

**MINUTES OF MEETING OF  
MCCAW FAMILY SUPERANNUATION FUND  
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER(S)**

**PRESENT:** KIMERLEY LOUISE MCCAW  
ROBERT GARY MCCAW (Chair)

**HELD AT:** 300 WOOLLOOWARE ROAD, BURRANEER NSW 2230

**CHAIR AND QUORUM:** The meeting was chaired by **ROBERT GARY MCCAW**, who noted that a quorum was present.

**NOTICE OF MEETING:** The notice of meeting was, with the permission of the meeting, taken as read.

**MEMBERS OF THE FUND:** The chair tabled applications from the following:  
**KAITLYN MCCAW**

**RESOLVED:** That the applicants be admitted to membership of the Fund.

**CLOSURE:** There being no further business, the meeting was closed.

**DATED:** 1/8/2008

**SIGNED as a correct record:**

  
Chair

# MCCAW FAMILY SUPERANNUATION FUND

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP ON BEHALF OF A MINOR

To: The Trustee of **MCCAW FAMILY SUPERANNUATION FUND**

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1. I hereby apply for the minor whose name appears below to become a member of the Fund.
2. I acknowledge receipt of a current Product Disclosure Statement about the Fund.
3. I acknowledge that if the minor is admitted to membership of the Fund, the minor will be bound by the Trust Deed governing the Fund (as amended from time to time).
4. I agree if the minor is admitted to membership of the Fund:
  - (a) to observe and comply with the minor's and my obligations under the Trust Deed (as amended from time to time);
  - (b) to sign a consent to become a director of the Trustee or, if the Trustee is not a company, to become a Trustee; and
  - (c) if requested by the Trustee:
    - (1) to furnish such information as the Trustee requires; and
    - (2) to arrange for the minor to undergo a medical examination.
5. I understand that the minor is not obliged to give a tax file number to the Trustee.
6. I authorise the Trustee:
  - (a) to give the minor's tax file number to the Australian Taxation Office;
  - (b) if minor's benefits are transferred or rolled over to another fund, to give minor's tax file number to the trustee of that fund.

**Name of minor:** KAITLYN MCCAW  
**Address:** 300 WOOLLOOWARE ROAD  
BURRANEER NSW 2230  
**Date of birth:** 15/06/1996  
**Tax file number:** 404 711 663

**Names of parent or guardian:** ROBERT GARY MCCAW  
**Address of parent or guardian:** 300 WOOLLOOWARE ROAD  
BURRANEER NSW 2230

**Telephone:**  
**Email:**

**Dated:**            /    /

**Signed:**

  
.....  
**Signature of parent or guardian**

.....  
**Signature of parent or guardian**

**MEMBER(S) CONSENT AND  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF NOTICE OF VARIATION  
MCCAW FAMILY SUPERANNUATION FUND**

I/We, the undersigned, being all the Members of the abovenamed Fund, confirm that we have received notice of the Variation of the Fund Deed by the Trustee(s), and hereby consent to the amendments.

DATED:     /     /

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ROBERT GARY MCCAW

\_\_\_\_\_  
KIMERLEY LOUISE MCCAW

\_\_\_\_\_  
KAITLYN MCCAW



New Line  
STRUCTURES

## **MCCAW FAMILY SUPERANNUATION FUND**

## **SMSF PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

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## This Product Disclosure Statement

This Product Disclosure Statement is being provided to you pursuant to Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act 2001 as someone who is being invited to become a member of the Fund, or as an existing Member of the Fund. The information contained in this Product Disclosure Statement is a summary of significant information and contains a number of references to important information (each of which forms part of this Statement). You should consider that information before making a decision about this superannuation product. The information provided in this Statement is general information only and does not take account of your personal financial situation or needs. You should seek your own professional advice on the suitability of this investment for you and on the tax, accounting, legal and other financial implications of this investment and obtain financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances.

This Statement includes the following sections:

1. About the Fund
2. How super works
3. Benefits of investing with the Fund
4. Risks of super
5. How we invest your money
6. Fees and costs
7. How super is taxed
8. Insurance in your super
9. How to open an account
10. Miscellaneous

### 1. The Fund

**The Fund.** The Fund, of which you are a member or are being invited to become a member, is established as a complying and self-managed superannuation fund. This means that certain concessional tax treatment is available to the Fund, but only if the Trustees comply with the regulatory requirements for such Funds. If you are a trustee or director of a corporate trustee then you should have signed a declaration to ensure that you understand your obligations and responsibilities in that role under the superannuation law.

The operation of the Fund is governed by a document called a Trust Deed. The Trust Deed prescribes how the Trustee must administer the Fund. The Trust Deed also sets out the powers and duties of the Trustee. The Trustee is bound to act in accordance with the Trust Deed in administering the Fund. The Trustee must also administer the Fund in accordance with the Act and the Regulations. You may obtain a copy of the Trust Deed from the Trustee on request. The Fund offers a variety of investment and benefit options, including accumulation accounts, account-based pensions and transition to retirement income streams.

### 2. How super works

Superannuation is a means of saving for retirement which is, in part, compulsory. There are different types of contributions available to a person (for example, employer contributions, voluntary contributions, government co-contributions). There are limitations on contributions to, and withdrawals from, superannuation. The Government provides tax savings for super. Most people have the right to choose the superannuation entity to which their employer should direct their superannuation guarantee contributions (i.e. their mandatory employer contributions).

**Contributions.** You and your employer are entitled to make contributions to the Fund. The Trustee may accept contributions as follows:

If you ...		then the Trustee may accept ...
1	are under 65	- contributions that are made in respect of you
2	are not under 65, but are under 70	- contributions that are made in respect of you that are: (a) mandated employer contributions; (b) if you have been gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis during the financial year in which the contributions are made: (i) employer contributions (except mandated employer contributions); or (ii) member contributions.

3	are not under 70, but are under 75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contributions that are made in respect of you that are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) mandated employer contributions; or</li> <li>(b) if you have been gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis during the financial year in which the contributions are made, contributions received on or before the day that is 28 days after the end of the month in which you turns 75 that are:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) employer contributions (except mandated employer contributions); or</li> <li>(ii) contributions made by you</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4	are not under 75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mandated employer contributions</li> </ul>

**Eligible spouse or domestic partner contributions.** The Trustee may, with your consent, accept eligible spouse or domestic partner contributions in the following circumstances:

If you ...		then the Trustee ...
1	are under 65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- may accept eligible spouse (which includes a domestic partner) contributions</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
2	are not under 65, but are under 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- may accept eligible spouse (which includes a domestic partner) contributions only if you have been gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis during the financial year in which the contributions are made</li> </ul>
3	are 70 or over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cannot accept eligible spouse or domestic partner contributions</li> </ul>

The taxation treatment of contributions made to the Fund is explained further below.

### 3. Benefits of investing with the Fund

**Benefits.** The Trustee may pay a benefit:

- when you attain 65;
- when you have retired for the purposes of the superannuation law;
- if you suffer from a terminal medical condition;
- if you suffer from a permanent incapacity;
- if you suffer from a temporary incapacity;
- if you are experiencing severe financial hardship;
- if you are seeking the payment of a benefit on compassionate grounds;
- in the form of a transition to retirement income stream when you attain your preservation age (see below for preservation age);
- in other circumstances prescribed by the superannuation law.

Special conditions may apply in some of the above instances. The Trustee may pay the benefit as a lump sum or income stream (eg pension) depending on the particular conditions of the superannuation law that apply. The Trustee must also pay a death benefit when you die.

**Death benefits.** If you die, the Trustee must, if required by a binding death benefit nomination given by you to the Trustee, pay or apply your benefits in accordance with your binding death benefit nomination (or, if you have chosen a pension with a nominated reversionary beneficiary, the pension may automatically revert to that beneficiary on death). If there is no valid binding death benefit nomination or reversionary beneficiary, then the Trustee must pay your benefits to one or more of the following:

- your spouse or domestic partner;
- your children;
- your dependants;
- your estate —
- 

in such proportions as the Trustee decides, except that the Trustee cannot pay it in the form of an income stream to the estate (only in the form of a lump sum payment). If it pays it to your estate, then:

- if you made a will, your benefits will form part of your estate and the executor or executrix will distribute them in accordance with your will;
- if you did not make a will, the administrator or administratrix will distribute your benefits in accordance with the intestacy rules in the State or Territory in which you are domiciled at the time of your death.

You can override the Trustee's discretion by giving it a binding death benefit nomination directing it to pay your benefits on or after your death to one or more of the following:

- your spouse or domestic partner;
- your children;
- your dependants;
- your estate —

in such proportions as you decide. In other words, you decide who should get your benefits and how much. Contact the Trustee for more information.

**Attaining age 65 or more.** There is no restriction on the form or amount of the benefit that the Trustee can pay you. You will need to advise the Trustee in writing of your preferred option.

**Terminating gainful employment.** If you have terminated gainful employment with an employer who had, or any of whose associates had, at any time contributed to the Fund in relation to you, the Trustee can pay your preserved benefits in the form of a non-commutable life pension or non-commutable life annuity. There is no restriction on the form or amount of your unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

**Attaining preservation age: transition to retirement income streams.** The Trustee can offer you a transition to retirement income stream if you:

- (1) are under the age of 65;
- (2) have reached your preservation age; and
- (3) remain gainfully employed on a full-time or part-time basis.

It is not obliged to do so. Your "preservation age" depends on your date of birth, as set out in the following table:

	If you were born ...	then your preservation age is ...
1	before 1 July 1960	55
2	1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	56
3	1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962	57
4	1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963	58
5	1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964	59
6	after 30 June 1964	60

**Preserved benefits.** The Trustee cannot pay a preserved benefit to you unless you have satisfied a condition of release and then subject to any restriction on payment of the benefit imposed by the Regulations.

**Unrestricted non-preserved benefits.** You may request the Trustee in writing to pay you the whole or part of your unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

#### 4. Significant risks

The Trustee does not guarantee any investment return or any rate of return. The value of investments will vary and the returns will vary. Future returns may also differ from past returns. Indeed, in some instances the investments may generate negative returns, with a resultant diminution of your retirement benefits and the amount of your future superannuation savings may not be enough to provide adequately for your future retirement. The level of risk will vary for each person depending on a variety of factors including age, investment time frames, your other investments, and your risk tolerance.

The Fund has been set up as a complying self-managed superannuation fund, which permits it to obtain certain tax concessions. There are very stringent regulatory requirements that apply to such funds. If these requirements are not met then there is a risk that the Fund could be treated as non-complying by the Australian Taxation Office. Some of the regulatory provisions are also offence provisions which means that there is a risk of prosecution if breached. Further, if you are a trustee or director of a corporate trustee, the Australian Taxation Office may seek to disqualify you from acting in that capacity.

If the Fund is treated as non-complying by the Australian Taxation Office there can be extremely serious financial impacts on the Fund including the following:

- (1) The Fund's assets (reduced by non-concessional contributions) may be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate for individuals;
- (2) The Fund's assessable income may be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate for individuals during the years in which it continues to be non-complying.

There is also an ongoing risk that the superannuation law may be changed in the future which could impact upon your account or the Fund in general.



## 5. How we invest your money

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The Trustee may offer you at any time investment choices. The Trustee is *not* obliged to do so. Trustee may also:

- (1) offer you investment strategies;
- (2) select or identify assets which can be used in particular investment strategies;
- (3) offer you the opportunity of having amounts in your accounts invested in particular investment strategies.

You may:

- (1) select one or more of the available investments; and
- (2) direct the Trustee to invest all or some of the amounts in your accounts in accordance with your selected investment strategy.

The Trustee may, if it so chooses, permit you to change investment options upon you making a request in writing. If the Trustee has offered you investment choices, but you do not select a particular investment strategy, then the Trustee must invest the proceeds of your account in accordance with its own investment strategy. ***You must consider the likely investment return, investment risk and your investment timeframe when choosing an investment option in which to invest. If the Trustee offers different investment options they may provide you with a separate document describing the option; listing the asset classes and explaining the asset allocation; describing the investment return objective; describing the investment objectives and time frames and risk levels. You should read the important information about those investment options before making a decision. Go to any investment option details provided by the Trustee for this information.***

**Your account.** Your benefit entitlements in the Fund accrue in your member account or accumulation account on an accumulation basis. This is made up of contributions, transfer and rollovers and allocated investment earnings, less expenses.

**Investment strategy.** The Trustee is required to adopt an investment strategy which has regard to the purpose and circumstances of the Fund, including:

- (1) your retirement goals;
- (2) the maximisation of returns taking into consideration the risk associated with the investment;
- (3) the risk involved in making, holding and realising, and the likely return from, the Fund's investments having regard to its objectives and its expected cash flow requirements;
- (4) the composition of the Fund's investments as a whole, including the extent to which the investments are diverse or involve the Fund in being exposed to risks from inadequate diversification;
- (5) the liquidity of the Fund's investments having regard to its expected cash flow requirements;
- (6) the ability to pay you benefits when you retire;
- (7) the ability of the Fund to discharge or meet its actual, prospective and contingent liabilities.

**Labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations.** The Trustee does not currently take into account labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations in the selection, retention or realization of investments. The Trustee will inform you if this position changes at any stage.

There are a number of regulatory rules that must be complied with when the Fund invests as described below. The descriptions below are only very general in nature and professional advice should be sought prior to the Fund investing in those situations.

**Investments must be made on an arm's length basis.** Generally, the Trustee must make investments on an arm's length basis.

**Personal and Fund assets kept separately.** The Trustee must keep its own personal assets separate from assets of the Fund.

**Investment in collectables and personal use assets.** The Trustee is required to comply with particular restrictions that apply to investments in collectables and personal use assets (eg artwork).

**Limited Recourse Borrowing Arrangements and other borrowing arrangements.** The Trustee may borrow money, or maintain a borrowing of money, under certain types of limited recourse borrowing arrangements. There are particular conditions which must be met for the Fund to undertake this type of borrowing. Subject to some other limited exceptions for temporary borrowing, the Trustee cannot borrow money or allow its bank account to go into overdraft.

**Charges over assets of Fund.** The Trustee cannot invest in jointly owned property with another person which is subject to a mortgage or charge. The Trustee also cannot, generally, grant a mortgage or charge over, or in relation to, the Fund's assets, subject to some limited exceptions.



## Restrictions on acquiring assets from related parties (in-house assets).

There are only very limited circumstances in which the Fund can make a loan to, or an investment in, or a lease or lease arrangement with, a related party of the Fund (termed "in-house assets"). Broadly, the total market value of in-house assets must not exceed 5% of the total market value of the Fund's assets. Some assets are excluded from being "in-house assets", including certain business real property (i.e. business land). There is a specific definition of business real property;

The Trustee, is generally prohibited from acquiring an asset from a related party. There are some exceptions to this prohibition:

- (1) if the asset is a listed security acquired at market value (there is a specific definition of listed securities);
- (2) if the asset is business real property (i.e. business land) of the related party acquired at market value (there is a specific definition of business real property);
- (3) an in-house asset acquired at market value if the Fund does not breach the 5% limit referred to above;
- (4) in some other very limited circumstances prescribed by law.

## 6. Fees and costs

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**Fees and charges.** The Trustee is not paid any remuneration and does not take a commission from investment returns. The Trustee will have to pay the costs of administering the Fund from time to time which will be deducted from the Fund and may therefore affect the value of your interest in the Fund. Such costs may include, amongst other things, accounting, actuarial, audit, legal and investment fees and charges. Taxes or likely taxes may be deducted from your account. ***The Trustee may provide you with further information about the costs associated with different investment options that may be offered. You should read the important information about the costs of those investment options before making a decision. Go to any additional costs document provided by the Trustee for this information.***

## 7. How super is taxed

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***We request that you provide your tax file number when applying to the fund. There may be adverse tax and other consequences if you fail to provide your tax file number (eg potential additional tax on contributions and the Trustee might be required to return contributions that you make).***

***There will be taxation consequences as described below if the contribution caps applicable to superannuation are exceeded.***

**Concessional contributions cap.** Concessional contributions are, broadly, certain pre-tax contributions to your superannuation. The main types of concessional contributions generally include certain employer contributions, amounts salary sacrificed into superannuation (if permitted by your employer), and personal contributions you claim as a deduction (if allowed). Concessional contributions are, generally, taxed at a concessional rate of 15% in the fund subject to certain exceptions, including for high income earners (see further below). There is a limit (termed a cap) on the amount of concessional contributions that you can put into superannuation in each financial year. For the financial year ending 30 June 2018, this limit is \$25,000 for persons of all ages. From 1 July 2018, there are rules coming into effect that will allow the carry-forward of any unused portion of a person's concessional contributions cap, but only if that person's total superannuation balance is below a certain threshold. You should seek professional advice if you have any unused concessional contributions cap and wish to take advantage of these rules.

**Exceeding the concessional contributions cap.** If you exceed your concessional contributions cap for a particular financial year then your excess concessional contributions will be included in your assessable income for that year. A tax offset of 15% is allowed to compensate you for the tax paid by the superannuation fund to which the contributions were made. Excess concessional contributions, to the extent that they have not been released from the superannuation fund, are treated as non-concessional contributions that will be considered when determining whether your non-concessional contributions cap has been exceeded (see below). You may also be liable for an excess concessional contributions charge on the excess. If you have excess concessional contributions, you may be able to elect to release up to 85% of the excess contributions from your superannuation fund. It is very important that you seek professional advice if you have any excess concessional contributions to appropriately consider your options.

**High income earner additional tax.** From 1 July 2017, high income earners with income (which has a special meaning) and, broadly, certain concessional contributions (excluding excess contributions) exceeding \$250,000 are liable for additional tax of 15% on their concessional contributions. This effectively increases the tax on concessional contributions from 15% to a 30% rate. You should seek professional advice if you could potentially exceed this threshold.

**Deductibility of concessional contributions and other tax concessions.** Contributions by your employer to the Fund may be deductible to your employer provided the fund is complying and certain other requirements are met.

If you are an adult who is less than 75 years old, you may be able to claim a deduction for personal concessional contributions that you make to the Fund provided that it continues to comply with the superannuation law (see the concessional contribution caps above). In order to claim a deduction, you need to give a valid notice of your intention to claim a deduction to the Trustee of the Fund (there is a form approved by the Australian Taxation Office that can be used for this purpose). If you have lodged your income tax return for the income year in which

the contribution was made on a day before the end of the next income year then the notice must be lodged at the end of that day when the return was lodged, otherwise the notice must be given to the Trustee before the end of the next income year. The Trustee must also have given you an acknowledgment of receipt of the notice for you to be able to claim a deduction.

There are other potential concessions that may be available including a Government co-contribution, a low-income superannuation tax offset and a spouse tax offset. You should obtain professional advice about any other concessions that may apply to you or your spouse.

**Non-concessional contributions cap.** Non-concessional contributions are after-tax contributions, that is, they are, broadly, contributions for which the contributor is not entitled to a tax deduction. Non-concessional contributions exclude certain specified contributions such as Government co-contributions. Non-concessional contributions are, generally, not taxed in the superannuation fund. There is an annual non-concessional contributions cap that applies. This cap is \$100,000 for the year ended 30 June 2018. A person cannot, however, make any non-concessional contributions if they have a total superannuation balance that exceeds \$1.6m (as indexed from time to time).

If you are under 65 years of age, you may be able to bring forward 2 additional years' worth of your non-concessional contributions cap. That is, you may be able to use up to three times the non-concessional contributions cap in a single year. For the 30 June 2018 year, this brought forward non-concessional contributions cap would be \$300,000 in total (that is, three times the annual cap of \$100,000). You may not, however, be able to bring forward this entire amount when your total superannuation balance approaches the \$1.6m limit. For the 30 June 2018 year, if you have a total superannuation balance of less than \$1.4m you will be able to bring forward a total cap of \$300,000. If your total superannuation balance is \$1.4m or more for the 30 June 2018 year then the total amount you can bring forward will be reduced by certain prescribed amounts. If you wish to utilise these "bring forward" rules, you should seek professional advice, particularly if your total superannuation balance is approaching \$1.6m.

There have recently been major changes to the law regarding the non-concessional contributions cap and the \$1.6m limit that apply from 1 July 2017. There are transitional rules that apply in this regard. You should seek professional advice on how these rules apply to you if you are contemplating any non-concessional contributions or are likely to have any non-concessional contributions.

**Exceeding the non-concessional contributions cap.** Excess non-concessional contributions are taxed at a penal rate, which is 47% for the 30 June 2018 year. You may be able to elect to release your excess non-concessional contributions and 85% of any associated earnings from your superannuation fund. If you make such an election then the full amount of the associated earnings will be included in your assessable income for tax purposes with a non-refundable tax offset of 15% of the associated earnings. You should obtain professional advice if you have excess non-concessional contributions.

**Special rules for certain contributions.** There are special rules that apply for certain types of contributions, including those relating to personal injuries compensation and relating to small business capital gains tax concessions. You should seek professional advice if you have contributions of this type, or with any other special features.

#### ***Taxation of the fund and transfer balance cap***

**Contributions.** Concessional contributions are, generally, taxed in the fund at a concessional rate of 15% (other than for particular high income earners as explained above). Non-concessional contributions are not taxed in the fund.

**Earnings and capital gains.** While in accumulation phase (i.e. non-pension phase), earnings of the fund are generally taxed at a concessional rate of 15%. If the Fund derives particular types of "non-arm's length income", then that income will be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate. If the Fund makes capital gains on CGT assets that have been owned for at least 12 months it may be entitled to a one-third CGT discount. Capital losses of the fund can only be utilised against capital gains and not other income of the Fund. If the capital losses exceed the capital gains, then the excess losses must be carried forward to use against any future capital gains.

**Taxation of earnings and capital gains while in pension phase.** Income and capital gains that the Funds earns from assets used to provide a pension (income stream benefits) would, generally, be exempt from income tax once the pension commences (and provided that particular requirements in the law are met). A transition to retirement income stream is a type of benefit that allows members to transition towards retirement by accessing a limited part of their superannuation benefits. Earnings from assets supporting a transition to retirement income stream will no longer be exempt from tax from 1 July 2017. Instead, earnings from assets used to support a transition to retirement income stream will be taxed at 15%.

**Transfer balance cap.** A member will, from 1 July 2017, have a personal "transfer balance cap" of \$1.6m (as indexed from time to time) that limits the amount of capital that a person can transfer and maintain in the retirement phase (pension phase) for their total superannuation interests. A transition to retirement income stream will not, however, count towards the transfer balance cap.

If a person exceeds their transfer balance cap then they will be required to "commute" (i.e. reduce) their superannuation interests that are held in pension phase by transferring the excess back into an accumulation account, or withdrawing the excess from the superannuation system. The person may also be liable for excess transfer balance tax on their excess transfer balance earnings.

The manner in which a person's transfer balance at a particular time is determined is quite complex. There are

also complicated transitional rules that apply on commencement of the transfer balance cap from 1 July 2017. These include complex transitional CGT rules that can give relief to a fund that needs to reallocate or reapportion its segregated pension assets due to the transfer balance cap now applying. You should obtain professional advice in this regard.

#### **Taxation of benefits received from the fund**

The taxation treatment of a superannuation benefit paid from the Fund when it is a complying superannuation fund may depend on the amount of the benefit; the age of the recipient; and whether it is being paid as a lump sum or an income stream (i.e. pension).

**Superannuation income streams (pensions) and lump sums received when you are 60 years or older.** A pension (i.e. superannuation income stream) or lump sum benefit that you receive when you are aged 60 or over will, generally, be tax-free provided that you do not exceed your transfer balance cap (see above).

**Superannuation income streams (pensions) and lump sums received when you are younger than 60 years old, but have reached your preservation age.** A superannuation income stream (pension) or lump sum that you receive when you are less than 60 years of age but have reached preservation age (see under "Benefits of investing with the Fund" heading), generally, will have a tax free component and a taxable component. There are special rules used to work out the tax free and taxable components of a superannuation benefit. The tax free component includes certain prescribed amounts such as non-concessional contributions.

The tax free component of a superannuation pension or lump sum is not taxed in your hands. The taxable component of a superannuation pension is included in your assessable income to be taxed at your marginal tax rates, but with a tax offset equal to 15% of that taxable component.

If you are under 60 years of age and have reached preservation age, the taxable component of a superannuation lump sum benefit will be taxed as follows:

- (1) up to a low rate cap amount (which is \$200,000 for the 2017/18 year) – nil;
- (2) above the low rate cap amount – taxed at a maximum 15% rate (excluding Medicare levy).

**Superannuation income streams (pensions) and lump sums received when you are younger than 60 years old, but have not yet reached your preservation age.** If you are under 60 years of age and have not yet reached preservation age, the tax free component of a superannuation pension or lump sum is not taxed in your hands. The taxable component is included in your assessable income to be taxed at your marginal tax rates with no tax offset. There is a tax offset of 15%, however, for disability superannuation benefits.

If you are under 60 years of age and have not yet reached preservation age, the whole amount of the taxable component of a superannuation lump sum benefit will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20% (excluding Medicare levy).

**Death benefits.** If you are a dependent of a deceased member for tax purposes and you receive a superannuation death benefit that is a lump sum (see further above) then that benefit is, generally, tax-free. Different tax treatment applies if you receive a superannuation death benefit that is a lump sum and you are not a dependent for tax purposes. If you receive a death benefit in the form of a superannuation income stream (pension) then the benefit may be subject

to tax. You should seek professional advice if you are likely to receive a superannuation death benefit.

Members should seek their own professional advice regarding the taxation treatment of payments of superannuation benefits. The above information is general in nature only.

## **8. Insurance in your super**

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The Trustee does not self-insure. The Trustee may purchase a policy or annuity for you from a life insurance company, with the premium and related costs being debited to your account. The level of premiums charged will depend upon the particular policy or annuity. The income streams under some policies fluctuate in accordance with market forces, while others, such as traditional annuities, are fixed. You may request in writing for the Trustee to obtain such a policy or annuity. ***If the Trustee offers such an insurance option, it may provide you with further information in writing with details of the insurance cover. You should read that important information about insurance cover before making a decision. Go to any insurance option details provided by the Trustee for this information.***

## **9. How to open an account**

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**Membership of the Fund.** The Fund cannot have more than four members. There is a single class of membership of the Fund. If you are being invited to become a member of the Fund then an application for membership will accompany this product disclosure statement that you may use to apply for membership of the Fund. Any complaints in respect of your account can be made to the Trustee using the contact details attached to this statement.

## **10. Miscellaneous**

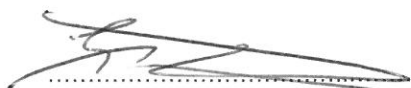
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**Loans.** The Trustee cannot lend you any money or give you financial assistance. Nor can it lend or give financial assistance to your spouse, children or relations. Nor can it guarantee your or their liabilities, either by granting a mortgage or charge over Fund assets or signing a guarantee.

**Other information.** Other information about the Fund is available on request to the Trustee. The Trustee can be contacted using the contact details below.

NAME OF TRUSTEE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
ROBERT GARY MCCAWE	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:
KIMERLEY LOUISE MCCAWE	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:
	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:
	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:

DATED:        /        /

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

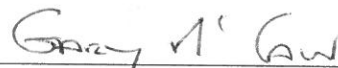
**Other information.** Other information about the Fund is available on request to the Trustee. The Trustee can be contacted using the contact details below.

NAME OF TRUSTEE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
ROBERT GARY MCCAWE	NAME: GARY M'CAWE ADDRESS: 300 Woolloomooloo Rd Burrumbidgee NSW 2230 PHONE: +61 434 880 442
KIMERLEY LOUISE MCCAWE	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:
	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:
	NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE:

DATED:        /        /



Signed for and on behalf of the Trustee(s)



Printed Name

