

**Deed of Variation of Superannuation Trust Deed for the
Michael L Hughes SMSF**

18 June 2019

Trustee company:

Michael L Hughes Pty Ltd, ACN 609 698 795

Member:

Michael Lloyd Hughes

Mary Pike Accounting & Taxation
9 bridge street
wilson WA 6107
Tel: 0894582272
Fax: 0894586386
mary.pike@bigpond.com

Maddocks Lawyers
Tel: 1300 307 343
(c/- Cleardocs)
info@maddocks.com.au
www.maddocks.com.au

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6 Furthermore, the parties do not consider that this deed will allow any further amendments to the terms governing the fund that will have the effect of:

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

Compliance with superannuation law

7 The parties are satisfied that the requirements of the superannuation law have been complied with. They will, if required to do so by superannuation law, notify the fund's members of the variation to the fund's current deed effected by this deed.

Continued operation

8 The original deed remains effective and unaltered, except as varied by this deed. The trustee confirms that as from the effective date, it will stand possessed of the assets of the fund and the income of the fund upon the trusts and with and subject to the powers and provisions contained in the fund's current deed as varied by this deed.

9 This deed does not vary or otherwise affect the terms of any nomination, notice or agreement relating to a member's death benefits, nor the terms of any member's pension or pension payment agreement.

Definitions and interpretation

10 Unless the context otherwise requires the words defined in the fund's current deed have the same meaning whenever they appear in this deed.

11 In this deed, unless expressed or implied to the contrary:

Deed means this deed of variation.

Effective date means the date of execution of this deed.

Fund means the trust fund known as Michael L Hughes SMSF.

Fund's current deed means the document entitled 'Michael L Hughes SMSF' made on 07/12/2015 between Michael L Hughes Pty Ltd which currently governs the fund, and where the fund has previously been amended: in succession to the deed which established the fund, and all subsequent variations, with the exception of clauses expressly or impliedly preserved, which continue to form part of the fund's governing rules.

Governing rules has the same meaning given to it in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.

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

Schedule A

The new terms for the Trust Deed for the
Michael L Hughes SMSF
as updated by a Deed of Variation dated 18 June 2019

Superannuation Trust Deed for a Self- Managed Fund

for

Michael L Hughes SMSF

Mary Pike Accounting & Taxation
9 bridge street
wilson WA 6107
Tel: 0894582272
Fax: 0894586386
mary.pike@bigpond.com

Maddocks Lawyers
Tel: 1300 307 343
(c/- Cleardocs)
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www.maddocks.com.au

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Overview

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

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

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

A The fund

The fund

- 1 The Michael L Hughes SMSF is a self-managed superannuation fund under the SIS Act. It is an indefinitely continuing superannuation fund.

Purpose of the fund

- 2 The sole or primary purpose of the fund is to provide old age pensions and other benefits to members on their retirement.

Trustee of the fund

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

Method of decision by trustee under this deed

- 4 The trustee may only make decisions under this deed in the manner set out in the trustee's constitution.

Deed subject to superannuation law

- 5 This deed is to be interpreted so as to comply with superannuation law. In particular, it is to be construed so that the fund it establishes qualifies as a self managed superannuation fund under superannuation law and so that it qualifies for, and payments from it qualify for, all available concessional tax treatment under the Tax Act. To the extent that anything in this deed is inconsistent with superannuation law, or precludes any available concessional tax treatment under the Tax Act – including in respect of a payment made under this deed – it is to be severed from the deed. Any obligation or requirement either imposed by superannuation law in respect of the fund established or evidenced by this deed, or required to be included to ensure all available concessional tax treatment under the Tax Act – including in respect of any payment made from the fund – that is not expressed in this deed is nonetheless to be regarded as incorporated in it by reference.

Trustee must comply with law

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

law, or that alternative arrangements satisfactory under superannuation law have been or are to be made.

Effect of becoming member

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

Date of commencement of membership of additional member

- 14 An additional member's membership commences on the date the trustee specifies, when accepting the person as a member. If the trustee does not specify a date, then the additional member's membership commences on the date the trustee received his or her application or the date referred to in clause 9 (if applicable). The trustee may impose, and subsequently vary, conditions on the membership of a person.

Date of additional member's commencement as trustee

- 15 An additional member becomes director of the trustee of the fund on the date his or her membership commences provided that the trustee has done everything necessary to appoint the additional member as a director of the trustee. The exception is where alternative arrangements, satisfactory under superannuation law, have been made relating to an appointment in respect of the member.

Back-dating of membership

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

Trustee must notify new member

- 17 As soon as practicable after a person becomes a member of the fund (and not later than 3 months after the person becomes a member), the trustee must ensure that the member is given a product disclosure statement in the form acceptable to the trustee which the superannuation law requires to be given to new members of the fund. However the trustee may instead choose to rely on a relevant exemption, available under superannuation law, to the requirement to provide a product disclosure statement.

Trustee must disclose and report

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

Trustee must notify exiting member

- 19 As soon as practicable after a person ceases to be a member of the fund, the trustee must ensure that that person (or his or her legal personal representative) is given a written

Ceasing to be a member

25 A person ceases to be a member of the fund as soon as the first of the following happens:

- the person dies.
- the person ceases to be a director of the trustee of the fund.
- when payment of all the member's benefits is made to the member or to an approved benefit arrangement for the member.
- when benefits payable to or for the member cease to be payable.
- as determined in accordance with any condition imposed as the person's membership under clause 14.

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

Exception to ceasing to be a member

26 A person (**first person**) does not cease to be a member of the fund when the first person ceases to be a director of the trustee of the fund if:

- another person (**second person**) has been appointed to act as a director of the trustee of the fund in the place of the first person; and
- that second person is the first person's legal personal representative, while he or she holds an enduring power of attorney in respect of the first person or while the first person is under a legal disability.

Minor as a member

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

- the minor's parent or guardian must make the application for the minor to become a member in a form acceptable to the trustee;
- decisions in relation to the minor's membership must be made by the minor's parent or guardian until:
 - the minor turns 18; or
 - after the minor turns 16, the time at which the parent or guardian notifies the fund that the minor will be making decisions in relation to the minor's membership;
- when the minor turns 16, any parent or guardian acting as a director of a corporate trustee in place of the member, may continue acting in that role; and
- when the minor turns 18, the parent or guardian acting as a director of the trustee of the fund must do everything necessary to procure that the minor be appointed as a director of the trustee of the fund in place of them acting in that role.

- 30.9 An amount credited to the pension account of a beneficiary;
- 30.10 A levy;
- 30.11 Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to debit or is required to debit in accordance with superannuation law.

Contributions-split requests

- 31 A member may ask the trustee (in a way that satisfies the requirements of superannuation law) that contributions made to the fund in respect of that member in the previous financial year be:
- 31.1 allotted to the accumulation account of that member's spouse; or
- 31.2 rolled-over or transferred to the trustee of an approved benefit arrangement of which that member's spouse has joined or is eligible to join.
- 32 The trustee must allot, roll-over or transfer the relevant contributions pursuant to a request received under clause 31 provided:
- The request satisfies the requirements of superannuation law.
 - The trustee is satisfied that the allotment, roll-over or transfer complies with superannuation law; and
 - The amount of the contributions that the trustee allots, rolls-over or transfers does not exceed the amount in the member's accumulation account, taking into account any amount that the trustee otherwise determines to debit from the member's accumulation account.

Credits to the income account

- 33 The trustee may, as the trustee thinks appropriate, credit each of the following to the income account of the fund:
- 33.1 Income and profits of the fund.
- 33.2 Adjustment credits made in accordance with clause 36.
- 33.3 The proceeds of an insurance policy which the trustee decides not to credit to a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
- 33.4 A surplus resulting from a valuation under clause 41.
- 33.5 Financial assistance received by the fund under part 23 of the SIS Act which the trustee decides not to credit to a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.
- 33.6 Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit or is required to credit in accordance with superannuation law.

Debits to the income account

- 34 The trustee may, as the trustee thinks appropriate, debit each of the following to the income account of the fund:
- 34.1 The expenses of the fund, except those the trustee debits from a member's or beneficiary's accumulation or pension account.

Credits to equalisation account

- 38 The trustee may credit the equalisation account, as the trustee thinks appropriate, with any of the following:
- The portion the trustee thinks fit of an amount paid into the fund as a transfer or roll over payment.
 - An amount transferred from a pension account under clause 84.
 - Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit or is required to credit in accordance with superannuation law.

Debits to equalisation account

- 39 The trustee may debit the equalisation account, as the trustee thinks appropriate, with any amount the trustee thinks appropriate to debit or is required to debit in accordance with superannuation law.

Trustee may establish or maintain other accounts or reserves

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

Valuation of fund

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

Interim fund earning rate

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

D Contributions

Member to keep trustee informed

- 43 A member must tell the trustee as soon as practicable if they are aged 65 or older and cease gainful employment.

Member contributions

- 44 With the trustee's consent, a member may make any contributions (or procure that any contributions are made) to the fund that the member decides to, which includes downsizer

- an employer contribution or shortfall component which the regulator lawfully directs the trustee not to accept.

Breach of clause headed 'Contributions etc not accepted'

51 If the trustee becomes aware that a contribution or shortfall component of the nature referred to in clause 50 has been accepted, then the trustee will use all reasonable endeavours to refund the amount to the extent required by, within any time specified by, and only as permitted by, superannuation law. However, the trustee may deduct each of the following from that amount:

- any amount which an insurer may have charged in respect of any extra cover provided on the basis of the contribution or shortfall charge;
- reasonable administration charges; and
- any other amount the trustee considers appropriate, acting reasonably.

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

Other contributions not accepted

52 The trustee may refuse to accept:

- a contribution that the trustee has determined not to accept because the trustee has not been informed of the relevant member's tax file number; and/or
- excess contributions.

Permissible actions if excess contributions accepted

53 If contributions of the nature referred to in clause 50 and clause 52 are made to the fund by or in respect of a member, then the trustee may in appropriate circumstances:

- release funds to the member or the Commissioner of Taxation if the trustee has received a release authority; and
- release funds in any other circumstances, and to such persons, as is permitted under superannuation law.

Allocation of contributions

54 If the trustee receives a contribution in a month, the trustee must allocate the contribution to the relevant member of the fund:

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

- 57.12 By way of a limited recourse borrowing arrangement in accordance with clause 133.
- 57.13 Any other investment allowed by superannuation law that the trustee thinks appropriate.

Forbidden investments

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

Strategy

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

Power to deal with investments

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

Investment choice by members

- 61 The trustee may decide to allow one or more members or beneficiaries to choose between investment strategies. If the trustee does this, the trustee must establish a range of possible investment strategies, and may designate particular assets for those strategies. The trustee must provide the members or beneficiaries with information concerning the strategies and the relevant investment objectives to enable the member or beneficiary to choose between them on an informed basis. The trustee must also provide them with information concerning their rights under this deed.

Member or beneficiary may choose strategy

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

Member or beneficiary may not choose particular investments within strategy

- 63 A member or beneficiary who has directed the trustee to invest any part of the fund that is held for that person in accordance with those strategies may not direct the trustee to invest in any particular investment. However, the member or beneficiary may request the trustee

- 68.5 The member reaches age 65.
- 68.6 The member dies.
- 68.7 The member has obtained a release authority in respect of a first home super saver determination.
- 68.8 Any other circumstance allowed by superannuation law.

Payment of non-preserved amount

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

Vesting and compulsory payment

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

Possible addition to entitlement when member ceases to be member

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

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

- 72 Where the trustee is to make a payment because a member has died (a **death benefit**), the trustee may pass on to the recipient of that payment any benefit that would accrue to the fund if a deduction were allowed under former section 295-485 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The trustee may only do so where the member died prior to 1 July 2017. In any case, the trustee may not do so in respect of any benefits paid on or after 1 July 2019.

Trustee may retain benefit in fund

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

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

Funding pension through annuity

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

Trustee may allocate benefit between 2 or more spouses

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

Trustee must establish pension account

82 If the trustee decides to pay a pension to a person in accordance with this deed or is required to by superannuation law, then the trustee must establish a pension account in the name of that person.

Credits to pension account

83 The trustee may credit, as the trustee thinks appropriate, each of the following amounts to the person's pension account, subject to superannuation law:

- 83.1 The amount necessary to fund the pension.
- 83.2 The amount paid into the fund in respect of the pensioner as a transfer or roll over payment.
- 83.3 Earnings of the fund.
- 83.4 A shortfall component paid in respect of the pensioner.
- 83.5 Contributions lawfully paid in respect of the relevant member.
- 83.6 Adjustment credits made in accordance with clause 36.
- 83.7 Credits from the equalisation account or any other account or reserve of the fund;
- 83.8 The proceeds of an annuity or insurance policy in respect of a pensioner.
- 83.9 Any other amount the trustee thinks it appropriate to credit or is required to credit in accordance with superannuation law.

Debits to pension account

84 The trustee may debit, as the trustee thinks appropriate, each of the following amounts to the person's pension account, subject to superannuation law:

- 84.1 Expenses of the fund.
- 84.2 Any negative earnings of the fund determined in accordance with clauses 36, 65 or 85.
- 84.3 The proportion of the loss on the disposal of investments of the fund.
- 84.4 Amounts transferred from the fund in respect of the pensioner as a transfer of a roll over payment.
- 84.5 Payments made to or in respect of the pensioner or a reversionary beneficiary under this deed.

89.1 a member has or is likely to exceed that member's transfer balance cap, or the trustee or member has received a transfer determination in respect of a member;
or

89.2 the member is to be paid a new pension either from the fund (including from an amount transferred into or rolled-over into the fund on the death of another person) or from another fund,

then the trustee and member will work together to decide whether any, and if so which, of the member's pensions will be commuted in whole or in part, taking into account the member's transfer balance cap.

Qualification of pensions as asset test exempt income streams

90 The trustee may decide that a pension should qualify as an asset test exempt income stream (as that term is defined by the *Social Security Act 1991*). If the trustee so decides:

90.1 the superannuation law prevails over the terms of this deed to the extent of any inconsistency;

90.2 this deed is deemed to contain any provision that is required by superannuation law; and

90.3 this deed is deemed not to contain any provision that is required to be excluded by superannuation law.

H Death, disability and retirement benefits

Death benefit payments

91 The trustee may pay the death benefit on the death of a current member of the fund. The trustee can do that under:

91.1 a death benefit agreement, clause 93;

91.2 a binding death benefit notice, clause 95; or

91.3 a non-binding death benefit notice, clause 96.

92 In the ways set out in this Part H, the trustee must pay the full amount standing to the credit of the accumulation account, and any pension account residue referred to in clause 87, either as a lump sum, or as one or more pensions or annuities, or both.

Death benefit agreement payment arrangements

93 On the death of a member or beneficiary who has a death benefit agreement:

93.1 the death benefit agreement prevails over clause 95 and over any binding death benefit notice or non-binding nomination form;

93.2 the trustee must pay, or apply, the relevant benefit in accordance with the rules set out in the death benefit agreement; and

93.3 Part I of this deed applies to the payment of the relevant benefit.

94 A death benefit agreement need be executed only by the trustee and the relevant member or beneficiary. On execution, the terms of any death benefit agreement form part of this

Specific powers

- 130 To exclude any possible doubt, the trustee has the power to do any of the following to the extent allowed by superannuation law:
- 130.1 To underwrite or sub-underwrite risks, contingencies or liabilities under a superannuation arrangement conducted by an employer under an agreement for the transfer of employees to the fund.
 - 130.2 To purchase, acquire, sell, transfer, dispose of, deal in or enter any contract in respect of, any investment comprising synthetic instruments or blockchain technology, including any form of cryptocurrencies.
 - 130.3 To enter into any derivatives contract, or purchase, sell or deal in any derivatives product, and otherwise to do and perform all things so as to operate, use or deal with facilities of any stock or futures exchange, either directly or through any broker or agent in any market anywhere in the world.
 - 130.4 To purchase, acquire, sell, transfer, dispose of or deal in any shares, stocks, debentures, notes, bonds, mortgages, options, swaps, forwards, futures, warrants or other form of interest in or securities of a government authority or company, body corporate, scheme or trust and any other contractual or other rights or obligations over or in respect of those securities.
 - 130.5 To indemnify a person.
 - 130.6 To provide any guarantee or indemnity for payment of money or for the performance of any person's contractual obligations.
 - 130.7 To purchase, acquire, sell transfer, hire, lease, dispose of, manage divide, encumber or otherwise deal with any real or personal property.
 - 130.8 To sell, transfer, hire, lease, dispose of, manage, divide or otherwise deal with any assets of the fund.
 - 130.9 To purchase, acquire vary, sell, transfer or dispose of any deferred property or rights, or any life, life endowment, term or other policy, and to make any relevant payment or pay any premium from the assets of the fund.
 - 130.10 To exercise all rights and perform all duties associated with the trustee holding shares, stock, or debentures in any company an interest of any kind in a company, body corporate, scheme, trust or government authority.
 - 130.11 To establish, purchase, acquire, promote or conduct any company, business, profit-making undertaking or scheme (including any partnership or joint venture), either in the trustee's own capacity or in its capacity as trustee (or both), and either solely or with any person and to sell, transfer, dispose of or wind up any such company, business, undertaking or scheme.
 - 130.12 To appropriate, wholly or partly, any asset of the fund in satisfaction of any interest a person may have in the assets of the fund or any benefit which the trustee determines to pay to or apply for the benefit of, a beneficiary.
 - 130.13 To value, or engage a person to value, in whole or in part, the assets or any asset of the fund.
 - 130.14 To give receipts for money received.
 - 130.15 To grant options in respect of any of the assets of the fund.

133.3 under an arrangement (a "limited recourse borrowing arrangement") which the trustee enters, or has entered into, in which the money borrowed is, or has been, used to acquire an asset that superannuation law allows the trustee to acquire — as long the borrowing complies with Part 7 of the SIS Act.

134 Clause 133 does not limit the circumstances in which the trustee may borrow or maintain a borrowing of money.

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

Trustee's power to effect insurance

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

Trustee bound to exercise power in limited cases

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

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

Inconsistent conditions in policy

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

Powers not affected by conflict of interests

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

Disclosure of conflict of interest

139 The trustee and any director of the trustee must disclose conflict of interests of the type described in clause 138 in accordance with superannuation law.

account. The person will have rights in respect of that amount that are equivalent to the rights he or she had under the approved benefit arrangement. The trustee may decide that the person is to be treated as having been a member of the fund from the time he or she became a member of the approved benefit arrangement.

M Administration of fund

Dealing with money received

146 The trustee must ensure that any money received by the fund is dealt with as soon as practicable in one of the following ways:

- Deposited to the credit of the fund in an account kept with a bank, friendly society, building society, or other similar body chosen by the trustee.
- Paid to the credit of an insurer for the payment of premiums in relation to a policy of insurance effected by the trustee for the purposes of the fund.
- Paid into the trust account of a lawyer, accountant or investment manager appointed in accordance with this deed.

Effect of receipts

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

Trustee may not charge fees

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

Trustee entitled to be reimbursed for expenses

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

Trustee to keep records and accounts

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

Trustee to collect money owing to the fund

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

Availability of deed and documents

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

Appointment of auditor

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

Appointment of actuary

160 The trustee may appoint as actuary of the fund:

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

Appointment of administration manager

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

Appointment of investment manager

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

Appointment of custodian

163 The trustee may appoint one or more suitably qualified persons to act as custodian of the fund or a specified part of the fund, including (without limitation) as part of a limited recourse borrowing arrangement referred to in clause 133.3.

Trustee may remove person from office

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

Trustee not bound by advice

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

Liability of the trustee is limited

166 To the extent allowed by superannuation law, neither the trustee nor any of its directors, officers or employees is liable for anything done or not done in connection with acting as trustee, unless at least one of the following applies:

Appointment and resignation of trustee

172 The trustee will determine who acts as trustee in accordance with this deed and superannuation law for the fund to continue as a self managed superannuation fund and will take the necessary steps to appoint or remove the persons or body to or from the office of trustee. The trustee may accept the trustee's resignation in writing for this purpose.

- The appointment or removal of a trustee must be in writing by executing a deed to that effect and must immediately be advised to any other trustee.
- Where the trustee is unable or unwilling to determine who will act as trustee then the majority of members of the fund will determine who will act as trustee. If there are no members in the fund, the former members of the fund (or their legal personal representatives) will determine who acts as trustee of the fund.
- To the extent permitted by law, these provisions apply to the exclusion of any statutory provisions relating to the appointment of new trustees, including statutory provisions which may otherwise require registration of the relevant deed or instrument.

N Miscellaneous

Trustee may elect to wind up fund

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

173.1 The trustee decides to wind up the fund.

173.2 There are no longer any members of the fund.

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

Notice of winding up

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

Payment etc on winding up

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

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

Notice of variation

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

Dispute resolution

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

Interpretation

183 A reference in this deed to:

- a statute includes regulations under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;
- a person includes a firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or other corporate body;
- a person includes the legal personal representatives, successors and assigns of that person;
- any body which no longer exists or has been reconstituted, renamed, replaced or whose powers and functions have been removed or transferred to another body or agency, whether expressly or impliedly, is a reference to the body which most closely serves the purpose or objects of the first-mentioned body;
- a clause, schedule or appendix is reference to a clause, schedule or appendix in or to this deed;
- this or any other document includes the document as varied or replaced regardless of any change in the identity of the parties;
- writing includes all modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible, permanent and visible form;
- '\$' or 'dollars' is a reference to Australian dollars;
- the word 'includes' in any form is not a word of limitation;
- the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and
- a gender includes the other gender.

Proper law

184 This deed is governed by the law of Western Australia. The parties consent to the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of that place.

Definitions

185 In this deed the terms below have the following meanings:

Annuity means what it means under superannuation law.

Death Benefit Agreement means all, or that part of, an agreement (executed as a deed and in a form acceptable to the trustee) describing the trustee's obligations concerning the payment of benefits on a member's death which:

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

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

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

Doctor means a registered medical practitioner.

Downsizer contributions has the meaning given by section 292-102 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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

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

Employer means what it means under superannuation law and includes any participating-employer of a member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Release Authority means a written authority or direction given to the trustee to release funds, given by the member or the Commissioner of Taxation, and which the trustee is required to comply with under superannuation law (including where the purpose is a permissible condition of release under the SIS Regulations such as a first home super saver determination, excess concessional or non-concessional contributions and/or excess non-concessional contributions tax liability).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Michael L Hughes SMSF

Schedule to this deed

Name and address and ACN of trustee

Michael L Hughes Pty Ltd, ACN 609698795
9 Bridge Street
Wilson, WA 6107

Name and address of members

Michael Lloyd Hughes
22 Watson Road
Beeliar, WA 6164