The Townson Family Super Fund

Consent to Appointment as Trustee

I consent to being appointed a trustee of the The Townson Family Super Fund.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed: ______________________

Peter Townson

The Townson Family Super Fund

Consent to Appointment as Trustee

I consent to being appointed a trustee of the The Townson Family Super Fund.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed: S Townson

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

The Townson Family Super Fund

Individual Trustee Declarations

I make the following declarations:

- I have not been convicted of an offence against or arising out of a law of the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory or a foreign country, being an offence in respect of dishonest conduct.
- I have not had a civil penalty order made against me under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993.
- I am not an insolvent under administration.
- I have not been disqualified under section 120A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed:

Peter Townson

Trustee

The Townson Family Super Fund

Individual Trustee Declarations

I make the following declarations:

- I have not been convicted of an offence against or arising out of a law of the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory or a foreign country, being an offence in respect of dishonest conduct.
- I have not had a civil penalty order made against me under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993.
- I am not an insolvent under administration.
- I have not been disqualified under section 120A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed: S. Townson

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

Trustee

INDIVIDUALS	SMSF TRUSTEES	INSTRUCTIONS AND FORM	NAT 71089-06.2007
SEGMENT	AUDIENCE	FORMAT	PRODUCT ID

Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Trustee declaration

To be completed by trustees and directors of corporate trustees of self managed super funds.

Read this declaration in conjunction with *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128).

WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THIS DECLARATION?

You must complete this declaration if you became, on or after 1 July 2007, a **new** trustee (or director of a corporate trustee) of:

- a **new** self managed super fund (SMSF), or
- an **existing** SMSF.

You must sign this declaration within 21 days of becoming a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of a SMSF.

> You do not have to complete this declaration if you were appointed as a trustee or director before 1 July 2007.

INFORMATION YOU NEED TO READ

Make sure you read *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128). It highlights some of the key points from the declaration and some important messages for you.

BEFORE COMPLETING THIS DECLARATION

Before you complete and sign this declaration, make sure you:

- read each section of it, and
- understand all the information it contains.

> If you have any difficulties completing this declaration or you do not fully understand the information it contains:
>
> - speak to a professional adviser
> - visit our website at **www.ato.gov.au**, or
> - phone us on **13 10 20**.
>
> If you're not familiar with some of the terms used in this declaration or you need more information, refer to *Self managed superannuation funds – Role and responsibilities of trustees* (NAT 11032).

WHEN COMPLETING THIS DECLARATION

When you complete this declaration, remember to:

- insert the full name of the fund at the beginning
- sign and date it, and
- ensure it is signed and dated by a witness (anyone over the age of 18 years).

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH THE DECLARATION?

You must keep your completed declaration for at least 10 years and make it available to us if we request it.

We recommend that you keep a copy of your completed declaration and *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128) and refer to them when making important decisions, such as those relating to investments, making contributions and paying a pension or lump sum.

> Do not send your completed declaration to us.

PUBLISHED BY

Australian Taxation Office
Canberra
June 2007

JS 8156

Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Self managed super fund trustee declaration

I understand that as an individual trustee or director of the corporate trustee of

Fund name

I am responsible for ensuring that the fund complies with the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SISA) and other relevant legislation. The Commissioner of Taxation (the Commissioner) has the authority and responsibility for administering the legislation and enforcing the fund's compliance with the law.

If I do not comply with the legislation, the Commissioner may take the following actions:
- impose administrative penalties on me
- enter into agreements with me to rectify any contraventions of the legislation
- disqualify me from being a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of any superannuation fund in the future
- remove the fund's complying status resulting in a significant tax penalty on the fund, and
- prosecute me under the law, resulting in fines or imprisonment.

I must keep myself informed of changes to the legislation relevant to the operation of my fund and ensure the trust deed is kept up to date in accordance with the law and the needs of the members.

SOLE PURPOSE

I understand it is my responsibility to ensure the fund is maintained for the purpose of providing benefits to its members upon their retirement (or attainment of a certain age) or their beneficiaries if a member dies.

TRUSTEE DUTIES

I understand that by law I must:
- act honestly in all matters concerning the fund
- exercise skill, care and diligence in managing the fund
- act in the best interests of all the members of the fund
- ensure that my money and other assets are kept separate from the money and other assets of the fund
- take appropriate action to protect the fund's assets (for example, have sufficient evidence of the ownership of fund assets)
- not enter into any contract, or do anything, that would prevent me from, or hinder me in, properly performing or exercising my functions or powers as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the fund
- prepare and implement an investment strategy that takes the whole of the fund's circumstances into account, which includes, but is not limited to
  - the risks associated with the fund's investments
  - the likely return from investments, taking into account the fund's objectives and expected cash flow requirements
  - investment diversity and the fund's exposure to risk due to inadequate diversification, and
  - the liquidity of the fund's investments having regard to the fund's expected cash flow requirements in discharging its existing and prospective liabilities, and
- allow all members of the fund to have access to information and documents as required, including details about
  - the financial situation of the fund
  - the investments of the fund, and
  - the members' benefit entitlements.

Investment restrictions

I understand that, as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the fund, subject to certain limited exceptions specified in the law, I am prohibited from the following:
- lending money of the fund to, or providing financial assistance to, a member of the fund or a member's relative (financial assistance means any assistance that improves the financial position of a person directly or indirectly including the provision of credit)
- acquiring assets (other than listed securities, business real property or managed funds) for the fund from members or associates or other related parties of the fund
- borrowing money (or maintaining an existing borrowing) on behalf of the fund
- having more than 5% of the fund's total assets at any time of the year as loans to, or investments in, related parties of the fund (including trusts) and assets subject to a lease or lease arrangement between the trustee and a member, relative or other related party (these assets are in-house assets), and
- entering into investments on behalf of the fund that are not made or maintained on an arm's length (commercial) basis, ensuring that the purchase or sale price of the fund's assets reflect market value.

Accepting contributions and paying a benefit

I understand that I can only accept contributions and pay benefits (pensions or lump sums) to members or their beneficiaries when the conditions specified in the law and the fund's governing rules (including its trust deed) have been met.

Administration

I understand that the trustees of the fund must:

- keep and retain for at least 10 years
  - minutes of all trustee meetings at which matters affecting the fund were considered (this includes investment decisions and decisions to appoint members and trustees)
  - records of all changes of trustees, including directors of the corporate trustee
  - each trustee's consent to be appointed as a trustee of the fund or a director of the corporate trustee, and
  - all trustee declarations
- ensure that the following are prepared and retained for at least 5 years
  - a statement of financial position
  - an operating statement, and
  - accounts and statements that correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the fund
- notify the Tax Office within 28 days of any changes in
  - trustees, directors of the corporate trustee or members of the fund
  - fund name
  - details of the contact person, contact phone and facsimile numbers, and
  - the postal address, registered address, or address for service of notices for the fund
- notify the Tax Office in writing as soon as practicable (not later than 28 days) after becoming aware that the fund has ceased to be a self managed superannuation fund or ceased to exist
- ensure that an approved auditor is appointed to audit the fund for each income year and provide that auditor with documents as requested, and
- lodge the fund's annual return by the due date.

DECLARATION

By signing this declaration I acknowledge that I understand my duties and responsibilities as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the self managed superannuation fund named on this declaration (or if the fund's name changes, that name). I understand that:

- I must ensure this document is retained for at least 10 years or while I remain a trustee or director of the corporate trustee (whichever is longer) and if I fail to do this, penalties may apply, and
- I may have to make this document available for inspection by a member of staff of the Tax Office and if I fail to do this, penalties may apply.

Trustee's or director's name

Peter Townson

Trustee's or director's signature

Date

Day / Month / Year

22 / 05 / 2009

Witness' name (witness must be over the age of 18 years)

Mary Ireland

Witness' signature

Date

Day / Month / Year

22 / 05 / 2009

INDIVIDUALS	SMSF TRUSTEES	INSTRUCTIONS AND FORM	NAT 71089-06.2007
SEGMENT	AUDIENCE	FORMAT	PRODUCT ID

Australian Government

Australian Taxation Office

Trustee declaration

To be completed by trustees and directors of corporate trustees of self managed super funds.

Read this declaration in conjunction with *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128).

WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THIS DECLARATION?

You must complete this declaration if you became, on or after 1 July 2007, a **new** trustee (or director of a corporate trustee) of:

- a **new** self managed super fund (SMSF), or
- an **existing** SMSF.

You must sign this declaration within 21 days of becoming a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of a SMSF.

> You do not have to complete this declaration if you were appointed as a trustee or director before 1 July 2007.

INFORMATION YOU NEED TO READ

Make sure you read *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128). It highlights some of the key points from the declaration and some important messages for you.

BEFORE COMPLETING THIS DECLARATION

Before you complete and sign this declaration, make sure you:

- read each section of it, and
- understand all the information it contains.

> If you have any difficulties completing this declaration or you do not fully understand the information it contains:
> - speak to a professional adviser
> - visit our website at **www.ato.gov.au**, or
> - phone us on **13 10 20**.
>
> If you're not familiar with some of the terms used in this declaration or you need more information, refer to *Self managed superannuation funds – Role and responsibilities of trustees* (NAT 11032).

WHEN COMPLETING THIS DECLARATION

When you complete this declaration, remember to:

- insert the full name of the fund at the beginning
- sign and date it, and
- ensure it is signed and dated by a witness (anyone over the age of 18 years).

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH THE DECLARATION?

You must keep your completed declaration for at least 10 years and make it available to us if we request it.

We recommend that you keep a copy of your completed declaration and *Self managed super funds – Key messages for trustees* (NAT 71128) and refer to them when making important decisions, such as those relating to investments, making contributions and paying a pension or lump sum.

> Do not send your completed declaration to us.

PUBLISHED BY

Australian Taxation Office
Canberra
June 2007

JS 8156

Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Self managed super fund trustee declaration

I understand that as an individual trustee or director of the corporate trustee of

Fund name

I am responsible for ensuring that the fund complies with the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SISA) and other relevant legislation. The Commissioner of Taxation (the Commissioner) has the authority and responsibility for administering the legislation and enforcing the fund's compliance with the law.

If I do not comply with the legislation, the Commissioner may take the following actions:

- impose administrative penalties on me
- enter into agreements with me to rectify any contraventions of the legislation
- disqualify me from being a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of any superannuation fund in the future
- remove the fund's complying status resulting in a significant tax penalty on the fund, and
- prosecute me under the law, resulting in fines or imprisonment.

I must keep myself informed of changes to the legislation relevant to the operation of my fund and ensure the trust deed is kept up to date in accordance with the law and the needs of the members.

SOLE PURPOSE

I understand it is my responsibility to ensure the fund is maintained for the purpose of providing benefits to its members upon their retirement (or attainment of a certain age) or their beneficiaries if a member dies.

TRUSTEE DUTIES

I understand that by law I must:

- act honestly in all matters concerning the fund
- exercise skill, care and diligence in managing the fund
- act in the best interests of all the members of the fund
- ensure that my money and other assets are kept separate from the money and other assets of the fund
- take appropriate action to protect the fund's assets (for example, have sufficient evidence of the ownership of fund assets)
- not enter into any contract, or do anything, that would prevent me from, or hinder me in, properly performing or exercising my functions or powers as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the fund
- prepare and implement an investment strategy that takes the whole of the fund's circumstances into account, which includes, but is not limited to
  - the risks associated with the fund's investments
  - the likely return from investments, taking into account the fund's objectives and expected cash flow requirements
  - investment diversity and the fund's exposure to risk due to inadequate diversification, and
  - the liquidity of the fund's investments having regard to the fund's expected cash flow requirements in discharging its existing and prospective liabilities, and
- allow all members of the fund to have access to information and documents as required, including details about
  - the financial situation of the fund
  - the investments of the fund, and
  - the members' benefit entitlements.

Investment restrictions

I understand that, as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the fund, subject to certain limited exceptions specified in the law, I am prohibited from the following:

- lending money of the fund to, or providing financial assistance to, a member of the fund or a member's relative (financial assistance means any assistance that improves the financial position of a person directly or indirectly including the provision of credit)
- acquiring assets (other than listed securities, business real property or managed funds) for the fund from members or associates or other related parties of the fund
- borrowing money (or maintaining an existing borrowing) on behalf of the fund
- having more than 5% of the fund's total assets at any time of the year as loans to, or investments in, related parties of the fund (including trusts) and assets subject to a lease or lease arrangement between the trustee and a member, relative or other related party (these assets are in-house assets), and
- entering into investments on behalf of the fund that are not made or maintained on an arm's length (commercial) basis, ensuring that the purchase or sale price of the fund's assets reflect market value.

Accepting contributions and paying a benefit

I understand that I can only accept contributions and pay benefits (pensions or lump sums) to members or their beneficiaries when the conditions specified in the law and the fund's governing rules (including its trust deed) have been met.

Administration

I understand that the trustees of the fund must:

- keep and retain for at least 10 years
  - minutes of all trustee meetings at which matters affecting the fund were considered (this includes investment decisions and decisions to appoint members and trustees)
  - records of all changes of trustees, including directors of the corporate trustee
  - each trustee's consent to be appointed as a trustee of the fund or a director of the corporate trustee, and
  - all trustee declarations
- ensure that the following are prepared and retained for at least 5 years
  - a statement of financial position
  - an operating statement, and
  - accounts and statements that correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the fund
- notify the Tax Office within 28 days of any changes in
  - trustees, directors of the corporate trustee or members of the fund
  - fund name
  - details of the contact person, contact phone and facsimile numbers, and
  - the postal address, registered address, or address for service of notices for the fund
- notify the Tax Office in writing as soon as practicable (not later than 28 days) after becoming aware that the fund has ceased to be a self managed superannuation fund or ceased to exist
- ensure that an approved auditor is appointed to audit the fund for each income year and provide that auditor with documents as requested, and
- lodge the fund's annual return by the due date.

DECLARATION

By signing this declaration I acknowledge that I understand my duties and responsibilities as a trustee or director of the corporate trustee of the self managed superannuation fund named on this declaration (or if the fund's name changes, that name). I understand that:

- I must ensure this document is retained for at least 10 years or while I remain a trustee or director of the corporate trustee (whichever is longer) and if I fail to do this, penalties may apply, and
- I may have to make this document available for inspection by a member of staff of the Tax Office and if I fail to do this, penalties may apply.

Trustee's or director's name

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

Trustee's or director's signature

S Townson

Date

Day / Month / Year

22 / 05 / 2009

Witness' name (witness must be over the age of 18 years)

Mary Ireland

Witness' signature

[signature]

Date

Day / Month / Year

22 / 05 / 2009

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.
  - 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	Peter Townson
Applicant address	9 Matisse Street, Carseldine QLD 4034
Applicant occupation	Computer Programmer
Date of birth	23 April 1966
Applicant place of birth	Brisbane

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. I direct the trustees that the person named in the following table 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

Date: 22/5/2009 Signed by the applicant:

Peter Townson

Witness: Name: DAVID HUGHES

Part 3 Provision of member's tax file number to regulated superannuation fund

To the trustees of the The Townson Family Super Fund.

I have been informed of the reasons why my TFN is sought by the fund.

My TFN is 490777938.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed:

Peter Townson

Important information about providing your tax file number (TFN) to the fund

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Under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993, the fund is required to request your TFN. Your TFN is confidential: you don't have to provide it.

What your TFN may be used for

If you provide your TFN, **it will be used for legal purposes only. The purposes for which your TFN may be used may change in the future. At present, they include:**

- searching for other benefits that may exist for you in the fund;
- calculating reduced tax rates on eligible termination payments (ETPS) when benefits are paid;
- reporting payments to ATO for reasonable benefit limits (RBL) purposes;
- reporting contributions to ATO for contributions tax (surcharge) purposes which may not otherwise be subject to the surcharge;
- passing to other regulated superannuation fund, ADFs and RSAs if your benefits are rolled over. You may revoke this authority later in writing;
- passing on with other details if you become lost and your benefits are paid to the ATO as unclaimed money.

What might happen if you don't provide your TFN

If you do not provide your TFN, the following may happen:

- other benefits existing for you in the fund may be more difficult to locate and amalgamate;
- higher tax rates may apply to ETPs paid to you. (This may be recovered with lodgement of your next income tax return);
- your benefits may be subject to an extra 15% contribution tax (surcharge). This may be reclaimed on application to the ATO;
- your TFN will not be passed to other regulated superannuation funds, ADFs and RSAs if your benefits are rolled over;

your benefits may be more difficult to locate if benefits are paid to the ATO as unclaimed money.

Product Disclosure Statement

The Townson Family Super Fund

22 May 2009

Peter Townson
9 Matisse Street
Carseldine QLD 4034

Peter & Sheryl Townson
9 Matisse Street
Carseldine QLD 4034

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

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 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.

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 chose to or may be required to pay a lump sum benefit from your Accumulation 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 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.

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:

- the above form of ***death benefit agreement*** (which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see clauses 109 and 110);
- ***binding death benefit notices*** (which binds 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 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 a 'simple pension'.

The rules for a 'simple 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.

- **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. RBLs do not apply from 1 July 2007.

- **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 a simple 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 by $1.50 per fortnight for every $1,000 of the member's assets.

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 a transition to retirement simple 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 undeducted contributions). The taxed component is tax free up to a low rate threshold (initially $140,000). After that threshold, it is taxed at 15% — except where the recipient is aged less than 55, in which case this component is taxed at 20%.
- **Pension benefits** are taxed in a similar manner to pensions 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 at 15%.
- **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 funds 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
- a simple pension from a third party (such as a life assurance company), then the

situation is the same as for a simple 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 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 (that is, the Government will match your payments to set units).

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.

Caps on concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the cap for the 2008-2009 financial year and the cap is then indexed from year to year. You may make, or have made on your behalf, up to $50,000 in concessional contributions (they used to be referred to as 'deductible contributions') in a year across all of your superannuation accounts. Concessional contributions are taxed at 15%. Members aged 50 years or over in the 5 years from 1 July 2007 (and who are eligible to contribute to super) may make, or have made on their behalf, up to $100,000 per annum in concessional contributions. Generally, concessional contributions can only be made by employers or persons who are self-employed.

Caps on non-concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the cap for the 2008-2009 financial year and the cap is then indexed from year to year. You are entitled to make up to $150,000 in non-concessional contributions (they used to be referred to as 'non-deductible contributions' and are contributions that are made from money on which you have already paid applicable income tax) in a year across all of your superannuation accounts.

In addition, if you are under 65 and eligible to contribute to super, then you may bring forward two years of contributions and contribute $450,000 of non-concessional contributions in one year, and not make any contributions for the following two years.

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.

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 Account to your Accumulation Account or vice versa.

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.

11 Taxation

11.1 Income of the fund

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

- Special Component: which includes the fund's special income (income such as private company distributions, non arms-length income, trust distributions), reduced by tax deductions relating to that special income.
- Standard Component: which is the total of all fund income, less the Special Component.

The Standard Component is taxed at the concessional rate of 15% in the hands of the trustee. The Special Component is taxed at the rate of 45%.

11.2 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 11.1 above.

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

11.3 **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.

11.4 **Low Income Spouse Rebate**

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 rebate.

Spouse's Assessable Income (AI)	**Maximum Rebatable Contributions (MRC)**	**Maximum Rebate (18% of the lesser of)**
$0 - $10,800	$3,000	MRC or actual contributions
$10,801 to $13,799	$3,000 – (AI - $10,800)	MRC or actual contributions
$13,800	$0	$0

For example, if the spouse's assessable income is $5,000, the maximum amount of contributions which are rebatable is $3,000. If actual contributions were $2,700, then the rebate would be 18% x $2,700 = $486.

The current low-income spouse rebate figures, and other key superannuation rates, can be confirmed at:

http://
www.ato.gov.au/super/content.asp?doc=/content/60489.htm&mnu=26961&mfp=001/0
06

11.5 **Contributions for children**

Since 1 July 2002, parents, grandparents, relations and friends can make contributions of up to $3,000 in each 3 year period for a member who is a child. These contributions are not taxable in the hands of the trustee and will therefore not be deductible.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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 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.

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. For instance, a 40 year old Australian male would have a life expectancy of approximately an additional 35 years.

Normal Retirement Age has the meaning set out in Part A of Schedule 2 to this PDS.

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 r6.21(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 on or after you attained that age; or
- when you reach your Normal Retirement Age and;
  - an arrangement under which you were gainfully employed comes to an end; or
  - superannuation law provides that you have retired despite still being gainfully employed.

Service Pension Age has the meaning set out in Part B of Schedule 2 to this PDS.

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.

Product Disclosure Statement – Schedule 2

Part A
Normal retirement age

- A man reaches normal retirement age when he turns 65
- A woman born before 1 July 1935 reaches normal retirement age when she turns 60
- A woman born from 1 July 1935 to 31 December 1936 reached normal retirement age at 60 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1937 to 30 June 1938 reaches normal retirement age at 61 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1938 to 31 December 1939 reaches normal retirement age at 61 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1940 to 30 June 1941 reaches normal retirement age at 62 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1941 to 31 December 1942 reaches normal retirement age at 62 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1943 to 30 June 1944 reaches normal retirement age at 63 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1944 to 31 December 1945 reaches normal retirement age at 63 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1946 to 30 June 1947 reaches normal retirement age at 64 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1948 reaches normal retirement age at 64 years and 6 months
- A woman born on or after 1 January 1949 reaches normal retirement age when she turns 65.

Part B
Service pension age

- A man reaches service pension age when he turns 60 years
- A woman born before 1 July 1940 reaches service pension age when she turns 55
- A woman born between 1 July 1940 to 31 December 1941 reaches service pension age when she turns 55 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1943 reaches service pension age when she turns 56 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1943 to 31 December 1944 reaches service pension age when she turns 56 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1945 to 30 June 1946 reaches service pension age when she turns 57 years

- A woman born between 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1947 reaches service pension age when she turns 57 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1948 to 30 June 1949 reaches service pension age when she turns 58 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1949 to 31 December 1950 reaches service pension age when she turns 58 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1951 to 30 June 1952 reaches service pension age when she turns 59 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953 reaches service pension age when she turns 59 years and 6 months
- A woman born on or after 1 January 1954, reaches service pension age when she turns 60 years.

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.
  - 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	Sheryl Lorraine Townson
Applicant address	9 Matisse Street, Carseldine QLD 4034
Applicant occupation	Computer Systems Officer
Date of birth	20 December 1968
Applicant place of birth	Cairns

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. I direct the trustees that the person named in the following table 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

Date: 22/5/2009 Signed by the applicant: S. Townson

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

Witness: M Ireland Name: Mary Ireland

Part 3 Provision of member's tax file number to regulated superannuation fund

To the trustees of the The Townson Family Super Fund.

I have been informed of the reasons why my TFN is sought by the fund.

My TFN is 155725117.

Date: 22/5/2009

Signed: S Townson

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

Important information about providing your tax file number (TFN) to the fund

Under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993, the fund is required to request your TFN. Your TFN is confidential: you don't have to provide it.

What your TFN may be used for

If you provide your TFN, **it will be used for legal purposes only. The purposes for which your TFN may be used may change in the future. At present, they include:**

- searching for other benefits that may exist for you in the fund;
- calculating reduced tax rates on eligible termination payments (ETPS) when benefits are paid;
- reporting payments to ATO for reasonable benefit limits (RBL) purposes;
- reporting contributions to ATO for contributions tax (surcharge) purposes which may not otherwise be subject to the surcharge;
- passing to other regulated superannuation fund, ADFs and RSAs if your benefits are rolled over. You may revoke this authority later in writing;
- passing on with other details if you become lost and your benefits are paid to the ATO as unclaimed money.

What might happen if you don't provide your TFN

If you do not provide your TFN, the following may happen:

- other benefits existing for you in the fund may be more difficult to locate and amalgamate;
- higher tax rates may apply to ETPs paid to you. (This may be recovered with lodgement of your next income tax return);
- your benefits may be subject to an extra 15% contribution tax (surcharge). This may be reclaimed on application to the ATO;
- your TFN will not be passed to other regulated superannuation funds, ADFs and RSAs if your benefits are rolled over;

your benefits may be more difficult to locate if benefits are paid to the ATO as unclaimed money.

Product Disclosure Statement

The Townson Family Super Fund

22 May 2009

Sheryl Townson
9 Matisse Street
Carseldine QLD 4034

Peter & Sheryl Townson
9 Matisse Street
Carseldine QLD 4034

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

15 Details of potential lump sum benefits

15.1 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 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.

15.2 Total and permanent disability

If you become totally and permanently disabled, you may become entitled to a lump sum benefit from your Accumulation Account.

15.3 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)).

15.4 **On death**

On your death, the trustee may chose to or may be required to pay a lump sum benefit from your Accumulation 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 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.

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:

- the above form of ***death benefit agreement*** (which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see clauses 109 and 110);
- ***binding death benefit notices*** (which binds 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 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.

15.5 **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.

16 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 a 'simple pension'.

The rules for a 'simple 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.

- **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. RBLs do not apply from 1 July 2007.

- **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 a simple 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 by $1.50 per fortnight for every $1,000 of the member's assets.

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'.

16.1 **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 a transition to retirement simple 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.

17 Taxation of benefits

17.1 **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.

17.2 **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 undeducted contributions). The taxed component is tax free up to a low rate threshold (initially $140,000). After that threshold, it is taxed at 15% — except where the recipient is aged less than 55, in which case this component is taxed at 20%.

- **Pension benefits** are taxed in a similar manner to pensions 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.

17.3 **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 at 15%.
- **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

18 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 funds 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
- a simple pension from a third party (such as a life assurance company), then the

situation is the same as for a simple pension from the trustee and you effectively bear the risk associated with the variations in the value of the assets which fund the pension.

19 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

20 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 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 (that is, the Government will match your payments to set units).

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.

Caps on concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the cap for the 2008-2009 financial year and the cap is then indexed from year to year. You may make, or have made on your behalf, up to $50,000 in concessional contributions (they used to be referred to as 'deductible contributions') in a year across all of your superannuation accounts. Concessional contributions are taxed at 15%. Members aged 50 years or over in the 5 years from 1 July 2007 (and who are eligible to contribute to super) may make, or have made on their behalf, up to $100,000 per annum in concessional contributions. Generally, concessional contributions can only be made by employers or persons who are self-employed.

Caps on non-concessional contributions: This paragraph sets out the cap for the 2008-2009 financial year and the cap is then indexed from year to year. You are entitled to make up to $150,000 in non-concessional contributions (they used to be referred to as 'non-deductible contributions' and are contributions that are made from money on which you have already paid applicable income tax) in a year across all of your superannuation accounts.

In addition, if you are under 65 and eligible to contribute to super, then you may bring forward two years of contributions and contribute $450,000 of non-concessional contributions in one year, and not make any contributions for the following two years.

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.

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

21 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 Account to your Accumulation Account or vice versa.

22 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

23 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.

24 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.

25 Taxation

25.1 Income of the fund

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

- Special Component: which includes the fund's special income (income such as private company distributions, non arms-length income, trust distributions), reduced by tax deductions relating to that special income.
- Standard Component: which is the total of all fund income, less the Special Component.

The Standard Component is taxed at the concessional rate of 15% in the hands of the trustee. The Special Component is taxed at the rate of 45%.

25.2 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 11.1 above.

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

25.3 **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.

25.4 **Low Income Spouse Rebate**

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 rebate.

Spouse's Assessable Income (AI)	**Maximum Rebatable Contributions (MRC)**	**Maximum Rebate (18% of the lesser of)**
$0 - $10,800	$3,000	MRC or actual contributions
$10,801 to $13,799	$3,000 – (AI - $10,800)	MRC or actual contributions
$13,800	$0	$0

For example, if the spouse's assessable income is $5,000, the maximum amount of contributions which are rebatable is $3,000. If actual contributions were $2,700, then the rebate would be 18% x $2,700 = $486.

The current low-income spouse rebate figures, and other key superannuation rates, can be confirmed at:

http:// www.ato.gov.au/super/content.asp?doc=/content/60489.htm&mnu=26961&mfp=001/006

25.5 **Contributions for children**

Since 1 July 2002, parents, grandparents, relations and friends can make contributions of up to $3,000 in each 3 year period for a member who is a child. These contributions are not taxable in the hands of the trustee and will therefore not be deductible.

26 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.

27 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.

28 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 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.

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. For instance, a 40 year old Australian male would have a life expectancy of approximately an additional 35 years.

Normal Retirement Age has the meaning set out in Part A of Schedule 2 to this PDS.

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 r6.21(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 on or after you attained that age; or
- when you reach your Normal Retirement Age and;
  - an arrangement under which you were gainfully employed comes to an end; or
  - superannuation law provides that you have retired despite still being gainfully employed.

Service Pension Age has the meaning set out in Part B of Schedule 2 to this PDS.

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.

Product Disclosure Statement – Schedule 2

Part A
Normal retirement age

- A man reaches normal retirement age when he turns 65
- A woman born before 1 July 1935 reaches normal retirement age when she turns 60
- A woman born from 1 July 1935 to 31 December 1936 reached normal retirement age at 60 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1937 to 30 June 1938 reaches normal retirement age at 61 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1938 to 31 December 1939 reaches normal retirement age at 61 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1940 to 30 June 1941 reaches normal retirement age at 62 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1941 to 31 December 1942 reaches normal retirement age at 62 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1943 to 30 June 1944 reaches normal retirement age at 63 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1944 to 31 December 1945 reaches normal retirement age at 63 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1946 to 30 June 1947 reaches normal retirement age at 64 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1948 reaches normal retirement age at 64 years and 6 months
- A woman born on or after 1 January 1949 reaches normal retirement age when she turns 65.

Part B
Service pension age

- A man reaches service pension age when he turns 60 years
- A woman born before 1 July 1940 reaches service pension age when she turns 55
- A woman born between 1 July 1940 to 31 December 1941 reaches service pension age when she turns 55 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1943 reaches service pension age when she turns 56 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1943 to 31 December 1944 reaches service pension age when she turns 56 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1945 to 30 June 1946 reaches service pension age when she turns 57 years

- A woman born between 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1947 reaches service pension age when she turns 57 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1948 to 30 June 1949 reaches service pension age when she turns 58 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1949 to 31 December 1950 reaches service pension age when she turns 58 years and 6 months
- A woman born between 1 January 1951 to 30 June 1952 reaches service pension age when she turns 59 years
- A woman born between 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953 reaches service pension age when she turns 59 years and 6 months
- A woman born on or after 1 January 1954, reaches service pension age when she turns 60 years.

The Townson Family Super Fund

Minutes of the Initial Meeting of the Trustees of the The Townson Family Super Fund

Venue	9 Matisse Street, Carseldine QLD 4034
Date	22 May 2009
Present	Peter Townson Sheryl Lorraine Townson
Chair	Peter Townson

Establishment of the The Townson Family Super Fund

1 **Agreed** that it is the desire of the persons present to establish and maintain a fund of which the sole or primary purpose is to provide old age pensions to members of the fund on their retirement.

2 **Noted** that the persons present have agreed to act as first trustees of the fund in accordance with the proposed trust deed establishing the fund.

3 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- the fund that is to be known and identified by the name the The Townson Family Super Fund be established as a superannuation fund;
- the trust deed be executed by the trustees;
- the fund be established as from the day the deed is executed;
- the fund be a regulated superannuation fund under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act* 1993;
- an 'Application to Register for The New Tax System Superannuation Entities' in respect of an Australian Business Number and an election to be a regulated superannuation fund be lodged with the Australian Taxation Office.

Membership

4 **Noted** that an application for membership had been received from:

Peter Townson

Sheryl Lorraine Townson

5 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- the membership applications be approved;
- the members be advised;
- that information be given to the members that the trustees reasonably believe the members would reasonably need for the purpose of understanding the main features of the fund; the management and financial condition of the fund; and the investment performance of the fund.

Appointment of fund accountant

6 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- Jana Professional Services be appointed fund accountant and be the contact address for the fund.

Fund bank account

7 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- a bank account named the The Townson Family Super Fund be established; and that the account and all dealings with the bank be operated by one or more of the trustees who will be the signatories to the account.

Documents

8 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- any of the trustees may sign receipts, acceptances, applications, contracts and other documents on the fund's behalf.

Contributions

9 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- contributions be received in respect of the members.

Fund auditor

10 **Resolved unanimously** that:

- Richard Dixon be appointed auditor of the fund.

There being no further matters to discuss, the meeting was closed.

Signed as a true record of the meeting

Chairperson: ______________________ Date: 22/5/2009

Peter Townson

The Townson Family Super Fund

Minutes of the Meeting of the Trustees

Venue	9 Matisse Street, Carseldine QLD 4034
Date	22 May 2009
Present	Peter Townson Sheryl Lorraine Townson
Chair	Peter Townson

Investment objectives

1 **Resolved** that the fund have the following investment objectives:

- an investment return in excess of inflation, that is, in excess of the Consumer Price Index (All Groups Weighted Average);
- to hold assets in a form to enable the Fund to discharge existing and future liabilities in a manner which satisfies the members.

Investment objectives strategy

2 **Resolved** that the fund will have the ability to invest in the following areas:

- direct equities and stocks, including participation in dividend reinvestment programs and rights issues or any other similar investments offered in this area;
- property trusts and associated investments;
- managed investments and associated products;
- direct property investments; and
- any other investment that is legal under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia and its States and Territories.

3 **Resolved** that in determining this strategy, the trustees will consider, in respect of each of the fund's investments, the aspects of the investment being in accordance with the fund's investment objectives and relevant legislation.

4 Further, the trustees will consider in respect of each investment, the risk to the fund and its members of acquiring it, the diversification of the investment vis a vis all of the other investments owned by the fund, the liquidity requirements of the fund in meeting its liabilities and the effect that this investment will have on those requirements and all matters relating to the prudential nature of the investment after having assessed the entire financial position of the members.

5 The trustee will ensure that all the fund's investments are monitored and continue to comply with this strategy and the relevant legislation. The trustee reserve the right to alter this strategy at any time.

Signed as a true record of the meeting

Chairperson: ______________________ Date: 22/5/2009

Peter Townson

The Townson Family Super Fund

Instructions for use of Certificate of Compliance

Used when the member "rolls over" (transfers) benefits from another fund to the The Townson Family Super Fund.

What is the certificate for?

If a member transfers money from another super fund into the member's SMSF, then the other fund may require one of these certificates.

What is certified?

By signing the Certificate the trustee(s) of the Fund certifies that:

1 It is a regulated superannuation fund under the SIS Act;

2 It is a complying superannuation fund under the SIS Act;

3 It is not subject to a direction under Section 63 of the SIS Act; and

4 Its trust deed permits the receipt of rolled over or transferred benefits.

What should the trustee do before signing?

IMPORTANT: Before the fund's trustee(s) sign the certificate they must make sure that:

- items 1-4 above are true; and
- the Fund must both have chosen to be regulated by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and have told the ATO of that choice — which the Fund does on the form used to apply for an ABN (Australian Business Number).

The Townson Family Super Fund (Fund)

To whom it may concern

Certificate of Compliance —

Used when the member "rolls over" (transfers) benefits from another fund to the The Townson Family Super Fund.

The Trustee(s) of the Fund certify/ies that the Fund:

1 Is a regulated superannuation fund under the *Superannuation Industry Supervision Act 1993* (**SIS Act**).

2 Is a complying superannuation fund within the meaning of section 42A of the SIS Act.

3 Is not subject to a direction under Section 63 of the SIS Act and is therefore able to accept employer contributions.

4 Is empowered by the Fund's trust deed to receive rolled over or transferred benefits.

5 Has received consent to the rollover from the relevant member, as set out below, in accordance with r6.28(i)(b) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations* 1994.

Signed for and on behalf of the Trustee(s):

Signature of Trustee: Peter Townson

Name:

Date: 22/5/2009

Member's Consent to the "rollover"

I, Peter Townson (member name), by signing this form, consent to the rollover of my benefits into the **The Townson Family Super Fund**.

Signature of Member:

Date: 22/5/2009

The Townson Family Super Fund (Fund)

To whom it may concern

Certificate of Compliance —

Used when the member "rolls over" (transfers) benefits from another fund to the The Townson Family Super Fund.

The Trustee(s) of the Fund certify/ies that the Fund:

1 Is a regulated superannuation fund under the *Superannuation Industry Supervision Act 1993* (**SIS Act**).

2 Is a complying superannuation fund within the meaning of section 42A of the SIS Act.

3 Is not subject to a direction under Section 63 of the SIS Act and is therefore able to accept employer contributions.

4 Is empowered by the Fund's trust deed to receive rolled over or transferred benefits.

5 Has received consent to the rollover from the relevant member, as set out below, in accordance with r6.28(i)(b) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations* 1994.

Signed for and on behalf of the Trustee(s):

Signature of Trustee: ____________________

Name: Peter Townson.

Date: 22/5/2009

Member's Consent to the "rollover"

I, Peter Townson. (member name), by signing this form, consent to the rollover of my benefits into the **The Townson Family Super Fund**.

Signature of Member: ____________________

Date: 22/5/2009