 5 or in the form otherwise approved by the trustee;

- decisions in relation to the minor's membership must be made by the minor's parent or guardian until:
- the minor turns 18; or
- after the minor turns 16, the time at which the parent or guardian notifies the fund that the minor will be making decisions in relation to the minor's membership;
- when the minor turns 16, any parent or guardian acting as a director of a corporate trustee in place of the member, may continue acting in that role; and
- when the minor turns 18, the minor becomes a trustee of the fund.

C Accounts of the fund

Trustee must establish certain types of account

31. The trustee must establish:

- an accumulation account or a pension account, or a combination of both, in respect of each member or beneficiary for each class; and
- an income account.

Credits to accumulation accounts

32. The trustee may credit (and in the case of clause 32.11, allot and credit) each of the following to the accumulation account of a member according to the class to which they are relevant:

- 32.1. Contributions made by a member.
- 32.2. Contributions made in respect of the member or a beneficiary of that member by an employer.
- 32.3. Other contributions allowed under this deed and superannuation law that are made in respect of the member.
- 32.4. Positive earnings transferred from the income account.
- 32.5. A shortfall component paid in respect of that member after any tax that is payable in relation to it has been deducted from it.
- 32.6. An amount paid to the trustee as a transfer or roll over payment in respect of that member which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.
- 32.7. A forfeited amount allocated to the member or beneficiary under clause 127.
- 32.8. An amount transferred from the pension account of a beneficiary of the member.
- 32.9. The proceeds of an annuity or insurance policy effected by the trustee in respect of the member or a beneficiary of the member which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.

- 32.10. Financial assistance under part 23 of the SIS Act which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.
- 32.11. An amount deducted from the accumulation account of another member pursuant to a contributions-split request made by that other member and accepted by the trustee.
- 32.12. Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.

Debits to accumulation accounts

33. The trustee may debit each of the following from the accumulation account of a member according to the class to which they are relevant:
 - 33.1. The proportion that the trustee thinks appropriate of the expenses of the fund.
 - 33.2. The proportion that the trustee thinks appropriate of either of the following:
 - tax payable in respect of contributions or any shortfall component that are paid to the fund; or
 - any earnings of the fund credited to the accumulation account or arising as a result of a roll over payment.
 - 33.3. A payment of a benefit to or in respect of the member or a beneficiary of the member except a payment from a pension account.
 - 33.4. An amount paid out of the fund in respect of the member or a beneficiary of the member as a transfer or roll over payment.
 - 33.5. The cost of any annuity or policy of insurance effected by the trustee in respect of the member or a beneficiary of the member; and the proportion that the trustee thinks equitable of any group policy effected by the trustee in respect of the member or beneficiary and another member or beneficiary.
 - 33.6. The amount of a lien in respect of an indemnity exercised by the trustee in accordance with this deed.
 - 33.7. An amount forfeited in accordance with this deed.
 - 33.8. The proportion that the trustee thinks appropriate of any negative earnings of the fund determined in accordance with this deed.
 - 33.9. An amount paid to indemnify the trustee in accordance with this deed.
 - 33.10. An amount credited to the pension account of a beneficiary.
 - 33.11. The proportion that the trustee thinks appropriate of a levy.
 - 33.12. The amount of tax attributable to the member or a beneficiary of the member.
 - 33.13. An amount to be allotted and credited to the accumulation account of another member pursuant to a contributions-split request made by the member whose accumulation account is to be debited and accepted by the trustee.
 - 33.14. Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to debit.

Contributions-split requests

34. A member may ask the trustee (in a way that satisfies the requirements of superannuation law) that contributions made to the fund in respect of that member in the previous financial year be:
- 34.1. allotted to the accumulation account of that member's spouse; or
 - 34.2. rolled-over or transferred to the trustee of an approved benefit arrangement of which that member's spouse has joined or is eligible to join.
35. The trustee must allot, roll-over or transfer the relevant contributions pursuant to a request received under clause 34 provided:
- The request satisfies the requirements of superannuation law.
 - The trustee is satisfied that the allotment, roll-over or transfer complies with superannuation law; and
 - The amount of the contributions that the trustee allots, rolls-over or transfers does not exceed the amount in the member's accumulation account, taking into account any amount that the trustee otherwise determines to debit from the member's accumulation account.

Credits to the income account

36. The trustee may credit each of the following to the income account of the fund:
- 36.1. Income and profits of the fund.
 - 36.2. Adjustment credits made in accordance with clause 39.
 - 36.3. The proceeds of an insurance policy which the trustee decides not to credit to a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
 - 36.4. A surplus resulting from a valuation under clause 43.
 - 36.5. Financial assistance received by the fund under part 23 of the SIS Act which the trustee decides not to credit to a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.

Debits to the income account

37. The trustee may debit each of the following to the income account of the fund:
- 37.1. The expenses of the fund, except those the trustee debits from a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
 - 37.2. Tax payable or likely to become payable in respect of contributions, shortfall components, or income and profits of the fund, except tax the trustee debits from a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
 - 37.3. Adjustment debits made in accordance with clause 39.
 - 37.4. The cost of an insurance policy which the trustee decides not to debit from a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
 - 37.5. A deficiency resulting from a valuation under clause 43.

- 37.6. The amount of a levy, except an amount the trustee debits from a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
- 37.7. Any loss on the disposal of an investment of the fund.

Tax on income

38. The trustee must make provision for the payment of any tax payable in relation to the taxable income of the fund and must deduct any tax that is payable and that has not already been deducted from the income account or an accumulation or pension account.

Distribution from income account

39. At the end of each fund year, the trustee must determine the fund earning rate. The trustee must allocate amounts from the income account to each accumulation or pension account in proportion to the amount standing to the credit of that account at the beginning of the relevant fund year. The trustee must make an appropriate adjustment for any amount credited or debited to the account since the beginning of that year.

Trustee may establish equalisation account

40. The trustee may establish an equalisation account which the trustee may use for any of the following purposes:
- 40.1. To give effect to the reserving strategy the trustee establishes to smooth the investment earnings of the fund.
 - 40.2. To increase the fund earning rate.
 - 40.3. To pay tax payable by the fund.
 - 40.4. To pay the expenses of the fund.
 - 40.5. To provide for any contingencies the trustee decides to provide for.
 - 40.6. To provide an amount to or for a member, former member, pensioner, beneficiary, including adding to an accumulation or pension account, provided there is no breach of superannuation law.
 - 40.7. To do anything else the trustee decides to do, provided there is no breach of trust or superannuation law.

Credits to equalisation account

41. The trustee may credit the equalisation account with any of the following:
- the portion the trustee thinks fit of an amount paid into the fund as a transfer or roll over payment.
 - an amount transferred from the forfeiture account under clause 127.
 - an amount transferred from a pension account under clause 90.

Trustee may establish or maintain other accounts or reserves

42. The trustee may establish or maintain any other account for or reserve of the fund that the trustee thinks necessary or desirable or that is required or permitted by superannuation law. The trustee may use such accounts or reserves for any purpose permitted by superannuation law and may credit or debit amounts from such accounts or reserves as the trustee sees fit.

Valuation of fund

43. The trustee must value the assets of the fund at market value when superannuation law requires it and when the trustee thinks it appropriate to do so. The trustee may also determine whether there is a surplus or deficiency which it is equitable in the trustee's opinion to transfer to the income account.

Interim fund earning rate

44. If the trustee is required to establish an interim fund earning rate, the trustee must do so in accordance with superannuation law on a basis the trustee believes to be equitable. If the Regulator or superannuation law requires it, the trustee must inform members of that basis.

D Contributions

Member contributions

45. With the trustee's consent, a member may make any contributions to the fund that the member decides to. With the member's and the participating employer's consent, contributions can be paid by deduction from wages or salary. In that case, the member's employer must pay them to the fund in the way the trustee directs.

Employer contributions

46. A participating employer of a member may make any contributions to the fund in respect of that member that the trustee and the employer agree to.

Other contributions

47. With the consent of the trustee and the member, any other person including:
- a spouse of that member;
 - another member;
 - another trustee of a regulated superannuation fund (including pursuant to a contributions-split requested by the member's spouse);
 - any State, Territory or Federal government (including under the Federal government's co-contribution scheme);
- may make contributions to the fund in respect of that member.

Participating employers

48. The trustee may allow an employer to become a participating employer and to make contributions in respect of a member or an eligible person who wishes to become a member. The trustee may require the employer to apply in the form in Schedule 3 'Application to become a Participating Employer'. The employer becomes a participating employer either on the date appointed by the trustee or the date it begins making contributions on behalf of a member, whichever is the earlier.

How contributions to be made

49. A contribution to the fund must be made in the way the trustee directs. It must be made within the time specified by superannuation law. It may be made in cash, or by the transfer of assets in accordance with superannuation law. The only assets that may be transferred are those that are authorised investments under clause 63.

Late contributions

50. Despite clause 49, if the trustee agrees then an employer may make an employer contribution after the time the superannuation law requires the payment to be made. If the trustee agrees, and the employer makes the payment, this does not relieve the employer's liability to pay any additional charges or penalties arising under superannuation law because of the late payment.

Failure to contribute

51. In the absence of an agreement, neither a member nor his or her employer is under an obligation to make a contribution to the fund in respect of that member. A failure to do so does not affect the member's membership of the fund.

Contributions etc not accepted

52. The trustee must not accept any of the following:
- a contribution that is not permitted by superannuation law;
 - a contribution or shortfall component the acceptance of which would prevent the fund from qualifying as a complying superannuation fund; and
 - an employer contribution or shortfall component which the regulator lawfully directs the trustee not to accept.

Breach of clause headed 'Contributions etc not accepted'

53. If the trustee becomes aware that a contribution or shortfall component has been accepted in breach of clause 52, the trustee must refund the amount within any time specified by, and only as permitted by, superannuation law. However, the trustee may deduct each of the following from that amount:
- any amount which an insurer may have charged in respect of any extra cover provided on the basis of the contribution or shortfall charge;

- reasonable administration charges; and
- any other amount the trustee considers appropriate, acting reasonably.

The trustee may reduce the benefits of the member to those which the member would have had if the contribution or shortfall component had not been accepted.

Other contributions not accepted

54. The trustee may refuse to accept:
- a contribution that the trustee has determined not to accept because the trustee has not been informed of the relevant member's tax file number;
 - excess contributions.

Permissible actions if excess contributions accepted

55. If excess contributions are made to the fund by or in respect of a member, then the trustee may:
- release funds to the member if the trustee has received a member release authority;
 - release funds to the Commissioner of Taxation where the trustee has received an ATO release authority; and
 - release funds in any other circumstances, and to such persons, as is permitted under superannuation law.

Allocation of contributions

56. If the trustee receives a contribution in a month, the trustee must allocate the contribution to the relevant member of the fund:
- within 28 days after the end of the month, or any other period as required by superannuation law (**relevant period**); or
 - if it is not reasonably practicable to allocate the contribution to the relevant member of the fund within the relevant period – within any longer period as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Reduction of contributions by employer

57. An employer who is under an obligation to make contributions in respect of a member may, with the trustee's consent, reduce the amount of those contributions to the extent that it becomes required to make contributions in respect of that member to another fund of which the member is also a member.

Tax on contributions and shortfall components

58. Either the trustee or the employer or other appropriate body must deduct any tax that is payable in relation to any contribution or shortfall component before it is credited to the member's accumulation account.

Surcharge

59. The trustee must make provision for any surcharge or other amount that is payable under the *Superannuation Contributions Tax (Assessment and Collection) Act 1997* and related legislation, and must deduct the amount from the relevant contributions.

Termination of employer's contributions

60. A participating employer ceases being a participating employer and may cease making contributions to the fund if any of the following occurs to the employer:
- an administrator, receiver, receiver and manager, controller or similar officer is appointed to the employer (or its property) or a resolution is passed to appoint such an officer;
 - an order is made to appoint a liquidator or provisional liquidator of the employer;
 - the employer, being a corporation, gives the trustee a written notice that it is, or under applicable legislation the employer is taken to be, unable to pay its debts as and when they fall due;
 - the employer, being an individual, commits an act of bankruptcy or becomes insolvent;
 - the employer gives the trustee written notice that it is permanently terminating its contributions to the fund.

Effect of termination on member's contributions

61. A member whose participating employer has ceased to make contributions under this deed under the previous clause may not make any contributions without the trustee's consent.

No termination on transfer of business to another employer

62. If a participating employer amalgamates with another participating employer or disposes of its business to another participating employer, members who were employees of the former participating employer are deemed for the purposes of this deed to have become employees of the latter participating employer, which may then make contributions in respect of them.

E Investment

Authorised investments

63. The trustee must invest any assets of the fund that are not required for payment of benefits or other amounts under this deed. The trustee must do so in accordance with the current investment strategy or strategies. The following are the types of investment in which the assets may be invested:
- 63.1. Investments in which it is permissible to invest trust funds under the law of any jurisdiction in Australia.
 - 63.2. Securities in any company incorporated anywhere, whether carrying on business in Australia or not.

- 63.3. Deposit (whether secured or not) with a bank, friendly society, building society, credit co-operative, trustee company, or other registered financial institution.
- 63.4. Real or personal property, including an improvement to that property.
- 63.5. Units (including sub-units) in a unit trust established or situated anywhere in the world by subscription or purchase (including joint subscription or purchase). Whether the units are fully paid or partly paid, and whether their issue involves a contingent or reserve liability is irrelevant.
- 63.6. Futures, options or any other synthetic investment.
- 63.7. Hedging, swapping or any similar arrangement, even though it is not linked to any property of the fund.
- 63.8. Deposit (whether secured or not) with, or loan (whether secured or not) to, any person (including an employer) on any terms the trustee thinks reasonable. The fact that the trustee has a direct or indirect interest in the deposit or borrowing or may benefit directly or indirectly from it is irrelevant.
- 63.9. A policy or annuity with an insurer, whether by proposal or purchase.
- 63.10. Instalment warrants or receipts.
- 63.11. By way of a limited recourse borrowing arrangement in accordance with clause 143.
- 63.12. Any other investment allowed by superannuation law that the trustee thinks appropriate.

Forbidden investments

- 64. The trustee must not invest in any investment that is forbidden by superannuation law. The trustee must not make an investment in the form of a loan or other financial assistance to a member or a relative of a member.

Strategy

- 65. The trustee must formulate one or more investment strategies for the fund in accordance with superannuation law. The trustee must inform members and beneficiaries of the strategies adopted by the trustee. The trustee may review and change a strategy at any time. The trustee must continually monitor the strategies to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Power to deal with investments

- 66. The trustee may sell, transfer or vary any investment at the trustee's absolute discretion in accordance with this deed. The trustee must do so in the interests of members and beneficiaries. The trustee must continually monitor the investments to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Investment choice by members

- 67. The trustee may decide to allow one or more members or beneficiaries to choose between investment strategies. If the trustee does this, the trustee must establish a range of

possible investment strategies, and may designate particular assets for those strategies. The trustee must provide the members or beneficiaries with information concerning the strategies and the relevant investment objectives to enable the member or beneficiary to choose between them on an informed basis. The trustee must also provide them with information concerning their rights under this deed.

Member or beneficiary may choose strategy

68. A member or beneficiary who has been offered investment choice by the trustee may choose one or more of the strategies prepared by the trustee by completing any documents the trustee requires. On having done so, the member or beneficiary may direct the trustee to invest any part of the fund that is held for that person in accordance with those strategies. Any direction must be in accordance with superannuation law.

Member or beneficiary may not choose particular investments within strategy

69. A member or beneficiary who has directed the trustee to invest any part of the fund that is held for that person in accordance with those strategies may not direct the trustee to invest in any particular investment. However, the member or beneficiary may request the trustee to develop an investment specific strategy and to make it available to that member or beneficiary. The trustee may accept or reject the request.

Chosen strategies to be monitored

70. The trustee may continually monitor any strategies adopted by members or beneficiaries for investment choice to ensure that they remain appropriate for the members or beneficiaries to whom they are available.

Sub-accounts etc for investment choice

71. If a member adopts a strategy for investment choice, the trustee may do each of the following:
- 71.1. Establish a sub-account of the income account in respect of that strategy.
 - 71.2. Credit and debit that sub-account in relation to any amount attributable to that strategy as if it were the income account itself.
 - 71.3. Allocate earnings attributable to that strategy to the member's or beneficiary's accumulation account or pension account in a way that the trustee thinks equitable.
 - 71.4. Determine a fund earning rate for that sub-account.

Power to deal with investment choice investments

72. The trustee may sell, transfer or vary any investment made in accordance with a strategy for investment choice, at the trustee's absolute discretion in accordance with this deed. The trustee must do so in the interests of the relevant members or beneficiaries. The trustee must continually monitor the investments to ensure that they remain appropriate.

F Benefits: general

Limit on payment of preserved payment benefits

73. The trustee must not pay out to a member or a dependant of a member any preserved payment benefit that superannuation law does not allow the trustee to pay out.

When payment of preserved payment benefits allowed

74. The trustee may pay a member or, if applicable, a dependant of a member, a preserved payment benefit in any of the following circumstances:
- 74.1. The member reaches the relevant preservation age and takes a transition to retirement pension in accordance with Part G.
 - 74.2. The member retires from gainful employment on or after reaching the relevant preservation age.
 - 74.3. The member becomes totally and permanently disabled.
 - 74.4. The member becomes totally and temporarily disabled.
 - 74.5. The member reaches age 65.
 - 74.6. The member dies.
 - 74.7. Any other circumstance allowed by superannuation law.

Payment of non-preserved amount

75. With the trustee's consent, a member may withdraw any part of the non-preserved amount in the member's accumulation account. The member must apply to the trustee in writing for the withdrawal in a form acceptable to the trustee. The trustee may set a minimum withdrawal amount by notifying the members of the fund.

Vesting and compulsory payment

76. A member's benefit entitlement will vest in accordance with superannuation law. The trustee must cash or commence to cash a member's benefit entitlement as soon as practicable after the member dies or the entitlement has vested. If a lump sum is payable, the trustee may pay it in several stages: an initial payment and then subsequent payments.

Possible addition to entitlement when member ceases to be member

77. If a member ceases to be a member of the fund, the trustee may pay an amount that the trustee thinks appropriate from the equalisation account (if any) into the member's accumulation account.

Anti-detriment payments (section 295-485 of the Income Assessment Act 1997)

78. Where the trustee is to make a payment because a member has died (a **death benefit**), the trustee may pass on to the recipient of that payment any benefit that would accrue to the fund if a deduction were allowed under section 295-485 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Trustee may retain benefit in fund

79. If a member or beneficiary requests it, the trustee may retain any part of a benefit in the fund. The trustee may do so until one of the following occurs:
- 79.1. The member or beneficiary decides otherwise.
 - 79.2. The member or beneficiary dies.
 - 79.3. The amount has to be paid under this deed or superannuation law.
 - 79.4. The trustee decides otherwise.

Subject to Part H, the payment the trustee then makes must be the amount standing to the credit of the member's or beneficiary's accumulation and pension account at that time.

Transfer of insurance policy

80. If a member or beneficiary is entitled to a benefit which includes an interest in an insurance policy, the trustee may assign that policy to the member or beneficiary, or to any of the dependants of the member the trustee thinks fit. The trustee must debit the value of the policy to the relevant accumulation or pension account. Neither the trustee nor an employer is liable for any further payment of premiums in relation to the policy.

Information to be provided to trustee

81. On written request by the trustee, an applicant, member or beneficiary must supply the trustee with information that the trustee thinks necessary for any purpose. This extends to submitting to a medical examination by a doctor who is acceptable to the trustee. If an applicant, member or beneficiary fails to do so, the trustee may suspend collection of contributions in respect of that person, may withhold benefits from that person, and may impose conditions on the person, as the trustee thinks fit.

Trustee may adjust benefits for wrong information

82. The trustee may adjust any benefit payable to or in respect of a member if an applicant, member or beneficiary has supplied false or misleading information to the trustee, or has deliberately withheld information from the trustee, that affects or is likely to affect benefits payable to or in respect of that member.

G Pensions: general

Trustee's power to pay pension

83. When any part of a benefit becomes payable to a member under this deed or in accordance with superannuation law, the trustee has a discretion to decide whether to pay one or more pensions to the member or to use the benefit payable to acquire one or more annuities in the name of the member. The pensions or annuities may be of any type permitted by superannuation law (including, without limitation, an account-based pension) and will be in substitution for the relevant part of any lump sum benefit that was payable to the member for the amounts credited to the member's pension account as a transfer of a roll over payment under clause 89.2.

Member or beneficiary may choose type of pension

84. The relevant member or beneficiary may choose the type of pension that is to be paid, including a transition to retirement pension. However, the pension must be of a type that is allowed by superannuation law or is acceptable to the Regulator. It may include a pension wholly determined by reference to policies of life assurance purchased or obtained by the trustee of a regulated superannuation fund solely for the purposes of providing benefits to members of that fund. The pension must be paid in accordance with the requirements of the superannuation law.

Actuarial certificate

85. The trustee must obtain an actuarial certificate in accordance with superannuation law in relation to any pension that the trustee decides to pay, unless either section 295-390 (or any other provision) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth) provides otherwise in which case the trustee has a discretion as to whether to obtain an actuarial certificate.

Funding pension through annuity

86. The trustee may fund a person's pension by purchasing an annuity payable to the trustee.

Trustee may allocate benefit between 2 or more spouses

87. If there are 2 or more spouses of a member, the trustee may decide in what proportion each is entitled to a benefit payable under this deed to the member's spouse.

Trustee must establish pension account

88. If the trustee decides to pay a pension to a person in accordance with this deed, the trustee must establish a pension account in the name of that person.

Credits to pension account

89. The trustee may credit each of the following amounts to the person's pension account, subject to superannuation law:
- 89.1. The amount the trustee believes necessary to fund the pension.
 - 89.2. The amount paid into the fund in respect of the pensioner as a transfer or roll over payment which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to that account.
 - 89.3. Earnings of the fund which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to that account.
 - 89.4. A shortfall component paid in respect of the pensioner.
 - 89.5. Contributions lawfully paid in respect of the relevant member.
 - 89.6. Adjustment credits made in accordance with clause 39.
 - 89.7. The proceeds of an annuity or insurance policy effected by the trustee in respect of the pensioner which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.
 - 89.8. Financial assistance under part 23 of the SIS Act which the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.

89.9. Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit to the account.

Debits to pension account

90. The trustee may debit each of the following amounts to the person's pension account, subject to superannuation law:
- 90.1. The proportion that the trustee thinks appropriate of the expenses of the fund.
 - 90.2. The proportion that the trustee thinks equitable of any negative earnings of the fund determined in accordance with clauses 39, 71 or 91.
 - 90.3. The proportion of the loss on the disposal of investments of the fund that the trustee thinks equitable.
 - 90.4. Amounts transferred from the fund in respect of the pensioner as a transfer of a roll over payment which the trustee thinks it appropriate to debit to the account.
 - 90.5. Payments made to or in respect of the pensioner or a reversionary beneficiary under this deed.
 - 90.6. The cost of an insurance policy or annuity effected by the trustee in respect of the pensioner which are not debited from the member's accumulation account.
 - 90.7. The proportion of an amount payable as taxation in respect of the earnings of the fund that are credited to the pensioner's account or arise from a roll over payment that the trustee thinks equitable.
 - 90.8. The proportion of an amount paid in respect of an indemnity to the trustee or other person under this deed that the trustee thinks equitable.
 - 90.9. The amount of a levy that the trustee thinks equitable.
 - 90.10. An amount transferred to the accumulation account of a beneficiary.
 - 90.11. Any other amount that the trustee thinks it appropriate to debit from the account.

Adjustment based on fund earning rate

91. In determining the amount standing to the credit of an accumulation account at the time a benefit or pension is calculated or becomes payable, the trustee must make an adjustment to the account that the trustee thinks equitable on the basis of the interim fund earning rate at that date. The adjustment must be made in respect of the period from the beginning of the current fund year to the relevant date. The income account must be credited or debited accordingly.

Segregation of assets and valuation

92. The trustee may segregate from other assets those assets which are to fund the pension of a person under this deed. The trustee must value those assets as required by superannuation law. If they are insufficient or more than sufficient to fund the pension, the trustee must do anything that superannuation law requires. The trustee must obtain any certificate of adequacy that the trustee considers necessary in respect of those assets in order to comply with the Tax Act or superannuation law.

Pensions: residue in account

93. On the death of a pensioner being paid a pension the trustee must, subject to superannuation law:
- act in accordance with the terms on which the relevant pension is paid, including as to the payment of the pension to a reversionary beneficiary; and
 - then, if there is no reversionary beneficiary, or if there is any residue in the pension account for any other reason, pay that residue as a death benefit in accordance with Part H of this deed.

Trustee's right to commute pensions generally

94. On written request by a pensioner, or in accordance with superannuation law or this deed, the trustee may commute all or any part of a pension and apply the proceeds of that commutation in accordance with superannuation law, including by commuting it to a lump sum and paying it to the relevant person or his or her estate. The following general conditions apply in respect of all types of pension:
- The commutation must be allowed by, and be in accordance with, superannuation law.
 - The commutation must not disadvantage the fund, an employer, a member or pensioner.

If the trustee commutes only part of a pension, the trustee must then adjust the amount of the pension payable as required by superannuation law.

Qualification of pensions as asset test exempt income streams

95. The trustee may decide that a pension should qualify as an asset test exempt income stream (as that term is defined by the *Social Security Act 1991*). If the trustee so decides:
- 95.1. the superannuation law prevails over the terms of this deed to the extent of any inconsistency;
 - 95.2. this deed is deemed to contain any provision that is required by superannuation law; and
 - 95.3. this deed is deemed not to contain any provision that is required to be excluded by superannuation law.

H Death, disability and retirement benefits

Death benefit payments

96. The trustee may pay the death benefit on the death of a current member of the fund. The trustee can do that under:
- 96.1. a death benefit agreement, clause 98;
 - 96.2. a binding death benefit notice, clause 100; or
 - 96.3. a non-binding death benefit notice, clause 101.

97. In the ways set out in this Part H, the trustee must pay the full amount standing to the credit of the accumulation account, and any pension account residue referred to in clause 93, either as a lump sum, or as one or more pensions or annuities, or both.

Death benefit agreement payment arrangements

98. On the death of a member or beneficiary who has a death benefit agreement:
- 98.1. the death benefit agreement prevails over clause 100 and over any binding death benefit notice or non-binding nomination form;
 - 98.2. the trustee must pay, or apply, the relevant benefit in accordance with the rules set out in the death benefit agreement; and
 - 98.3. Part I of this deed applies to the payment of the relevant benefit.
99. A death benefit agreement need be executed only by the trustee and the relevant member or beneficiary. On execution, the terms of any death benefit agreement form part of this deed. They are to be read together with this deed and in accordance with the following rules:
- 99.1. a death benefit agreement replaces any previous death benefit agreement;
 - 99.2. if there is a death benefit agreement, then any binding death benefit notice is to be treated as not in effect for the purposes of this deed and of regulation 6.17A(4) of the SIS Regulations (but see also clause 99.4 which can overrule this clause);
 - 99.3. if there is any inconsistency between the death benefit agreement and the remaining provisions of this deed, then the terms of the death benefit agreement prevail to the extent of that inconsistency — except that clause 6 of this deed prevails over the agreement; and
 - 99.4. if part of the death benefit agreement is invalid because it directs the trustee to pay part, or all, of the benefits to a person to whom those benefits may not be paid in accordance with superannuation law (**disallowed benefits**) then:
 - clause 99.2 does not apply in respect of the disallowed benefits;
 - clauses 98 and 99.1 to 99.3 apply to any part of the death benefit agreement which remains valid (and to the payment of death benefits other than disallowed benefits); and
 - clauses 99.1 to 99.3 apply for the purpose of determining the disallowed benefits, and the disallowed benefits must be paid in accordance with the remainder of this Part H.

Binding death benefit notice payment arrangements

100. After the death of a member or beneficiary who has given the trustee a binding death benefit notice, the trustee must comply with that notice subject to clauses 98 and 99.

Non-binding death benefit notice payment arrangements

101. If after the death of a member or beneficiary, not all death benefits have been paid or applied in accordance with a death benefit agreement or binding death benefit notice, then

the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in the way the trustee thinks fit in accordance with the following rules:

- 101.1. If the member or beneficiary has left dependants, then the trustee must pay or apply the benefit to or for the benefit of any one or more of the dependants of the member or beneficiary and the legal personal representatives of the member or beneficiary. The trustee may do so in any proportions the trustee thinks fit and may take into account a member's wishes contained in a non-binding nomination form.
- 101.2. If the member or beneficiary has not left any dependants but does have a legal personal representative, then the trustee must pay the benefit to the legal personal representatives of the member or beneficiary.
- 101.3. If the member or beneficiary has not left any dependants and has no legal personal representative, then the trustee may pay or apply the benefit to or for the benefit of any individual at the trustee's discretion. The trustee may do so in any proportions the trustee thinks fit.
- 101.4. If the trustee has not paid or applied the benefit to or for the benefit of any person under the preceding sub-clauses 101.1 to 101.3, then the trustee must treat the benefit as a forfeited benefit entitlement.

Death of member or former member

102. If a member or former member who has become entitled to a lump sum benefit dies before the payment is made, then the trustee must pay the amount in accordance with clauses 98 to 101.

Discharge of trustee

103. If a dependant, legal personal representative, relative or other person receives any part of a benefit in accordance with clauses 98 to 102, then that discharges the trustee from liability in relation to the benefit. The trustee is not responsible for seeing how the benefit is applied.

Total and permanent disablement benefit

104. The trustee must pay a benefit to a member whom the trustee believes to be totally and permanently disabled unless requested otherwise by the member. The benefit may be either of the following:
 - A lump sum equal to the full amount standing to the credit of the accumulation account of the member; or
 - One or more pensions or annuities representing that amount.

Temporary total disablement benefit

105. The trustee must pay a benefit to a member whom the trustee believes to be temporarily totally disabled unless requested otherwise by the member. The benefit must be in the form of a pension or annuity that represent the following amounts:
 - In the case where the trustee is entitled to a benefit under an insurance policy in

relation to the member's temporary total disablement, the amount payable to the trustee.

- In any other case, the amount decided by the trustee, provided it does not reduce the minimum withdrawal benefit of the member under superannuation law. The member is not entitled to commute any part of this benefit.

Period of payment: temporary total disablement

106. The trustee must cease paying the benefit for temporary total disablement:

- In a case where the trustee is entitled to benefit under an insurance policy in relation to the member's temporary total disablement, when the trustee ceases to be entitled to that benefit.
- In any other case, when the member ceases to be temporarily totally disabled, or reaches normal retirement age, or becomes entitled to another benefit under this deed or requests that the benefit ceases to be paid.

Method of payment: temporary total disablement

107. The trustee must pay the benefit in respect of temporary total disablement in the following way:

- In a case where the trustee is entitled to benefit under an insurance policy in relation to the member's temporary total disablement, in the way the benefit is paid by the insurer.
- In any other case, in the way the trustee decides.

Member contributions may be suspended: temporary total disablement

108. A member may suspend his or her contributions during a period while he or she is receiving a benefit in relation to temporary total disablement.

Membership not affected by temporary total disablement

109. A member does not cease being a member because he or she is receiving a benefit in respect of temporary total disablement.

Retirement benefit

110. The trustee may pay a member the retirement benefit at the member's request if either of the following applies:

- the member retires from employment on or after reaching normal retirement age;
or
- the member becomes entitled under superannuation law to the payment of a benefit despite still being employed.

The trustee must pay the benefit in any form permitted by superannuation law, including in the form of one or more lump sums representing the amount standing to the credit of the member's accumulation account. However, the trustee may also use part, or all, of that

amount to purchase one or more pensions or annuities decided on in consultation with the member. The trustee must immediately inform members of the election.

Early retirement

111. On request by a member, the trustee must pay a benefit to that member in each of the following cases:

- the member ceased to be employed before normal retirement age, but has reached the relevant preservation age.
- the member retired from an arrangement under which the member was gainfully employed and has reached 60 or another age prescribed by superannuation law.
- in any other case as permitted by superannuation law.

The trustee must pay the benefit in any form permitted by superannuation law, including in the form of one or more lump sums representing the amount standing to the credit of the member's accumulation account. However, the trustee may also use part, or all, of that amount to purchase one or more pensions or annuities decided on in consultation with the member. The trustee must immediately inform members of the election.

I Payment of benefit

Trustee must notify that benefit is payable

112. The trustee must give notice that a benefit is payable to the following persons:

- If the benefit is payable to a member, to that member.
- If the benefit is payable on the death of a member, to the nominated beneficiary, the reversionary beneficiary, the legal representatives of the member, known dependants of the member and any other person the trustee reasonably believes may have an entitlement or interest in the benefit.
- In any other case, any persons the trustee reasonably believes may have an entitlement or interest in the benefit.

Method of notice

113. The trustee must give a person written notice of the time within which that person may claim an entitlement to the benefit and of how to make that claim. If the person satisfies the trustee that he or she is entitled to a benefit, the trustee must notify any persons to whom a notice was required to be sent under clause 112 to enable them to object to a payment to that person. If no objection is received or the specified period for objecting has passed, the trustee must pay the relevant part of the benefit to that person.

Claim out of time

114. If a person makes a claim out of time to an entitlement to a benefit, the trustee is not bound to make any payment to that person.

Unclaimed benefit

115. The trustee must give the Regulator a statement of any unclaimed benefits and must pay them to the Regulator as required by superannuation law.

Tax on benefit

116. Either the trustee or an insurer or other appropriate body must deduct any tax that is payable in relation to a benefit before that benefit is paid.

Where benefit is payable

117. A benefit is payable at the trustee's principal office, or at a substitute place the trustee notifies to the member or beneficiary.

Trustee may send benefit to person entitled

118. The trustee may send a benefit to the postal address that the person entitled to it has last notified to the trustee, or to the bank account into which that person has asked the benefit to be paid, or to some other place the trustee decides on.

Notification of address etc

119. A person to whom a benefit becomes payable must notify the trustee of his or her full residential address, and of any change in that address. He or she must also notify the trustee of a bank account into which he or she asks the benefit to be paid.

Receipt to be given

120. On request by the trustee, a person to whom a benefit is paid must give the trustee a receipt and release for the payment in the form required by the trustee.

Person under legal disability

121. If a person to whom the trustee is to pay any part of a benefit is under a legal disability, or the trustee believes that it would be in that person's best interests for the trustee not to make the payment to that person, the trustee may make the payment in any of the following ways as the trustee thinks fit:
- To or for the maintenance, education, advancement, support or benefit of the person on any conditions.
 - To, and for the benefit of, another person who appears to the trustee to be any of the following: the trustee, spouse, child, parent or guardian of the person, or a person having custody of that person.

Discharge of trustee

122. The receipt by a person of a payment in accordance with clause 121 discharges the trustee from liability in relation to it. The trustee is not responsible for seeing to its application.

Transfer of assets

123. With the consent of a member or beneficiary to whom a benefit is payable, the trustee may, instead of paying or transferring cash, transfer investments of equivalent value to the member or beneficiary or to the trustee of the relevant approved benefit arrangement.

J Forfeiture of benefit entitlements

Note: Forfeiture accounts are now generally prohibited. Pearson Group recommends that you seek Professional advice before establishing such an account.

Forfeiture account

124. The trustee may establish or maintain a forfeiture account into which the trustee must pay any amount forfeited under this deed. Money held in that account does not form part of an accumulation account. The trustee must credit any income from that money to the forfeiture account.

Circumstances of forfeiture

125. All benefit entitlements of a person are forfeited in each the events in 125.1-125.6 — unless the trustee has determined otherwise within six months after the relevant event. The trustee's determination has effect from the date specified by the trustee which may be a date before the date of the event.
- 125.1. The person assigns or charges, or attempts to assign or charge a benefit entitlement, except in accordance with superannuation law.
- 125.2. The person's interest in a benefit entitlement becomes payable to or vested in another person or a government or public authority. The person is or becomes insolvent or has committed or commits an act of bankruptcy.
- 125.3. The person is unable personally to receive or enjoy any part of the entitlement.
- 125.4. In the trustee's opinion, the person is incapable of managing his or her affairs.
- 125.5. In the trustee's opinion, the person is guilty of fraud or dishonesty.

This clause does not apply to the extent that it would be made ineffective by the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* or superannuation law.

Forfeiture of residue

126. A person forfeits the residue in an accumulation account if the trustee is satisfied that the person has been paid all benefits that he or she is entitled to be paid under this deed.

Application of forfeiture account

127. The trustee may pay or apply forfeited money held in the forfeiture account in any one or more of the following ways in accordance with superannuation law:
- 127.1. To or for the benefit of the relevant person or the dependants of the relevant member in any proportions the trustee decides on.

- 127.2. To the trustee of the relevant member's estate.
- 127.3. To or for the benefit of other members or their dependants who have rights to receive benefits under this deed.
- 127.4. To provide additional benefits to other members or their dependants in accordance with superannuation law.
- 127.5. To the equalisation account (if any).
- 127.6. To any employees of the member or former member the trustee thinks appropriate.
- 127.7. To any other person or entity the Regulator approves in writing.

Limit in relation to payments to member or dependants

128. The trustee must not make a payment under clause 127 to a member who is still being employed by an employer, except for the purpose of relieving the hardship of that member or his or her dependants.

Possible adjustment to entitlements

129. If the event that gave rise to forfeiture of an entitlement in respect of a member ceases to affect that member, the trustee may re-establish any rights in the member that the trustee thinks fit. They must not be greater than they were before the forfeiture.

K Provisions relating to the *Family Law Act*

Payment splits

130. If the trustee receives a splitting agreement or court order under Part VIIIB of the *Family Law Act*, then provided the agreement or court order has been properly served and subject to superannuation law, the trustee may:
 - vary the relevant member's benefit or benefit entitlement on such bases (including by commutation of any pension having regard to the advice of an actuary) and at any time the trustee determines from time to time, to the extent permitted by superannuation law; and
 - make a payment to the non-member spouse or a transfer in respect of the non-member spouse in accordance with clause 134.

Rules for payment splits

131. The trustee may as it determines from time to time subject to superannuation law, make rules dealing with:
 - the valuation of a non-member spouse's benefit or benefit entitlement (including any adjustments);
 - the timing of the calculation of the non-member spouse's benefit or benefit entitlement;
 - other matters relating to the payment split or the non-member spouse's benefit or benefit entitlement.

Deferred payment splits

132. If the trustee is required by superannuation law or considers that it is appropriate to defer giving effect to a payment split, then provided the splitting agreement has been served properly, the trustee must:
- record the existence of the agreement or court order; and
 - keep a record of the non-member spouse's benefit or benefit entitlement on such basis (including a notional basis) and in such manner as the trustee determines from time to time subject to superannuation law.

Flagging agreements

133. If the trustee receives a flagging agreement or court order under Part VIII B of the *Family Law Act*, then provided the agreement or court order has been properly served, the trustee must:
- record the existence of the agreement or court order; and
 - defer payment of the benefit to or in respect of the relevant member until the agreement or court order is lifted.

Transfer of non-member spouse interests

134. If the trustee receives a splitting agreement or court order under Part VIII B of the *Family Law Act*, the agreement or court order has been validly served, then if any amount becomes payable in respect of the non-member spouse under that agreement or order:
- the trustee must pay that amount to the non-member spouse – if the non-member asks for that payment in writing; or
 - the trustee must transfer that amount to another fund (including an eligible rollover fund) in respect of that non-member spouse if the non-member asks for that transfer in writing.

Any payment amount under this clause must be in accordance with superannuation law. The receipt by the non-member spouse or the trustee of that other fund will sufficiently discharge the trustee of its liability in respect of that non-member spouse.

Refusal to admit as member

135. Provided that the trustee acts in accordance with superannuation law, the trustee may refuse to admit a non-member spouse as a member of the fund.

L Trustee's powers

All the powers of an individual

136. The trustee has all the powers in relation to the assets of the fund that the trustee would have if the trustee were the legal and beneficial owner of those assets. It also has all the powers that a trustee has at law and the powers specifically conferred on the trustee by this deed.

Trustee's discretion

137. The trustee has an absolute discretion in relation to exercising or not exercising any power under this deed or at law, and in relation to the way in which any power is exercised. The trustee's decision on such a matter is final and binding.

Delegation of power

138. The trustee may delegate to another person, including one or more trustees, any power or duty on any terms the trustee thinks fit, including by appointing an attorney under a power of attorney. The trustee may alter or revoke any delegation including any power of attorney.

Trustee not subject to direction

139. The trustee is not subject to direction in exercising any power under this deed or at law, except to the extent indicated under superannuation law.

Specific powers

140. To exclude any possible doubt, the trustee has the power to do any of the following to the extent allowed by superannuation law:
- 140.1. To underwrite or sub-underwrite risks, contingencies or liabilities under a superannuation arrangement conducted by an employer under an agreement for the transfer of employees to the fund.
 - 140.2. To purchase, acquire, sell, transfer, dispose of or deal in any shares, stocks, debentures, notes, bonds, mortgages, options, warrants or other form of interest in or securities of a government authority or company, and any other contractual or other rights or obligations over or in respect of those securities.
 - 140.3. To indemnify a person.
 - 140.4. To open and operate bank accounts in the usual way, and to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, issue or otherwise deal with all forms of negotiable or transferable instruments and to enter into any bill facilities or other form of banking facilities.
 - 140.5. To do anything the trustee considers necessary or desirable in connection with performing its obligations under this deed.

Limit on borrowing

141. The trustee must not (except as provided by this deed in clause 143 and superannuation law):
- 141.1. borrow money; or
 - 141.2. maintain an existing borrowing of money.

Trustee may grant security over asset

142. The trustee may, to the extent allowed by superannuation law, mortgage, pledge, charge, assign or otherwise provide as security, any asset of the fund for the purpose of the trustee

borrowing or maintaining a borrowing of money including (without limitation) for the purpose of a "limited recourse borrowing arrangement" referred to in clause 143.3.

Note: There are strict requirements which must be met for a borrowing, and any associated mortgaging or charging of assets, to be lawful (see Part 7 of the SIS Act). A breach of those requirements is a strict liability offence (see Part 7 of the SIS Act). Pearson Group recommends that you seek professional advice before entering into any arrangements under which the fund borrows money or mortgages or charges its assets.

When borrowing is allowed (including "limited recourse borrowing arrangements")

143. The trustee may borrow or maintain a borrowing of money in any one or more of the following cases:
- 143.1. to enable the trustee to pay a surcharge or advance instalment which the trustee is required to pay under the *Superannuation Contributions Tax (Assessment and Collection) Act 1997* — as long as the borrowing complies with section 67(2A) of the SIS Act;
 - 143.2. to enable the trustee to settle a transaction to acquire any one or more of the securities listed in section 67(3)(a) of the SIS Act — as long as the borrowing complies with all of the requirements of section 67(3) of the SIS Act;
 - 143.3. under an arrangement (a "limited recourse borrowing arrangement") which the trustee enters, or has entered into, in which the money borrowed is, or has been, used to acquire an asset that superannuation law allows the trustee to acquire — as long the borrowing complies with Part 7 of the SIS Act.
144. Clause 143 does not limit the circumstances in which the trustee may borrow or maintain a borrowing of money.

Note: There are strict requirements which must be met for a borrowing to be lawful (see Part 7 of the SIS Act). A breach of those requirements is a strict liability offence (see Part 7 of the SIS Act). Pearson Group recommends that you seek professional advice before entering into any arrangements under which the fund borrows money.

Trustee's power to effect insurance

145. The trustee may arrange one or more insurance policies with one or more insurers to secure the benefit of a member. A policy may be a group policy or an individual policy.

Trustee bound to exercise power in limited cases

146. The trustee is not bound to arrange one or more insurance policies, except where the trustee has informed the member or beneficiary that the trustee will arrange a policy of a specified type and amount and the member or beneficiary has not asked the trustee in writing not to do so, or has withdrawn his or her request for the trustee to arrange that policy.

Even so, the trustee is not bound to arrange a policy that the trustee is unable to arrange.

Inconsistent conditions in policy

147. If an insurer will only insure a member or beneficiary on conditions that are inconsistent with the conditions in respect of a benefit payable in respect of the member or beneficiary, the trustee may impose the policy conditions on that benefit despite the conditions stated in this deed.

Powers not affected by conflict of interests

148. The trustee may exercise any power under this deed or at law despite the fact that the trustee has a direct or indirect interest in the exercise of that power, or may benefit directly or indirectly from its exercise. An indirect interest or benefit includes, without limitation, where the trustee obtains or may obtain an interest or benefit as a director, officer, shareholder, partner, unitholder or beneficiary of a third party with whom the trustee enters into a transaction or arrangement.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

149. A trustee must disclose conflict of interests of the type described in clause 148 in accordance with superannuation law.

Trustee's power to effect transfer on written request

150. On written request by a member or beneficiary, the trustee may transfer to the trustee of an approved benefit arrangement any part of the amount in the fund that represents the member's or beneficiary's benefit or benefit entitlement. The trustee may only do so if the following conditions are met:
- The member or beneficiary is eligible to join or has joined the arrangement.
 - The trustee is satisfied that the transfer complies with superannuation law.
 - The amount the trustee transfers must not exceed the amount in the member's or beneficiary's accumulation account, except to the extent of any amount that the trustee decides to add to that account from the equalisation account (if any) under clause 40.

Form and effect of transfer

151. The member or beneficiary must complete and execute any documents required by the *Tax Act* for the transfer to be completed as a roll over payment. A receipt from the approved benefit arrangement discharges the trustee from all liability in respect of the amount transferred. The trustee is not responsible for seeing to the application of that amount by the approved benefit arrangement. On completion of the transfer, the member or beneficiary (and anyone entitled to claim in any way in respect of that person) ceases to have any rights against the trustee or the fund in respect of the relevant amount.

Trustee's power to transfer to successor fund

152. The trustee may transfer to the trustee of an approved benefit arrangement that is a successor fund to the fund under superannuation law any part of the amount in the fund

that represents a benefit entitlement. The consent of the member or beneficiary is not required. Nor is it necessary that the member already be a member of the successor fund.

Trustee's power to transfer to eligible roll over fund

153. In accordance with superannuation law, the trustee may transfer to an eligible roll over fund any part of the amount in the fund that represents a member's or beneficiary's benefit entitlement. The trustee must do so if superannuation law requires it.

Transfer of assets

154. With the consent of a member or beneficiary to whom or in respect of whom a transfer is to be made under clauses 152 or 153, the trustee may, instead of paying or transferring cash, transfer investments of equivalent value to the member or beneficiary or to the trustee of the relevant approved benefit arrangement.

The trustee's power to receive transfer

155. The trustee may take over or acquire by transfer from an approved benefit arrangement any part of the assets of that arrangement that represent the interest of a participant in that arrangement who has become or is to become a member or beneficiary of the fund. The trustee will hold the amount on trust for that person in the relevant accumulation or pension account. The person will have rights in respect of that amount that are equivalent to the rights he or she had under the approved benefit arrangement. The trustee may decide that the person is to be treated as having been a member of the fund from the time he or she became a member of the approved benefit arrangement.

M Administration of fund

Dealing with money received

156. The trustee must ensure that any money received by the fund is dealt with as soon as practicable in one of the following ways:
- Deposited to the credit of the fund in an account kept with a bank, friendly society, building society, or other similar body chosen by the trustee.
 - Paid to the credit of an insurer for the payment of premiums in relation to a policy of insurance effected by the trustee for the purposes of the fund.
 - Paid into the trust account of a lawyer, accountant or investment manager appointed in accordance with this deed.

Effect of receipts

157. A receipt given by the trustee or the secretary of the fund or another person authorised by the trustee in writing to issue receipts is a sufficient discharge to the person by whom money is paid to the fund.

Employers to provide information to trustee

158. On written request by the trustee, an employer must give the trustee any information which it has or can obtain that is, in the trustee's opinion, necessary or desirable for managing and administering the fund. The trustee may act on that information and is not required to verify it.

Compliance

159. The trustee must comply with superannuation law and with any directions of the Regulator in relation to the fund.

Trustee may not charge fees

160. The trustee must not charge any fees in relation to acting as trustee under this deed or performing any services in respect of the fund.

Trustee entitled to be reimbursed for expenses

161. The trustee is entitled to be reimbursed from the fund for all expenses, taxes, levies, charges, fees and other amounts necessarily or reasonably incurred in acting as trustee under this deed.

Trustee to keep records and accounts

162. The trustee must keep proper records and accounts of all money received by the fund and paid out by it, including adequate details of all dealings by the fund in connection with that money.

Trustee to collect money owing to the fund

163. The trustee must ensure that money owing to the fund is collected promptly and dealt with in accordance with this deed.

Trustee to keep records, accounts, books etc

164. The trustee must ensure that all records, books, accounts, minutes, reports and other documents are maintained and kept safe in accordance with superannuation law for the period required by that law.

Documents to be prepared

165. The trustee must ensure that each of the following is prepared in respect of the fund in accordance with superannuation law:
- A statement of its financial position.
 - An operating statement.
 - Any other account or statement required by superannuation law.

Annual return

166. The trustee must ensure that an annual return and any other documents required under superannuation law are prepared and lodged with the Regulator in accordance with that law.

Audit

167. The trustee must arrange for the books, accounts and records of the fund to be audited annually or as required by superannuation law by an auditor qualified in accordance with superannuation law.

Disclosure requirements

168. The trustee must ensure that information and documents are provided to each of the following persons if required by, and in accordance with the requirements of, superannuation law:
- employers.
 - the Regulator.
 - the actuary (if one is appointed).
 - the auditor.
 - any other person.

Availability of books and records

169. The trustee must ensure that the books of the fund and information relating to it are available for inspection and copying, and that access is provided to premises where the books and information are available to be inspected and copied, in accordance with superannuation law.

Availability of deed and documents

170. The trustee must ensure that this deed and any other documents (or copies of the deed and documents) are made available for inspection by a member, or by a beneficiary on the beneficiary's request, as required by superannuation law. It is sufficient if they are available for inspection at the place of business of a trustee while that business is open.

Appointment of auditor

171. The trustee may appoint a suitably qualified person as auditor of the fund.

Appointment of actuary

172. The trustee may appoint as actuary of the fund:
- an actuary who is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia;
 - a member of a firm or company of which at least one member or director is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia; or
 - an auditor who is appropriately qualified and is independent according to criteria specified by superannuation law.

Appointment of administration manager

173. The trustee may appoint one or more suitably qualified persons to act as administration manager of the fund or a specified part of the fund.

Appointment of investment manager

174. The trustee may appoint one or more suitably qualified persons to act as investment manager of the fund or a specified part of the fund in accordance with superannuation law.

Appointment of custodian

175. The trustee may appoint one or more suitably qualified persons to act as custodian of the fund or a specified part of the fund, including (without limitation) as part of a limited recourse borrowing arrangement referred to in clause 143.3.

Superannuation law to be observed

176. Any appointment by the trustee must be in accordance with superannuation law.

Trustee may remove person from office

177. The trustee may remove from office a person the trustee has appointed to an office.

Trustee not bound by advice

178. Except to the extent required by superannuation law, the trustee is not bound to follow the advice of a person the trustee has appointed.

Liability of the trustee is limited

179. To the extent allowed by superannuation law, neither the trustee nor an employee of the trustee is liable for anything done or not done in connection with acting as trustee, unless at least one of the following applies:
- The trustee failed to act honestly.
 - The trustee intentionally or recklessly failed to exercise the degree of care required.
 - The trustee incurred a monetary penalty under a civil penalty order made in accordance with superannuation law.

Indemnity

180. To the extent allowed by superannuation law, the trustee and each employee of the trustee are entitled to an indemnity from the fund in all cases where the trustee is not liable under the preceding clause. The trustee has a lien on the assets of the fund for this purpose.

Other persons who may act

181. Subject to superannuation law, the trustee may appoint the following persons to act as trustee of the fund.
- the legal personal representative of a deceased member, from the date of the member's death until the member's death benefits begin to be paid;
 - the legal personal representative of a member, while he or she holds an enduring power of attorney in respect of the member or while the member is under a legal disability;
 - the legal personal representative, parent or guardian of a member who is a minor; or
 - any other person if the superannuation law allows that person to be a trustee and the fund would remain a self managed superannuation fund.

Appointment of corporation as trustee

182. The trustees may appoint a corporation as trustee by executing a deed to that effect. They may only do so if immediately after executing that deed they replace this deed with another deed which provides the mechanisms to enable a corporation to act as trustee.

Continuity of office

183. When a person ceases to be a trustee or becomes a trustee, any other person acting as trustee must do everything necessary to vest the fund in the new or remaining trustees and must deliver all records and other books to the new or remaining trustees.

Appointment and resignation of trustee

184. The trustee will determine who acts as trustee in accordance with this deed and superannuation law for the fund to continue as a self-managed superannuation fund and will take the necessary steps to appoint or remove the persons or body to or from the office of trustee. The trustee may accept the trustee's resignation in writing for this purpose.
- The appointment or removal of a trustee must be in writing and must immediately be advised to any other trustee.
 - Where the trustee is unable or unwilling to determine who will act as trustee then the majority of members of the fund will determine who will act as trustee. If there are no members in the fund, the former members of the fund (or their legal personal representatives) will determine who acts as trustee of the fund.
 - To the extent permitted by law, these provisions apply to the exclusion of any statutory provisions relating to the appointment of new trustees, including statutory provisions which may otherwise require registration of the relevant deed or instrument.

N Miscellaneous

Trustee may elect to wind up fund

185. The trustee may elect to wind up the fund on a specified date in either of the following cases:

185.1. The trustee decides to wind up the fund.

185.2. There are no longer any members of the fund.

The trustee must elect to wind up the fund on a specified date if the Regulator requires the fund to be wound up.

Notice of winding up

186. The trustee must give notice to each participating employer and member that the fund is to be wound up on the specified date.

Payment etc on winding up

187. After deducting from the assets of the fund the costs of administering and winding up the fund, the trustee must pay the benefits in the following order to the extent that the assets of the fund are sufficient to do so:

- Benefits to which members, former members or their dependants are entitled but which they have not been paid on the day before the termination date.
- Additional benefits to members, former members or their dependants as the trustee thinks appropriate.
- Payment to the participating employers that have made contributions in respect of members or former members as the trustee thinks appropriate.

Employment relationship not affected by this deed

188. Nothing in this deed affects any powers an employer has in relation to a contract of employment. An actual or prospective right under this deed, or the ending of such a right, is not to be taken into account in relation to any legal action, including one based on termination of employment.

Legal rights of member not affected by this deed

189. Nothing in this deed affects any right a person may have to claim compensation or damages at common law or under statute.

Variation

190. Subject to clauses 191 to 193, the trustee may vary this deed either prospectively or retrospectively. The trustee may do so by oral declaration, written resolution or deed. If superannuation law requires it, the trustee must promptly give a certified copy of the resolution or a copy of the deed to the Regulator.

Limits on effect of variation

191. If one or more death benefit agreements are in place under this deed, then any variation of the deed does not vary any death benefit agreement or clauses 98 or 99 – unless that variation expressly states that it does vary any one or more of those things. Instead, those agreements and clauses continue to apply in respect of the fund.
192. If one or more agreements or arrangements are in place in respect of the fund relating to payment of a pension, then any variation of the deed does not vary those agreements or arrangements – unless that variation expressly states that it does vary one or more of those things. Instead, those agreements and arrangements continue to apply in respect of the fund.

Limits on power to vary

193. The trustee does not have power to vary this deed so as to do either of the following:
- Reduce or adversely affect the rights of a member to accrued entitlements that arise before the variation is effected.
 - Reduce the amount of any other entitlement that is or may become payable in relation to a time before the date of the variation.

However, this (the rule in the previous sentence with the 2 dot points) does not apply if the reduction is necessary to enable the fund to comply with superannuation law or if each affected member, or the Regulator, consents in writing to the reduction.

The trustee also does not have power to vary this deed in a way that would have either of the following effects:

- unless the trustee is a corporation, altering the purpose of the fund so that it is no longer solely or primarily the provision of old age pensions under superannuation law.
- unless the sole or primary purpose of the fund is to provide old age pensions to members, allowing any person except a corporation to be appointed trustee of the fund.

Notice of variation

194. If superannuation law requires it, the trustee must inform members and beneficiaries in writing of the nature and purpose of the variation and its effect on their entitlements or rights. The trustee must do so in accordance with superannuation law.

Dispute resolution

195. If superannuation law requires it, the trustee must establish a system complying with that law for dealing with enquiries and complaints from members, beneficiaries and dependants.

Interpretation

196. A reference in this deed to:
- a statute includes regulations under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;

- a person includes a firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or other corporate body;
- a person includes the legal personal representatives, successors and assigns of that person;
- any body which no longer exists or has been reconstituted, renamed, replaced or whose powers and functions have been removed or transferred to another body or agency, whether expressly or impliedly, is a reference to the body which most closely serves the purpose or objects of the first-mentioned body;
- a clause, schedule or appendix is reference to a clause, schedule or appendix in or to this deed;
- this or any other document includes the document as varied or replaced regardless of any change in the identity of the parties;
- the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and
- a gender includes the other gender.

Proper law

197. This deed is governed by the law of Queensland. The parties consent to the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of that place.

Jamie and Peta Sheehan Private Pension Fund

Schedule 1 to this deed

Date deed established

18 February 2011

Names and addresses of trustees

Jamie Patrick Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

Peta Jane Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

Name and address of members

Jamie Patrick Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

Peta Jane Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

Name of person establishing the fund (Principal)

Jamie Patrick Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

{The fields in all of the following schedules to this deed are left intentionally 'blank' as the schedules are to be used as 'pro-forma' documents if the fund wishes to add members etc. in the future. These schedules are to be bound in and form part of this Deed.}

Schedule 2 to this deed

[This schedule contains the form of an application to become a member. It may be required in the future if the fund wishes to add members. See clause 9 for further information.]

Form of Application to become a Member

This Application Form contains your Death Benefit Nomination and undertakings which must be made by you. It is also accompanied by the Product Disclosure Statement relevant to the fund contained in Annexure A.

Part 1 Application and Undertakings

- I apply to become an initial member of this fund under the trust deed.
- I make each of the following undertakings:
 - I am not in an employment relationship with another member who is not a relative of mine.
 - I am not a disqualified person under superannuation law from being a trustee of the fund.
 - I will comply with the trust deed.
 - Upon request, I will fully disclose in writing any information required by the trustee in respect of my membership of the fund. This includes disclosing:
 - Any circumstance which may lead to my entering into an employment relationship with any other member of the fund who is not also a relative of mine.
 - That I may become disqualified under superannuation law from being a trustee] of the fund.
 - Any information in relation to my medical condition.
 - I will act as a trustee of the fund.
 - I understand the trust deed, particularly its terms concerning the benefits payable under it, and I have read and understood the attached Product Disclosure Statement, annexed and marked 'A'.
 - I have read and understand the prescribed information relating to the collection of Tax File Numbers by the trustees of superannuation funds.

I attach a completed ATO Individual Tax File Number Notification form.

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B

Applicant name Jamie Sheehan
Applicant address 9 Equus Court
 Longford TAS 7301
Applicant occupation Contractor
Date of birth 30 August 1968
Applicant place of birth Tasmania

Part 2: Death Benefit: Beneficiary Nomination

This is a binding death benefit notice. By completing and signing it you are requiring the trustee to provide any benefit payable on or after your death to the person or persons you mentioned in this notice, being one or more dependants or your legal personal representative. *Or If death benefit notice is to be non-binding* This is a direction to the trustee as to how to apportion any benefit payable on your death. It is a non-binding death benefit notice and the trustee retains the discretion as to how to apply any benefit payable on your death.

I direct the trustees that the person[s] named in the following table [are/is] to receive the proportions specified in that table of the benefit that is payable if I die.

Person	Relationship to member	Proportion of death benefit
Peta Sheehan	Spouse	100%

[If death benefit nomination is to be binding (Please note, that this beneficiary direction is valid for only 3 years.)]

Signed by the applicant:



Date:

Jamie Patrick Sheehan

[If the death benefit is not binding

Witness: _____

Name: _____

Or

If the death benefit is to be binding The following persons declare that:

- they are 18 years of age or older;
- they are not persons otherwise mentioned in this notice; and
- this form was signed by or on behalf of the member in their presence.

Date: _____

Name: _____

Witness: _____

Witness: _____

Witness name: _____

Witness name: _____

First Notice: The types of death benefit arrangements and the order in which they take effect

The Fund's Deed allows three types of death benefit payment arrangements. They, and the order in which they take effect, are as follows:

- death **benefit agreement** — which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see clauses 98 and 99;
- **binding death benefit notices or binding nomination forms** — which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked; and
- **non-binding nomination forms** — which do not bind the trustee but which do not expire until replaced or revoked.

Death benefit agreements take priority over binding death benefit notices and non-binding nomination forms.

What you need to consider

When you, as a member, are considering signing a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form it is important to consider that:

- a death benefit agreement *takes priority* over any binding death benefit notice or any nonbinding nomination form;
- to the extent permitted by superannuation law, the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in accordance with the death benefit agreement. Therefore if you sign a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form, then they will have no effect on any earlier or later death benefit agreement that you sign; and
- if any part of a death benefit agreement is invalid, then the trustee (as required by the Fund's deed) will pay or apply the "invalid" part of the death benefit in accordance with any binding death benefit notice, or by reference to any non-binding nomination form, you have signed.

Second Notice: Consistency of death benefit arrangements with pension terms

It is important to consider how any death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement interacts with the arrangements for payment of a pension to a reversionary beneficiary. The terms of the pension, and the terms of the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement should be considered together.

For instance, if the pension terms require an automatic reversionary pension, then the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement has no effect in relation to that pension. If the member wants to ensure all these arrangements – under pension terms, a death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement – are consistent, or to deliberately vary from one to the other, then careful drafting is required and the member should seek professional advice.

Form of Application to become a Member

This Application Form contains your Death Benefit Nomination and undertakings which must be made by you. It is also accompanied by the Product Disclosure Statement relevant to the fund contained in Annexure A.

Part 1 Application and Undertakings

- I apply to become an initial member of this fund under the trust deed.
- I make each of the following undertakings:
 - I am not in an employment relationship with another member who is not a relative of mine.
 - I am not a disqualified person under superannuation law from being a trustee of the fund.
 - I will comply with the trust deed.
 - Upon request, I will fully disclose in writing any information required by the trustee in respect of my membership of the fund. This includes disclosing:
 - Any circumstance which may lead to my entering into an employment relationship with any other member of the fund who is not also a relative of mine.
 - That I may become disqualified under superannuation law from being a trustee] of the fund.
 - Any information in relation to my medical condition.
 - I will act as a trustee of the fund.
 - I understand the trust deed, particularly its terms concerning the benefits payable under it, and I have read and understood the attached Product Disclosure Statement, annexed and marked 'A'.
 - I have read and understand the prescribed information relating to the collection of Tax File Numbers by the trustees of superannuation funds.

I attach a completed ATO Individual Tax File Number Notification form.

Applicant name Peta Jane Sheehan
Applicant address 9 Equus Court
 Longford TAS 7301
Applicant occupation Contractor
Date of birth 30 August 1968
Applicant place of birth Tasmania

Part 2: Death Benefit: Beneficiary Nomination

This is a binding death benefit notice. By completing and signing it you are requiring the trustee to provide any benefit payable on or after your death to the person or persons you mentioned in this notice, being one or more dependants or your legal personal representative. *Or If death benefit notice is to be non-binding* This is a direction to the trustee as to how to apportion any benefit payable on your death. It is a non-binding death benefit notice and the trustee retains the discretion as to how to apply any benefit payable on your death.

I direct the trustees that the person[s] named in the following table [are/is] to receive the proportions specified in that table of the benefit that is payable if I die.

Person	Relationship to member	Proportion of death benefit
Jamie Sheehan	Spouse	100%

[If death benefit nomination is to be binding (Please note, that this beneficiary direction is valid for only 3 years.)]

Signed by the applicant:

Peta J Sheehan

Date:

1

Peta Jane Sheehan

[If the death benefit is not binding]

Witness: _____

Name: _____

Or

If the death benefit is to be binding The following persons declare that:

- they are 18 years of age or older;
- they are not persons otherwise mentioned in this notice; and
- this form was signed by or on behalf of the member in their presence.

Date: _____

Name: _____

Witness: _____

Witness: _____

Witness name: _____

Witness name: _____

First Notice: The types of death benefit arrangements and the order in which they take effect

The Fund's Deed allows three types of death benefit payment arrangements. They, and the order in which they take effect, are as follows:

- death **benefit agreement** — which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see clauses 98 and 99;
- **binding death benefit notices or binding nomination forms** — which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked; and
- **non-binding nomination forms** — which do not bind the trustee but which do not expire until replaced or revoked.

Death benefit agreements take priority over binding death benefit notices and non-binding nomination forms.

What you need to consider

When you, as a member, are considering signing a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form it is important to consider that:

- a death benefit agreement *takes priority* over any binding death benefit notice or any nonbinding nomination form;
- to the extent permitted by superannuation law, the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in accordance with the death benefit agreement. Therefore if you sign a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form, then they will have no effect on any earlier or later death benefit agreement that you sign; and
- if any part of a death benefit agreement is invalid, then the trustee (as required by the Fund's deed) will pay or apply the "invalid" part of the death benefit in accordance with any binding death benefit notice, or by reference to any non-binding nomination form, you have signed.

Second Notice: Consistency of death benefit arrangements with pension terms

It is important to consider how any death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement interacts with the arrangements for payment of a pension to a reversionary beneficiary. The terms of the pension, and the terms of the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement should be considered together.

For instance, if the pension terms require an automatic reversionary pension, then the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement has no effect in relation to that pension. If the member wants to ensure all these arrangements – under pension terms, a death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement – are consistent, or to deliberately vary from one to the other, then careful drafting is required and the member should seek professional advice.

Annexure A to Application to become a member

[Here you need to attach the Product Disclosure Statement from Schedule 6.]

Schedule 6 to this deed Form of Product Disclosure Statement

Product Disclosure Statement

Jamie and Peta Sheehan Private Pension Fund

15 February 2011

Jamie Patrick Sheehan and Peta Sheehan

9 Equus Court

Longford Tasmania 7301

Jamie Patrick Sheehan and Peta Sheehan

9 Equus Court

Longford Tasmania 7301

The details of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) start on the next page. Attach that page and the following pages of the PDS to the Member Application form and to any Employer-Sponsor Application form.

Product Disclosure Statement

Introduction

This PDS contains a summary of the important provisions of the fund's deed and the effects which those provisions may have on you. The *Corporations Act* requires that you be given this PDS within 3 months after you become a member of the fund.

If you have any questions at any time, you should refer those to the trustee. However, the trustee can only provide you with information – so you will need to seek your own legal, accounting and financial advice.

Terms which are capitalised in this PDS are either defined in the fund's deed or are contained in Schedule 1.

You should consider getting professional advice about the fund

Your decision to become a member of the fund is important and involves issues including retirement planning, estate planning, taxation, and social security. The trustee strongly recommends that you consider consulting an appropriately qualified adviser before you decide to become a member or to have contributions made to the fund on your behalf.

This PDS is prepared for your general information only and is not, and is not intended to be, a recommendation to become a member of the fund. This PDS does not take into account your investment objectives, financial situation or retirement planning needs. You should not base a decision whether to become a member solely on the information in this PDS. You need to consider, and obtain advice on, the suitability of the fund in view of your investment objectives, financial situation and retirement planning needs.

Information about your potential benefits

1. Details of potential lump sum benefits

1.1. On your retirement

On your retirement, you will become entitled to a lump sum benefit, equal to the amount in your Accumulation Account on your retirement. As the definition of retirement in Schedule 1 suggests, there will be some circumstances in which you will become entitled to payment of a retirement benefit while you are still employed or when you retire and have reached the relevant Preservation Age. Your trustee will be able to advise you further in this regard at the relevant time.

1.2. Total and permanent disability

If you become totally and permanently disabled, you may become entitled to a lump sum benefit from your Accumulation Account. Your trustee will be able to advise you further in this regard at the relevant time.

1.3. Temporary total disability

If you become totally disabled temporarily, you may become entitled to payment of a pension or annuity representing the amount:

- decided by the trustee, provided it does not infringe the limit set out in the superannuation law; or
- payable to the trustee under an insurance policy which the trustee may have purchased and which covers the disability you suffer. (Premiums

for these insurance policies are generally paid by the trustee from your Accumulation Account but may be paid out of other Accounts of the fund (such as the Income Account)).

1.4. **On death**

On your death, the trustee may choose to or may be required to pay a pension or lump sum benefit from your Accumulation Account and any pension account to the persons named in your 'Death Benefit: Beneficiary Nomination' (which is on your Application for Membership) or to your dependants. The trustee may have also taken out a life insurance policy for you which may also entitle your dependants, or some other person, to a pension or lump sum benefit. Your 'Death Benefit: Beneficiary Nomination' can be binding or non-binding on the trustee (you can choose). Binding nominations need to be renewed every 3 years.

To overcome the requirement to renew binding nominations every 3 years, you can also choose to implement a 'death benefit agreement' under the fund's deed. The form of death benefit agreement is set out in Schedule 7 to the fund's deed.

Your death benefits will also include any residue in a pension account previously established for you, unless the arrangements in respect of that pension are that the pension will revert on your death to a Pension Dependant.

Generally speaking, you should seek professional advice concerning what plans need to be made in respect of your death benefits and what options are available to you.

The Deed provides for:

- **death benefit agreements** (which binds the trustee and which do not expire, see clauses 98 and 99);
- **binding death benefit notices** (which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked); and
- **non-binding nomination forms** (which do not bind the trustee and which do not expire until replaced or revoked).

Death benefit agreements take priority over binding death benefit notices and non-binding nomination forms.

What you need to consider

When you, as a member, are considering signing a death benefit agreement, a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form it is important to consider that:

- a death benefit agreement *takes priority* over any binding death benefit notice or any non-binding nomination form;
- to the extent permitted by superannuation law, the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in accordance with the death benefit agreement. Therefore if you sign a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form, then they will have no effect on any earlier or later death benefit agreement that you sign; and
- if any part of a death benefit agreement is invalid, then the trustee (as

required by the fund's deed) will pay or apply the "invalid" part of the death benefit in accordance with any binding death benefit notice, or by reference to any non-binding nomination form, you have signed.

1.5. **Other circumstances**

'Severe Financial Hardship' – in the case of severe financial hardship, you may be able to apply to have all benefits owing to you, paid to you by the trustee. There are certain conditions to be met and the benefits can only be paid to you to meet expenses in the nature of treatment of life-threatening illnesses, prevention of foreclosure under a mortgage, medical transport costs, palliative care costs and so on.

2. **Details of potential income benefits**

Income benefits where you retire or reach your preservation age

When you become entitled to payment of a **lump sum benefit**, the trustee may allow you to choose to receive that lump sum in the form of regularly paid income. This is called a pension. The fund can only provide you with an 'account-based pension'.

The rules for an 'account-based pension' include:

- **Minimum annual amount:** a minimum amount of the capital funding the pension must be paid to the pensioner each year. The minimum, which is expressed as a percentage of the capital, is determined by reference to the pensioner's age. You should speak to your adviser about relief from minimum pension payment amounts as the government does provide relief from time to time.
- **No maximum:** there will be no maximum amount that can be paid in a year, reflecting the fact that pensions and lump sums will be taxed in the same way.
- **But a maximum for transition to retirement pensions:** pensioners being paid a transition to retirement pension will only be able to be paid a maximum of 10% of the capital per annum.
- **Transfer on death:** on death, the pension may only be transferred to a Pension Dependant or cashed as a lump sum to the pensioner's dependants or estate.

Existing pensions

If this PDS is being provided as a consequence of an update to the fund's existing deed, and the fund is presently paying you a pension, then:

- the pension will be deemed to meet the current rules provided that it was commenced before 20 September 2007 in accordance with the rules that applied at that time;
- if the pension is a complying pension (such as a life pension) then it will only be able to be terminated pursuant to the rules as they were in force before 1 July 2007; and
- if the pension is an allocated pension then it may be transferred to an 'account-based' pension without having to first be commuted.

Social Security Eligibility

Your eligibility for a government age pension is means tested.

The assets test reduces the amount of any aged pension payments to which a member may be eligible. This will give you a part pension, which will reduce to zero once your assets reach the amount set out in the current asset tables specified by the Government.
The current asset tables are available here.

Income benefits where you may not have retired but you have reached your preservation age.

In some circumstances, you may be able to be paid a pension before you actually retire but after you have reached your preservation age. In the fund's deed these are referred to as 'Transition to retirement pensions'.

2.1. Transition to retirement pensions

Once you reach your preservation age you may still be restricted from accessing your superannuation benefits (because, for instance, you may not have retired). However, once you reach your preservation age you may access a non-commutable pension, or what the fund's deed refers to as a transition to retirement pension.

So you may receive an 'account-based' pension as a 'transition to retirement pension', but additional restrictions apply if you want to commute (or cash out) that pension. Essentially the transition to retirement pensions are 'non-commutable' but there are some very limited exceptions. If you are interested in a transition to retirement pension, you should discuss this in detail with the trustee before requesting the payment of such a pension.

3. Taxation of benefits

3.1. Seek advice

This section is general only. You must seek professional advice concerning your own circumstances and how tax will impact on your participation in the fund and on amounts payable to you.

3.2. Benefits paid to you

Superannuation benefits paid to persons **aged less than 60** are taxed as follows:

- **Lump sum benefits** have two components: an exempt component and a taxed component. The exempt component is tax free (it includes amounts such as pre-1983 contributions and un-deducted contributions). The taxed component is tax free up to a low rate threshold (2014-2015 \$185,000, 2015-2016 \$195,000 and 2016-2017 \$195,000). After that threshold, it is taxed in accordance with applicable rates. These rates, and the relevant thresholds, are available on the ATO website.
- **Pension benefits** are taxed in a similar manner to lump sums at the moment, though overall tax can be less in some circumstances. Once the recipient turns 60, the pension is tax free.
- **Proportional drawdown:** In both cases, payments are deemed to include both exempt and taxable components, paid in proportion to the amount these components constitute of the recipient's total benefit.

3.3. Death benefits

Benefits paid in the event of your death are taxed as follows:

- **Lump sum benefits** to a member's dependant are tax free, as long as they are also a death benefits dependant as defined in section 302-195 of the ITAA97. Lump sum benefits paid to a dependant (who is not a death benefits dependant for ITAA97 purposes) have the taxable component taxed in accordance with applicable rates. These rates are available on the ATO website.
- **Reversionary pensions** are taxed according to the age of the primary and reversionary beneficiaries. If the primary beneficiary was aged 60 or over at the time of death, then the payments to the reversionary will be tax free. If the primary beneficiary was aged less than 60, then the payments will be taxed at the reversionary beneficiary's marginal tax rate until the reversionary turns 60 (then it will be tax-free). However, a reversionary pension will only be payable to a Pension Dependant. Also a pension paid to a Pension Dependant who is a child will have to be cashed to a lump sum when the child turns 25 (unless they're permanently disabled).
- Pensions can only revert to a Pension Dependant: simply being a dependant is not sufficient. Therefore, these benefits must be paid as a lump sum to a dependant or the member's estate.

Information about risks associated with the fund

4. Details of risks: General

The assets of the fund must be invested in accordance with an appropriate investment strategy as devised by the trustee. Although the trustee decides on an investment strategy aimed at increasing the value of the fund's assets, this value can be reduced by movements in the underlying value of the fund's assets, for instances movement in share or property prices. This may mean the value of the assets held in the fund for your benefit, or to pay you a pension, may be reduced. Indeed, if the performance of the fund's assets is very poor, the value of the assets held in the fund for your benefit, or to pay you a pension, may be less than the value of the contributions made to the fund on your behalf. Poor investment performance may also affect the trustee's capacity to make payments to you or to sustain the level of payments made to you. More information about risks associated with the fund borrowing in order to invest are set out under "Investment of fund assets" at paragraph 10 below.

If you choose to receive a pension then the amounts you receive are calculated by reference to the value of the assets in the fund. Therefore, if the value of the assets decreases, there may be a corresponding decrease in benefit or pension amounts payable to you and you effectively bear the risk associated with potentially poor investment performance of those assets. Broadly speaking, 100% of the amount used to fund the pension will be taken into account for the aged pension means test.

Finally, if a benefit payable to you is commuted so that the trustee may purchase:

- an annuity from a third party (such as a life assurance company), then you will have a regular income stream and the associated risk will be born by the third party; or
- an 'account-based' pension from a third party (such as a life assurance company), then the situation is the same as for an 'account-based' pension from the trustee and you effectively bear the risk associated with the variations in the value of the assets which fund the pension.

5. Regulatory Risk

The fund is a self-managed superannuation fund regulated by the ATO. As a member, you will also have to be a trustee, or a director of the corporate trustee. These persons are responsible for ensuring the fund complies with all relevant superannuation laws, as enforced by the ATO.

Serious consequences flow if the fund is operated in a manner inconsistent with these rules. The consequences include prosecution by the ATO or a determination by the ATO that the fund is non-complying, with the result that the concessional tax treatment of the fund ends.

You must ensure that you are familiar with, and understand these rules. If you are not confident of this, then you should seek professional advice as to whether you will be in a position to comply with these obligations on joining the fund as a member.

Information about amounts paid to the fund for or by you

6. Contributions

If you have an employer, who is an Employer-Sponsor or a Participating Employer of the fund, then they must contribute a certain portion of your income to superannuation. In most cases, you can choose for those contributions to be made to the fund. In this situation, contributions made personally by you are unlikely to be deductible for taxation purposes although if you are on a smaller wage, you may be entitled to a co-contribution from the Federal Government.

If you are unemployed or self-employed, then you may make contributions to the fund yourself. These contributions are deductible for tax purposes, subject to the caps discussed immediately below.

Alternatively you may make contributions, or another person may make contributions on your behalf.

Superannuation co-contributions You will be eligible to receive a co-contribution from the Federal Government up to a maximum amount (\$500 in 2016-2017) if:

- you make one or more eligible personal super contributions by 30 June of a financial year;
- your total income is less than the prescribed amount (\$51,021 in 2016-2017). Co-contribution income thresholds from previous financial years can be found here;
- 10% of your income is from employment sources, such as an employer or running your own business;
- you are 71 years or younger;
- you did not hold a temporary visa at any time during the financial year (unless you are a New Zealand citizen or it was a prescribed visa); and
- you lodge your income tax return.

You are not entitled to a super co-contribution for personal contributions that have been allowed as a tax deduction.

Tax on concessional contributions: A tax of 15% applies to superannuation contributions by individuals who exceed a high income threshold of \$300,000. Where an individual's adjusted income and low-tax contributions are greater than \$300,000, they may have to pay an extra 15% tax on either of the following amounts, whichever is less:

- excess over the threshold; or
- actual taxable contributions.

This means that:

- if your excess is greater than your taxable contributions, then you will pay the extra 15% tax on all your taxable contributions; alternatively
- if your excess is less than your taxable contributions, then you will pay the extra 15% tax (30% tax in total) on the excess and 15% tax only on the rest of your taxable contributions.

Caps on concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the cap which applies to concessional contributions. How much you can contribute to your super before having to pay extra tax depends on your age at the end of the financial year:

Financial Year	Concession (General Cap)	Age	Tax on amounts over the cap
2011 – 2012	\$25,000	under 50 years old	31.5%
2012 – 2013	\$25,000	under 50 years old	31.5%
2013 – 2014	\$25,000	under 50 years old	Included in your income tax return and taxed at your marginal rates plus the excess concessional contributions (ECC) charge.
	\$35,000	59 years old or over on 30 June 2013	
2014 – 2015	\$30,000	under 49 years old	Included in your income tax return and taxed at your marginal rates plus the excess concessional contributions (ECC) charge.
	\$35,000	49 years old or over on 30 June 2014	

2015 – 2016	\$30,000	under 49 years old	Included in your income tax return and taxed at your marginal rates plus the excess concessional contributions (ECC) charge.
	\$35,000	49 years old or over on 30 June 2015	
2016 – 2017	\$30,000	under 49 years old	Included in your income tax return and taxed at your marginal rates plus the excess concessional contributions (ECC) charge.
	\$35,000	49 years or over on 30 June 2016	

There is 15% tax payable by your fund on concessional contributions paid into your superannuation fund (subject to the discussion above about the high income threshold). Generally, concessional contributions can only be made by employers or persons who are self-employed.

Going over the concessional contributions cap

For 2013-14 and later years, if you exceed your concessional contributions cap the excess contributions are included in your taxable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate plus an interest charge known as the 'excess concessional contributions' (ECC) charge (as set out in the above table).

To assist you in paying this additional tax:

- you can choose to release up to 85% of your excess concessional contributions from the fund; and
- you will receive a 15% tax offset in your tax return (to account for the tax paid by your fund on the excess concessional contributions).

Caps on non-concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the caps which apply to non-concessional contributions:

Financial Year	Non-Concession Cap	Tax on amounts over the cap
2011 – 2012	\$150,000	46.5%
2012 – 2013	\$150,000	46.5%

2013 – 2014	\$150,000	46.5%
2014 – 2015	\$180,000	47%
2015 – 2016	\$180,000	49%
2016 – 2017	\$180,000	49%

In addition, if you are under 65 and eligible to contribute to super, then you may bring forward two years of contributions and contribute non-concessional contributions up to three times your cap in one year (the 'bring-forward' option), and not make any contributions for the following two years. If you brought forward your contributions in 2016- 2017, the 'bring-forward' cap would be \$540,000 (3 x \$180,000).

Regarding the non-concessional contributions caps above, this PDS reflects the current law as at the date of this PDS but significant potential changes may be made to superannuation law during the 2016–2017 financial year depending on the outcome of the 2016 Federal election. This PDS does not detail those potential changes, but one of them is a lifetime non-concessional contributions cap of \$500,000, which takes into account contributions from 1 July 2007.

Going over the non-concessional contributions cap

For 2013-14 and later years, if you exceed your non-concessional contributions cap (as set out in the above table) you have the following options:

- Withdraw the excess non-concessional contributions (and 85% of all associated earnings on these contributions) from your fund. If you choose this option then the total amount of associated earnings will be included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate. You will receive a 15% tax offset for this in your tax return.
- Keep the excess non-concessional contributions in your fund. If you choose this option then the excess will be taxed at the rate set out in the above table.

Contributions-splitting

Spouses may split superannuation contributions between them. Contributions-splitting allows members to ask the trustee to transfer certain contributions made after 1 January 2006 (**Splittable contributions**) made in respect of the member to the superannuation fund, or account of that member's spouse.

The contributions splitting applications must be lodged with the fund by 30 June in the financial year.

At present, the split can only take place in respect of splittable contributions made in the previous financial year.

Information about amounts deducted from the fund

7. Debits from your Accumulation and Pension Accounts

The trustee can make deductions from your Accumulation or Pension Accounts to, for example, meet the fund's expenses, to pay taxes (or to set aside for anticipated taxes), to pay for an insurance policy or Annuity premiums or to pay an amount from your Pension

8. Other application of income

The trustee also:

- maintains an income account: This is a general account of the fund and does not relate to a specific member. Amounts such as the income and profits of the fund or proceeds of insurance policies (which the trustee decides not to pay to a member or beneficiary) are paid into this account. From this income account the trustee can make payments to your Accumulation Account, but it may also make deductions from the income account to:
 - pay the expenses of the fund;
 - pay taxes due and payable, or likely to become due and payable;
 - pay costs of insurance policies;
 - meet losses suffered on disposal of an asset of the fund and so on.
 - may maintain an Equalisation Account: This is also a general account of the fund. The trustee may decide to pay amounts into this account to:
 - smooth the investment earnings of the fund (that is, to even out years of good growth and performance with years of poor growth and performance);
 - provide for tax liabilities;
 - pay fund expenses;
 - otherwise provide for contingencies of the fund.

The trustee is not permitted to charge fees in relation to the services it provides to the fund.

Other significant information about the fund

9. Preservation Age

Set out below are the Preservation Ages relevant to members of the fund:

- for a person born before 1 July 1960 – 55 years
- for a person born during the year 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961 – 56 years
- for a person born during the year 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962 – 57 years
- for a person born during the year 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963 – 58 years
- for a person born during the year 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 – 59 years
- for a person born after 30 June 1964 – 60 years.

10. Investment of fund assets

The trustee is permitted to make a wide range of investments provided that they accord with the trustee's investment strategy. The trustee is required to establish an investment strategy or strategies, outlining how the assets of the fund will be invested. The trustee can alter the strategy or strategies provided they remain appropriate. If the trustee offers more than one strategy, you may choose the appropriate strategy but you cannot choose the investments the trustee is to make within the strategy.

The trustee cannot loan money from the fund to a member or a member's relative.

The trustee may borrow money to make any investment — but only in restricted circumstances. In such cases:

- the only fund asset that may be used as security for the borrowing is the asset that the fund is acquiring with the borrowed money;
- the asset acquired must be an asset which the fund could ordinarily and lawfully acquire (for example, the fund is prohibited from acquiring assets which do not satisfy the sole purpose test in section 62 of the SIS Act – this stays the same even though the fund is borrowing to acquire the asset);
- the terms on which the asset is acquired must meet strict requirements set out in superannuation law.

The risks associated with any investment (as described generally under "Details of risks: General" at paragraph 4 above) increase when made using borrowed money. You should always obtain professional advice before making any such investment.

The trustee is required to hold money and other assets of the fund separately from those which it holds personally.

When preparing statements of the fund's financial position, the fund's operating statement or any other account or statement required by the SIS Act or the SIS Regulations, the trustee is required to value the fund's assets at their market value. Market value has the same meaning as in the SIS Act.

11. Valuation of fund assets

The Trustee will ensure that the fund's assets are valued at their market value. Market value has the same meaning as in the SIS Act.

12. Taxation

12.1. Income of the fund

For tax purposes, the fund's income is divided into 2 components:

- Non-arms length component: which includes income such as private company distributions, non arms-length income and trust distributions, reduced by tax deductions relating to that special income.
- Low tax component: which is the total of all fund income, less the non-arms length component.

The low tax component is taxed at the concessional rate of 15% in the hands of the trustee. The non-arm's length component is taxed at the rate of 45% plus the 2% Temporary Budget Repair Levy.

12.2. **Pension earnings**

Generally, while you are alive the fund will not have to pay income tax on income or capital gains attributable to the assets in your pension account.

12.3. **Contributions**

Contributions to the fund (made by your employer, yourself, your spouse, etc) are generally treated as contributions of capital and will not be included in the fund's Income. However, if the person making a contribution is entitled to a tax deduction in relation to that contribution, then the contribution will usually be treated as fund Income and will be taxed as outlined in paragraph 12.1 above.

Information about the deductibility of contributions is in paragraph 6 above.

12.4. **Surcharge on High Income Earners**

With effect from 1 July 2005 the superannuation contributions surcharge was abolished in respect of all contributions made **on or after 1 July 2005**. However it still applies to contributions made before that date. From 1 July 2012 the arrangements in respect of a high income threshold of \$300,000 apply (see discussion at paragraph 6).

12.5. **Low Income Spouse Offset**

If a person makes a contribution on behalf of a member who is their low income (or no income) spouse, the person making the contribution may be entitled to a tax offset of up to \$540 per year.

A member who makes a contribution can get the full tax rebate if:

- they contribute at least \$3,000 to their spouse's account; and
- their spouse's assessable income is less than \$10,800 for the financial year.

If you contribute less than \$3,000, the tax offset will be equivalent to 18% of your contributions. If your spouse's income is higher than \$10,800, the tax offset reduces until it cuts out when your spouse's income reaches \$13,800.

13. Insurance

As part of its investment strategy, the trustee will consider whether to hold a contract of insurance that provides insurance cover for one or more members of the fund.

14. The fund deed

The fund deed is written in plain English. Provisions that are not relevant to the particular fund of which you are a member have been excluded. For example, if individuals are trustees of the fund, then all provisions relevant to a company being a trustee of the fund have been removed. Therefore, if a company is later appointed as trustee, the fund deed will have to be varied to include the relevant provisions.

You should read the trust deed and seek professional advice if you do not understand it.

15. Other considerations concerning investments made by the fund

The trustee is required to inform you of whether labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations are, or will be, taken into account when the trustee selects, retains or realises an investment. At this stage, the trustee does not take any such considerations into account. However, the trustee is obviously free to incorporate this into its investment strategy if it sees fit.

16. Contacting the trustee for additional information

If at any time you require further information including information concerning the fund, the fund deed, the fund's performance or your rights as a member, you can contact the trustee using the contact details at the beginning of this PDS.

Product Disclosure Statement – Schedule 1

Definitions

Where a term is capitalised in this PDS, the meaning is either explained below or is explained in the trust deed:

Accumulation Account means the account established for you by the trustee. Each member of the fund has an Accumulation Account, into which are paid that member's contributions or contributions made on behalf of that member, as well as other amounts specific to that member (such as the proceeds of an insurance policy taken out by the trustee for your benefit).

Annuity means what it means under superannuation law. Essentially, it refers to a financial product which is purchased by providing a lump sum (capital) to the financial product supplier who undertakes to pay you an income for a specified time. Unlike a pension, the capital disappears when you purchase the annuity and you receive a contractual right to receive income.

Commute has the same meaning as under superannuation law. Generally, it refers to when a right to receive a **regular payment** (like pension or annuity payments) is converted into the right to receive a **lump sum payment**.

Dependant – in relation to a member, former member or beneficiary (the 'primary person'), means each of the following:

- the spouse or widow or widower of that primary person.
- any child of that primary person, including a person who, in the trustee's opinion, is or was actually maintained by the primary person as the child of the primary person.
- any person with whom the primary person has an interdependency relationship.
- any other person who, in the trustee's opinion, was substantially dependent on the primary person at the relevant time.

Pension refers to a financial product which is purchased by providing a lump sum (capital) to the financial product supplier, who invests the lump sum, manages that investment, and pays you a regular income from the proceeds of those investments. As well as paying you the proceeds of the investments, the financial product supplier may include in your payments part of the initial capital you contributed.

Pension Dependant means a dependant of a member to whom a pension may be paid on the member's death, as defined by regulation 6.21(2A) of the SIS Regulations.

Preservation Age means what it means under superannuation law. Essentially it is the minimum age after which your benefit arising from a preserved payment may be paid to you. Those ages are set out in paragraph 9 above.

Preserved Payment means a payment made to the fund which is required to be preserved under superannuation law if the fund is to be a complying superannuation fund.

Retirement occurs:

- if you have reached a Preservation Age less than 60, and
 - an arrangement under which you were gainfully employed comes to an end; and

- the trustee is reasonably satisfied that you never intend to become gainfully employed (either full time or part time); or
- if you have reached age 60 and an arrangement under which you were gainfully employed has come to an end and either of the following circumstances apply;
 - you have attained that age on or before ending employment; or
 - the trustee is reasonably satisfied that you never intend to become gainfully
 - employed (either full time or part time).

Superannuation Contributions Surcharge means an amount which you may be liable to pay if your taxable income is greater than the relevant superannuation surcharge level for a year of income.

Schedule 7 to this deed

[This schedule contains the form of a death benefit agreement. It may be required in the future if a member wishes to create, replace or confirm their death benefit arrangements. See Part H for further information.]

Form of Death Benefit Agreement – Jamie and Peta Sheehan Private Pension Fund (Fund)

1. This Agreement, executed as a deed, is between the Fund's trustee listed below and the Fund's member listed below.
2. This Agreement is an addition to the "Superannuation Trust Deed for a Self-Managed Fund" for the Fund (**Deed**). It has effect in the way described in Part H of that Deed. This Agreement is not a binding death benefit notice given in accordance with regulation 6.17A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations*. Therefore:
 - 2.1. it continues in force until amended or terminated; and
 - 2.2. it does not end after 3 years as binding death benefit notices are required to do by the law.
3. On execution, this Agreement forms part of the Deed.

[If the beneficiary is the member's legal personal representative only:

4. The member directs the trustee that, on the member's death, the member's legal personal representative is to receive 100% of any death benefit that is payable.

[If the beneficiary is another person/s or both the member's legal personal representative and other person/s:

5. The member directs the trustee that, on the member's death, the persons named in the following table are to receive the proportion specified in that table of any benefit that is payable:

Person	Relationship to member	Proportion of death Benefit
Peta Sheehan	Spouse	100%
Total (which must total to 100%)		100%

6. The trustee consents to acting on this direction as evidenced by it executing this Agreement.
7. If compliance with superannuation law prevents any part of the benefit being paid to the named person, then that part of the benefit will be dealt with under Part H of the Deed.
8. The parties agree that:
 - 8.1. the member may terminate this Agreement by serving a notice terminating the Agreement on the trustee;
 - 8.2. this Agreement may be replaced by the trustee and the member executing a later death benefit agreement at which time this Agreement terminates; and

8.3. this Agreement is not terminated, varied or otherwise affected by any variation to the Fund's Deed from time to time, unless the trustee and the member expressly agree to the contrary.

9. The member is:

9.1. Member's name and address: .Jamie Patrick Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford Tas 7301

10. The trustees are:

10.1 Trustee 1 Name and address: Jamie Patrick Sheehan.
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

10.2 Trustee 2 Name and address:
Peta Jane Sheehan
9 Equus Court
Longford TAS 7301

Executed by the parties as a deed:

Dated: _____

Signed sealed and delivered by
Jamie Sheehan
in the capacity of member in the presence of:

Signature of witness


Jamie Patrick Sheehan

Name of witness (please print)

Signed sealed and delivered by
[Insert trustee's name]
in the capacity of trustee in the presence of:

Signature of witness



Jamie Patrick Sheehan

Name of witness (Please print)

First Notice: The types of death benefit arrangements and the order in which they take effect

The Fund's Deed allows three types of death benefit payment arrangements. They, and the order in which they take effect, are as follows:

- **death benefit agreement** — which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see clauses 98 and 99;
- **binding death benefit notices or binding nomination forms** — which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked; and
- **non-binding nomination forms** — which do not bind the trustee but which do not expire until replaced or revoked.

Death benefit agreements take priority over binding death benefit notices and non-binding nomination forms.

What you need to consider

When you, as a member, are considering signing a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form it is important to consider that:

- a death benefit agreement *takes priority* over any binding death benefit notice or any nonbinding nomination form;
- to the extent permitted by superannuation law, the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in accordance with the death benefit agreement. Therefore if you sign a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form, then they will have no effect on any earlier or later death benefit agreement that you sign; and
- if any part of a death benefit agreement is invalid, then the trustee (as required by the Fund's deed) will pay or apply the "invalid" part of the death benefit in accordance with any binding death benefit notice, or by reference to any non-binding nomination form, you have signed.

Second Notice: Consistency of death benefit arrangements with pension terms

It is important to consider how any death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement interacts with the arrangements for payment of a pension to a reversionary beneficiary. The terms of the pension, and the terms of the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement should be considered together.

For instance, if the pension terms require an automatic reversionary pension, then the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement has no effect in relation to that pension. If the member wants to ensure all these arrangements – under pension terms, a death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement – are consistent, or to deliberately vary from one to the other, then careful drafting is required and the member should seek professional advice.

Superannuation Trust Deed Definitions

Annuity means what it means under superannuation law.

Approved benefit arrangement means an arrangement into which or from which assets of the fund can be transferred without a breach of superannuation law. It includes a roll over fund, a complying superannuation fund, an approved deposit fund and an annuity arrangement.

Approved deposit fund means a fund which is a complying ADF under the Tax Act.

Amount standing to the credit in relation to an accumulation account, includes an amount the trustee decides to pay to that account from the equalisation account (if any).

Assets means the cash, investments and other property of the fund held by the trustee (or by a nominee or custodian for the trustee) on the trusts established by or under this deed, including:

- any amount standing to the credit of the fund on or after the date when this deed commences.
- contributions made by a member.
- contributions made by an employer.
- contributions allowed by this deed that are superannuation lawfully made by another person.
- interest, dividends, distributions, profits and other benefits of any kind arising from investments and accumulation of income.
- the proceeds of any annuity or insurance policy effected by the trustee.
- the value of any annuity or insurance policy effected by the trustee.
- money, investments and other property received by the trustee as a roll over payment.
- shortfall components and financial assistance received by the trustee.

ATO release authority means a written authority given by the Commissioner of Taxation to the trustee to release funds in accordance with section 292-410 of the Tax Act.

Beneficiary means a person immediately and absolutely entitled to a benefit under this deed in respect of a member. It does not include a member except where that member is immediately and absolutely entitled to a benefit under this deed in respect of another member.

Benefit means an amount payable out of the fund to or in respect of a member or beneficiary.

Benefit entitlement means an amount in the fund which may become payable to a member, dependant or beneficiary, but to which that person has not become absolutely entitled. It includes a contingent right to payment.

Binding death benefit notice means a notice given by a member or beneficiary to the trustee in accordance with regulation 6.17A of the SIS Regulations and with this deed.

Business day means Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in the state or territory identified in clause 197.

Business hours means between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm on a business day.

Cash means what it means under superannuation law.

Complying superannuation fund means a complying superannuation fund under superannuation law.

Contributions means gross contributions made to the fund before tax in accordance with this deed.

Corporation means a constitutional corporation under superannuation law.

Death Benefit Agreement means all, or that part of, an agreement (in the form set out in Schedule 7 to this deed) describing the trustee's obligations concerning the payment of benefits on a member's death which:

- directs the trustee to pay the benefits to a person to whom those benefits may be paid in accordance with superannuation law;
- has been executed by the trustee and the member; and
- has not later been:
- terminated by the member; or
- replaced by a separate death benefit agreement with the agreement of the trustee and the member.

Dependant, in relation to a member, former member or beneficiary (the 'primary person'), means each of the following:

- the spouse or widow or widower of that primary person.
- any child of that primary person, including a person who, in the trustee's opinion, is or was actually maintained by the primary person as the child of the primary person.
- any person with whom the primary person has an interdependency relationship.
- any other person who, in the trustee's opinion, was substantially dependent on the primary person at the relevant time.

Doctor means a registered medical practitioner.

Eligible roll over fund means what it means in Part 24 of the SIS Act.

Employee means a person who is an eligible person under superannuation law for the purpose of an employer making contributions in order to avoid a liability for the superannuation guarantee charge under the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*.

Employer means what it means under superannuation law and includes a participating employer.

Employment relationship – an employment relationship exists between 2 persons if any of the following applies:

- one person is an employee of the other within the ordinary meaning of that term, or within the meaning of section 15A of the SIS Act, or is taken to be an employee under superannuation law.
- one person is the trustee of a trust of which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is a beneficiary.
- one person is a member of a partnership in which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is either a partner or a director of a body corporate that is a partner.
- one person is a member of a partnership in which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is a beneficiary of a trust, the trustee of which is a partner.

However, an employment relationship does not exist between 2 persons if superannuation law has the contrary effect.

Excess contributions means contributions by or on behalf of a fund member which exceed the annual cap amounts for concessional contributions and non-concessional contributions as defined in sections 292-20 and 292-85 respectively of the Tax Act.

Expenses of the fund means the expenses for which the trustee is entitled to be reimbursed under this deed.

Family Law Act means the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth).

Fund earning rate means the positive or negative earning rate the trustee determines after taking account of any provision or reserve for future contingencies.

Fund year means the 12 month period ending on 30 June or a substitute date decided on by the trustee. At the beginning of the trust, and at the end of the trust, it means the lesser period ending on that date, or commencing on the following day.

Gainful employment means what it means under superannuation law. It includes gainful employment on a full-time basis and gainful employment on a part-time basis.

Insurance policy means an insurance policy effected on the life of the member or a beneficiary of the member or in respect of the member's or beneficiary's illness, accident or disablement.

Interdependency relationship has the same meaning as in the SIS Act.

Levy means a levy payable by the fund under superannuation law.

Life expectancy means the period which a person is expected to live in addition to their age, calculated in accordance with the life expectancy table published by the Australian Government Actuary.

Market value has the same meaning as in the SIS Act.

Member release authority means a written authority given by a member to the trustee to release funds in accordance with section 292-410 of the Tax Act.

Nominated dependant means a person nominated (except in a death benefit notice) by a member as his or her 'nominated dependant'. The nomination must, in the trustee's opinion, be in accordance with superannuation law.

Non-binding nomination form means a notice given by a member or beneficiary to the trustee in the form set out in Part 2 of Schedule 2, but which does not meet the requirements of regulation 6.17A of the SIS Regulations.

Non-member spouse means a person who is:

- a spouse or former spouse of a member; or
- a Non-Member Spouse within the meaning of that term under Part VIII B of the Family Law Act.

Non-preserved amount means an amount (including a roll over payment) that is payable to or in respect of a member that is not subject to cashing restrictions under superannuation law at the time of payment.

Normal retirement age means 65, or a substitute age that is at least 55 (or, if the trustee is not a corporation, 60) that is accepted or required by superannuation law and is agreed by the trustee.

Participating employer means an employer the trustee admits as a participating employer under clause 48 including the participating employer specified in schedule 1.

Payment flag means an agreement or court order referred to in clause 133.

Payment split means a payment split under Part VIIIB of the Family Law Act.

Pension account means a pension account established under clause 88.

Pension age means what it means under superannuation law.

Pension dependant means a dependant of a member to whom a pension may be paid on the member's death, as defined by r6.21(2A) of the SIS Regulations.

Preservation age means what it means under superannuation law.

Preserved payment means a payment made to the fund which is required to be preserved under superannuation law if the fund is to be a complying superannuation fund.

Preserved payment benefit means a benefit arising from a preserved payment.

Regulator means the particular Commonwealth body responsible for the administration of the relevant aspect of superannuation. It may be the Regulator of Taxation, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or some other body.

Relative for the purpose of the definition of 'employment relationship' and for the purpose of eligibility to be a trustee, means each of the following in respect of a person:

- a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sibling, uncle, aunt, great aunt, great uncle, nephew, niece, first cousin or second cousin of the person;
- another person who has any such relationship to the person by reason of adoption or remarriage;
- the spouse or former spouse of the person or of any of the persons listed in the previous bullet points.

For any other purpose, means each of the following in respect of a person:

- the parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child of the person or of the spouse of the person;
- the spouse of the person or of any person listed in the previous bullet point.

Retires in relation to employment, means retirement for the purpose of the payment of benefits under superannuation law.

Reversionary beneficiary means an eligible dependant for the purpose of superannuation law, including a Pension Dependand, nominated by a pensioner at the commencement of the pension, or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the pension, as the person to whom the pension must be paid after the pensioner dies.

Roll over payment includes a transitional employment termination payment made or received by the trustee in accordance with superannuation law and an eligible benefit payment rolled out of or in to a complying superannuation fund.

Securities includes fully paid and partly paid shares, fully paid and partly paid stocks, debentures, notes, bonds, mortgages, options and other similar securities. Neither security nor registration is required.

Self managed superannuation fund means what it means under the SIS Act.

Shortfall component means what it means in section 64 of the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* and regulations made under that Act.

SIS Act means the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, as amended from time to time.

SIS Regulations means the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*, as amended from time to time.

Spouse means a person legally married to the member at any time; and a person who is not legally married to the member, but who, in the trustee's opinion, lives or lived with the member on a bona fide domestic basis as the partner of that member.

If there are 2 or more persons who are spouses within this definition, 'spouse' means that person or those persons whom the trustee decides to treat as the spouse or spouses.

Superannuation law means any law of the Commonwealth of Australia including the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Social Security Act 1991*, which deals with any aspect of superannuation or taxation in relation to superannuation, or any lawful requirement in relation to the fund by the Commissioner of Taxation, the Australian Taxation Office, APRA, ASIC or any other body that has responsibility in connection with the regulation of superannuation. It includes changes to any superannuation law after the date of this deed. It also includes any proposed law or lawful requirement that the trustee believes may have retrospective effect.

Tax includes any form of taxation, surcharge, levy, duty or other government charge that the trustee is required to pay out of the fund, or a member, former member or beneficiary is required to pay.

Tax Act means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* or the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, as appropriate, and the regulations made under the relevant Act.

Taxation includes any tax, charge duty or levy of any type paid or payable by the trustee, or by a member, former member or beneficiary, in relation to any part of the fund.

Temporary total disablement means what it means in the relevant policy effected by the trustee. If there is no such policy, it means total physical or mental disablement that is not total and permanent disablement that makes the relevant member incapable of continuing in the gainful employment that the member was in immediately before the incapacity.

Total permanent disablement means what it means in the relevant policy effected by the trustee. If there is no such policy, it means such total physical or mental disablement that the trustee is reasonably satisfied that the relevant member is unlikely ever again to be able to engage in gainful employment for which the member is reasonably qualified by education, training or experience.

Transition to retirement pension means a transition to retirement income stream paid as a pension, as defined by r6.01(2) of the SIS Regulations.

Transitional employment termination payment means the same as it means in section 82-130 of the *Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997* (Cth).

Trustee means the trustee or the trustees as set out in Schedule 1.

Unclaimed benefits means benefits described as 'unclaimed money' under superannuation law.

Unrestricted non-preserved benefit means what it means under superannuation law.

Withdrawal benefit means the minimum benefit that must be paid to a member on withdrawal from the fund under superannuation law.

To the extent that a member's contributions have been applied towards an endowment or whole of life policy, the member's withdrawal benefit is the surrender value of that policy.

Execution

Executed as a deed.

Dated: 18.02.2011

Signed sealed and delivered by Jamie Patrick Sheehan, in the capacity of trustee, in the presence of:




Signature of witness



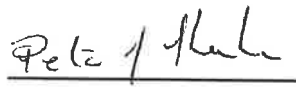
Jamie Patrick Sheehan

Cyril John Pearson
Name of witness (please print)

Signed sealed and delivered by Peta Jane Sheehan in the capacity of trustee, in the presence of:



Signature of witness



Peta Jane Sheehan

Cyril John Pearson
Name of witness (please print)

Signed sealed and delivered

by Jamie Patrick Sheehan in the capacity of principal
in the presence of:



Signature of witness



Signature of individual

Cyril John Pearson.
Name of witness (please print)

This is to certify that this 83 page document (each page of which) I have numbered and initialed) is a true copy of the original 83 page document, which I have initialed.

Date 2nd of September 2012

signed Neil Thomas

Name Neil Thomas

