
**Trust Deed
RJTP Super Fund**

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THIS SUPERANNUATION FUND TRUST DEED is made on the date specified in Schedule 3 by the Trustee named in Schedule 3.

WHEREAS:

- A. The Trustee has agreed to act as the first Trustee of the Fund named in Schedule 3, which is established and is to be maintained as an indefinitely continuing superannuation fund (the 'Fund') for the purpose of providing superannuation benefits for Members.
- B. The Trustee has agreed to accept the trusts constituted under this Deed and to undertake the liabilities, duties and obligations imposed upon the Trustee by this Deed and by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction to which it is subject.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS

- 1. This Deed will be governed and interpreted and will take effect in accordance with the Relevant Law.
- 2. Except to the extent that any interests of Members or Beneficiaries of the Fund are otherwise affected or circumscribed by the Relevant Law or by this Deed, the Fund will be vested in, controlled by and administered by the Trustee.
- 3. This Deed will be interpreted in accordance with the Rules.
- 4. If the Relevant Law does not exclude the operation of the rule against perpetuities in relation to those trusts, the trusts created by this Deed will terminate on the first to occur of:
 - (a) the day immediately preceding the day which is 80 years after the date of execution of this Deed; or
 - (b) the date on which this Deed is terminated in accordance with its provisions.

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RULES

PLEASE NOTE that the material referred to in these Rules is constantly changing and you must keep up to date with those changes. If you are unsure about the currency of any information in the Rules, please contact us immediately or your accountant, financial planner or other advisor.

YOU SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO MANAGE YOUR OWN SUPERANNUATION FUND WITHOUT CONSULTING YOUR ACCOUNTANT, FINANCIAL PLANNER, LAWYER OR OTHER ADVISER.

1. INTERPRETATION PROVISIONS

1.1 Terms defined in the Act

- (a) Any terms or expressions which have defined meanings in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 have the same meanings when used in these Rules. If any term or expression defined in these Rules conflicts or is inconsistent with any term or expression defined in the Act, the term or expression will have the meaning set out in the Act.
- (b) If a definition used in these Rules expands any defined term contained in the Act, the expanded meaning does not, by itself, result in a conflict or inconsistency under Rule 1.1(a).

1.2 Dictionary

The terms and expressions set out in the Dictionary in Schedule 2:

- (a) will apply to these Rules; and
- (b) will have those meanings when used in these Rules.

1.3 Interpretation

- (a) In these Rules, unless the context or subject matter requires otherwise, references to:
 - (i) **singular** words includes the plural and vice versa;
 - (ii) any **gender** includes every gender;
 - (iii) a **person** includes natural persons, firms, companies, corporations, bodies corporate, trustees, trusts, associations, partnerships, government authorities, and other legal entities and includes successors and assigns from time to time;
 - (iv) **writing** includes printing, typing, facsimile and other means of representing or reproducing words, figures, drawings or symbols in a visible and tangible or electronic form, in English;
 - (v) **signature** and **signing** mean due execution of a document by a person, corporation or other relevant entity and include signing by an agent or attorney or representative (if a body corporate);
 - (vi) **months** mean calendar months;
 - (vii) **statutes** include statutes amending, modifying, rewriting, consolidating or replacing the statutes referred to and all regulations, orders-in-council, rules, by-laws, orders in council and ordinances made under those statutes;
 - (viii) **sections** of statutes or terms defined in statutes refer to corresponding sections or defined terms in amended, consolidated or replacement statutes;
 - (ix) **regulations** or terms defined in regulations refer to corresponding regulations or defined terms in amended, consolidated or replacement regulations;
 - (x) an **agreement** or **document** (including these Rules) means that agreement or document as amended, novated or supplemented and includes all parts of it including clauses, recitals, schedules, appendices and exhibits to it;
 - (xi) a **party** includes that party's executors, administrators, substitutes, successors and assigns;
 - (xii) **Rules, clauses** or **schedules** are references to the Rules, clauses or schedules contained in these Rules;
 - (xiii) where a person is entitled to **vote** or holds the **right to vote** on any matter by virtue of these Rules, the person may vote by proxy or attorney or representative (if a body corporate). A reference to a person being present means present in person or by proxy.
- (b) In these Rules, the following rules apply unless the context or subject matter requires otherwise:
 - (i) **headings** and the **table of contents** are used for convenience only and must be disregarded in the interpretation of these Rules;

- (ii) if a word or phrase is given a **defined meaning**, another grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (iii) a requirement to give a person **notice** in writing must be satisfied by posting the notice to that person's last known address;
- (iv) no **rule of construction** of documents will apply to the disadvantage of a party, on the basis that the party put forward the document or any relevant part of it;
- (v) **notes and references** to statutes (or sections of statutes) or other documents contained in bold text after any term defined in these Rules are used to assist in the reading of these Rules and must be disregarded in the legal interpretation of these Rules.

1.4 Establishment of trust

Where these Governing Rules are adopted:

- (a) as the rules of a new SMSF, the Trustee acknowledges the receipt or anticipated receipt of funds or other property to be held on the trusts in these Rules; and
- (b) as replacement rules in respect of an existing SMSF, the Trustee acknowledges that it holds the assets and property of the Fund on the trusts in these Rules to the exclusion of other Governing Rules of the Fund.

1.5 Rules for Self Managed Superannuation Funds

Subject to the Act and Regulations, the Fund is a **Self Managed Superannuation Fund** or **SMSF** only if it satisfies all of the conditions in either Rule 1.5(a) or 1.5(b). **section 17A**

- (a) **Funds other than single member funds.** Where the Fund has more than one Member, the Fund is an SMSF if:
 - (i) it has no more than the maximum number of members permissible for an SMSF, from time to time;
 - (ii) where the Trustees are individuals - each Trustee is a Member;
 - (iii) where the Fund has a Corporate Trustee - each Director of the Corporate Trustee is a Member;
 - (iv) each Member is a Trustee or if the Fund has a Corporate Trustee, is a director of the Corporate Trustee;
 - (v) no Member is an Employee of another Member, unless they are a Relative of that Member; and
 - (vi) no Trustee receives any remuneration from the Fund or from any person for any duties or services performed by the Trustee in relation to the Fund.
- (b) **Single member funds.** Where the Fund has only one Member, the Fund is an SMSF if:
 - (i) where the Fund has a Corporate Trustee:
 - A. the Member is the sole Director;
 - B. the Member and one Relative of the Member are the only Directors; or
 - C. the Member and one other person who is not the Member's Employer are the only Directors;
 - (ii) where the Trustees are individuals, the Member and one Relative of the Member are the only Trustees or the Member and one other person who is not the Member's Employer are the only Trustees; and
 - (iii) no Trustee receives any remuneration from the Fund or from any person for any duties or services performed by the Trustee in relation to the Fund.
- (c) **Other persons may be Trustees.** The Fund does not fail to satisfy the conditions in either Rule 1.5(a) or Rule 1.5(b) simply because:
 - (i) a Member has died and the Member's legal personal representative is a Trustee or a Director of a Corporate Trustee, in place of the Member from the time when the Member died and ending when the payment of Death Benefits commence for the Member; or
 - (ii) a Member's legal personal representative is a Trustee or a Director of a Corporate Trustee, in place of the Member, during any period when the Member is under a Legal Disability or the legal personal representative has an enduring power of attorney from the Member; or
 - (iii) a Member's parent or guardian is a Trustee or a Director of a Corporate Trustee, in place of the Member where the Member is under a Legal Disability because of age and does not have a legal personal representative; or

- (iv) an appointment of an acting Trustee or a Director of a Corporate Trustee is in force under section 134 of the Act.
- (d) **Extended meaning of Employee.** For the purposes of this Rule 1.5, in addition to the meaning given in the Dictionary, a Member who is an Employee of an Employer is also an Employee of another person (the “**Other Person**”) if the Employer is:
 - (i) a Relative of the Other Person; or
 - (ii) a body corporate of which the Other Person, or a Relative of the Other Person, is a director or a body corporate related to that body corporate; or
 - (iii) the trustee of a trust of which the Other Person, or a Relative of the Other Person, is a beneficiary; or
 - (iv) a partnership, in which:
 - A. the Other Person, or a Relative of the Other Person, is a partner; or
 - B. the Other Person, or a Relative of the Other Person, is a director of a body corporate that is a partner; or
 - C. a trust of which the Other Person, or a Relative of the Other Person, is a beneficiary, is a partner.
- (e) **Meaning of Relative.** Relative, in relation to an individual, for the purposes of Rule 1.5, means:
 - (i) a parent, Child, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, niece, nephew, first cousin or second cousin of the individual or of his or her Spouse or former Spouse; or
 - (ii) a Spouse or former Spouse of the individual, or of an individual referred to in paragraph (i),
 and for the purposes of paragraph (i), if one individual is the child of another individual because of the definition of Child in these Rules, relationships traced to, from or through the individual are to be determined in the same way as if the individual were the natural child of the other individual.

1.6 Sole purpose

Subject to Section 60 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993, these Rules is subject to the requirement that:

- (a) where the Trustee is a natural person or persons, the sole or primary purpose of the Fund must always be the provision of Old-age Pensions; or
- (b) where the Trustee is a constitutional corporation, this Fund is subject to the requirement that the Trustee must always be a constitutional corporation.

2. MEMBERSHIP

2.1 Who may apply

- (a) The Trustee may admit as a Member, any person who is or has at any time been an Employee, an Eligible Person or a Child of a Member and/or any other person acceptable to the Regulator.
- (b) Rule 2.1(a) is subject to the Relevant Law which may expand or restrict the persons or classes of persons who may be admitted as members of a superannuation fund.
- (c) Only a natural person may apply to be or become a Member of the Fund.

2.2 Becoming a Member

- (a) **Submit application.** Any person may apply for membership of the Fund by completing and submitting a Membership Application to the Trustee.
- (b) **Applicant agrees to these Rules.** A person who completes a Membership Application and is admitted as a Member, is deemed to be bound by these Rules.

2.3 Some ex-Spouses treated as Members

Where a Superannuation Interest is subject to a Splitting Order and the Non-member Spouse was not a Member immediately before the order is made, the Trustee must treat a Non-member Spouse as a Member for the purposes of:

- (a) Rule 1.5 and the definition of Self Managed Superannuation Fund;
- (b) Rule 8.4, which deals with In-house Assets and other restricted or prohibited investments; and
- (c) any other provisions which the Act may, from time to time, require.

2.4 Ceasing to be a Member

A person ceases to be a Member if the person's Benefit Account has a balance of nil and the remaining Trustees or Members determine that the person is no longer a Member.

2.5 Categories and sub-plans

- (a) **Trustee may divide Members into categories.** The Trustee may divide the Members and Beneficiaries into different categories for any purposes which it considers appropriate. The benefits and entitlements of each category, and the criteria for admission into each category must be determined by the Trustee in its absolute discretion. The benefits and entitlements of any Members or Beneficiaries affected by any division must not be reduced by the division without the prior written approval of the affected Members or Beneficiaries.
- (b) **Trustee may divide the Fund into sub-plans.** The Trustee may divide the Fund into one or more sub-plans for any purposes which it considers appropriate. The membership, contributions, assets, and liabilities for payment of benefits and entitlements or otherwise, in relation to each sub-plan must be maintained separately from the rest of the Fund. The criteria for admission into each sub-plan must be determined by the Trustee in its absolute discretion. The benefits and entitlements of any Members or Beneficiaries affected by any division must not be reduced by the division without the prior written approval of the affected Members or Beneficiaries.

2.6 Allocation of assets

Regardless of any other Rule, the Trustee may, to the extent permitted by the Relevant Law, designate or allocate specific assets of the Fund to specific accounts, Benefit Accounts, sub-plans or groups as determined by the Trustee in its discretion and may, without limiting that discretion, allocate specific assets or investments, including earnings derived from those assets or investments, to:

- (a) one or more Benefit Accounts;
- (b) one or more sub-plans;
- (c) any combination of the above.

2.7 Restrictions for Member-contributed WA property

Regardless of any other provision in these Rules, but subject to Rule 5.12, where the Fund acquires Member-contributed WA Property:

- (a) either:
 - (i) the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property must be the only Member of the Fund and the Fund must not admit any further Members, so long as the Fund still owns the Member-contributed WA Property; or
 - (ii) the Member-contributed WA Property must be held by the Fund specifically for the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property and must not be combined or pooled with the contributions or other assets of another Member other than the Transferor and no other Member is entitled to obtain or make any claim to any interest in the Member-contributed WA Property; and
- (b) any Member-contributed WA Property held under the preceding Rules can only be held in the Fund to be provided to the Transferor as a retirement benefit.

2.8 Restrictions for Member-contributed NSW property

Regardless of any other provision in these Rules, but subject to Rule 5.12, where the Fund acquires Member-contributed NSW Property:

- (a) either:
 - (i) the Transferor of the Member-contributed NSW Property must be the only Member of the Fund and the Fund must not admit any further Members, so long as the Fund owns the Member-contributed NSW Property; or
 - (ii) the Member-contributed NSW Property must be held by the Trustee solely for the benefit of the Transferor; and
- (b) any Member-contributed NSW Property must be used solely for the purpose of providing a retirement benefit to the Transferor; and
- (c) Member-contributed NSW Property to which the preceding Rules apply:
 - (i) must be held by the Trustee specifically for the benefit of the Transferor as a Member of the Fund; and
 - (ii) cannot be pooled with any property held for another Member of the Fund; and

- (iii) no other Member of the Fund can obtain an interest in the Member-contributed NSW Property.

3. INFORMATION WHICH TRUSTEE MUST GIVE

3.1 Product Disclosure Statements

The Trustee must consider whether or not an obligation exists to prepare a Product Disclosure Statement and, where necessary, must comply with Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) as to the preparation, content and giving of such a statement.

3.2 Circumstances requiring information

The Trustee must consider whether or not an obligation exists under the Relevant Law to provide information concerning the Fund to Members, Beneficiaries, Employers, the Taxation Commissioner or other appropriate persons:

- (a) at or before the time a new Member applies for membership;
- (b) upon receiving a request from a person who is (or was within the preceding 12 months) a Member or Beneficiary;
- (c) upon receiving a request from an Employer;
- (d) upon a Member ceasing to be a Member;
- (e) at the end of each Year of Income;
- (f) before a Member enters into a Binding Death Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination;
- (g) upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
 - (i) the Governing Rules have been changed and, as a result, an adverse effect occurs in relation to:
 - A. a Member's accumulated benefits;
 - B. the benefits to which a Member may become entitled;
 - C. the circumstances in which a Member's benefits would become payable;
 - D. the manner in which a Member's benefits will be calculated; or
 - E. the security of the Member's benefits;
 - (ii) the Member's membership is transferred to a different fund;
 - (iii) a change occurs in the matters set out in any PDS which was or should have been issued under Rule 3.1;
- (h) upon receiving any notice of non-compliance of the Fund issued under the Relevant Law;
- (i) upon the winding up or termination of the Fund;
- (j) upon the occurrence of any event that the Trustee reasonably believes a Member would reasonably be expected to be informed of;
- (k) at the time of:
 - (i) paying benefits or entitlements at the direction of a Member;
 - (ii) rolling over or transferring benefits or entitlements to another entity; or
 - (iii) any combination of the preceding paragraphs; or
- (l) at any other time or in any circumstances required by the Relevant Law.

3.3 How to provide information

Where the Trustee considers that there is an obligation to provide information in accordance with this Rule, the Trustee must provide the appropriate information to Members, Beneficiaries, Employers or other appropriate persons in the manner prescribed in the Relevant Law.

3.4 Information on death of Member

Upon the death of a Member, the Trustee must:

- (a) provide all appropriate information in accordance with this Rule to the Member's legal personal representative; and
- (b) notify each person to whom any benefits or entitlements are payable of the reasons why benefits and entitlements are payable to them, the amounts payable and the terms upon which they are to be paid.

3.5 Information pursuant to Family Law Act orders

- (a) **Information to be given.** If a Member's Superannuation Interest becomes subject to a Payment Split, or other action or restriction pursuant to an order under the Family Law Act, the Trustee will be required to give the information prescribed by the Relevant Law to the Non-member Spouse and to the Member.
- (b) **Cost of information.** Where the Trustee is obliged to give information under Rule 3.5(a) to the Non-member Spouse, the Trustee may levy reasonable charges against the Non-member Spouse's Superannuation Interest in respect of the provision of that information, including the cost of obtaining professional advice in relation to any requirement under this Rule.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS

4.1 Who may make contributions

The Trustee may accept contributions to the Fund that are made in respect of a Member:

- (a) who is under age 67;
- (b) who has reached age 67 but not age 75 only if the member has been Gainfully Employed at least on a Part-time Basis during the financial year in which the contributions are made;
- (c) who has reached age 75 only if the contributions are Mandated Employer Contributions,

however the Trustee must not accept contributions from a Member after 30 June 2007 unless the Trustee has received the Member's tax file number.

4.2 Subject to Relevant Law

Rule 4.1 is subject to the Relevant Law which may expand or restrict the persons or classes of persons from whom contributions may be accepted.

4.3 Government Co-contribution

The Trustee may accept Government Co-contributions to the Fund.

4.4 Splittable Contributions

Contributions which are Splittable Contributions are dealt with in Rule 6.4.

4.5 Downsizer Contributions

From 1 July 2018 and subject to the Relevant Law, the Trustee may accept contributions ("Downsizer Contributions") to the Fund that are made in respect of a Member:

- (a) who is age 65 or over;
- (b) which represents all or part of the capital proceeds received from the disposal of an Ownership Interest in a Dwelling in Australia;
- (c) unless otherwise provided by the Relevant Law, the Ownership Interest in the Dwelling was owned, in whole or in part, by the Member or the Member's Spouse for at least ten years;
- (d) any gain or loss on the disposal of that Dwelling qualifies (in whole or in part) for the principal place of residence CGT exemption under the Tax Act (or would have, if it was acquired after 19 September 1985);
- (e) the amount of the contribution does not exceed \$300,000 or such other limit as is, from time to time, prescribed by the Relevant Law;
- (f) the contribution is made within 90 days, or such longer period as the Commissioner of Taxation allows, of the change of ownership of the Dwelling;
- (g) the Member notified the Trustee in the approved form that the contribution is to be treated as a Downsizer Contribution; and
- (h) the Member has not had a Downsizer Contribution made in respect of them for the disposal of an Ownership Interest in a previous Dwelling.

5. BENEFITS AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 Pensions and caps

- (a) **Auto-Pension Commencement.** Subject to Rule 5.1(c), where the Trustee becomes aware that a Member has Unrestricted Non-preserved Benefits in the Fund which are not in Retirement Phase and that Member has Retired on or after attaining their Preservation Age, or has attained the age of 65 years, the Trustee must commence an Account Based Pension with all of those Benefits as soon as possible.

- (b) **Effect of Non-concessional Contribution or Roll-in for Existing Pension Member.** Where a Non-concessional Contribution is made or a benefit is rolled into the Fund in respect of a Member in receipt of one or more Pensions, subject to Rule 5.1(c), the Trustee must commence an additional Pension on the same terms and conditions as the most recently commenced Pension, in the amount of the Non-concessional Contribution, from the day on which that contribution is made.
- (c) **Restriction on Auto-Pension Commencement.** Where a Trustee would otherwise be required to commence an Account Based Pension pursuant to Rule 5.1(a) or an additional Pension pursuant to Rule 5.1(b) and:
- (i) the Member notifies the Trustee in writing that part or all of the amount is not to be used to commence a Pension; or
 - (ii) the Member notifies the Trustee in writing that the Pension, using part or all of the Member's Benefit or Non-concessional Contribution, as the case may be, is to commence on a different day; or
 - (iii) commencing a Pension using part or all of the Member's Benefit or Non-concessional Contribution, as the case may be, would cause the Member to exceed their Transfer Balance Cap,
- to the extent that the Member does not wish the Member's Benefit or Non-concessional Contribution to be used in starting a Pension, or in respect of the amount which would cause the Member to exceed their Transfer Balance Cap, the Trustee must not use that amount to commence a Pension, and where the Member has specified a different day for the Pension's commencement, the Trustee must not commence the Pension until that day.
- (d) **Pension Auto-commutation at Transfer Balance Cap.** Where the Trustee becomes aware that a Member who is receiving one or more Pensions is presently, or will, upon a certain date or the occurrence of a certain event, exceed, their Transfer Balance Cap, unless instructed otherwise by the Member in writing, the Trustee must commute part or all of one or more Pensions being received by the Member to an accumulation account in respect of that Member, to the extent necessary to reduce their benefits in Retirement Phase to their Transfer Balance Cap, and the Trustee shall decide which Pension or Pensions are to be commuted. Where a Member affected by this Rule is being paid more than one Pension and unless the Member elects otherwise or unless the Trustee decides it would be in the Member's best interests to do otherwise, the Trustee must prefer to commute Pensions in order, from those with the highest, to those with the lowest taxable components.
- (e) **Auto-Pension Commencement where Payments Below Minimums.** Where a Member is in receipt of an Account Based Pension, if the Member is paid an amount less than the minimum amount required by the Relevant Law during a financial year and the Pension ceases for that reason, the Trustee must, on the first day of July in the following financial year, commence an Account Based Pension on the same terms and conditions as the Pension that ceased, unless the Member notifies the Trustee otherwise.
- (f) **Order of Pension Commutation After Death of Another Person.** Where the Trustee becomes aware that a Member is or will exceed their Transfer Balance Cap because of that Member's entitlement to receive a superannuation pension consequent upon the death of another person, unless instructed otherwise by the Member in writing, and while also complying with paragraph (e) above, the Trustee must prefer to first commute the Member's own Pensions, before commuting part of all of the pensions receivable or to be received consequent upon the death of that other person.
- (g) **Trustee to Commute Payments Above Minimums for Certain Pensions.** Where a Member is in receipt of one or more Account Based Pensions, if the Member is paid an amount greater than their aggregate minimum payments (calculated in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 1) during a financial year in respect of that or those pensions, the Trustee must pay the excess in the following order, until the amounts paid in excess of the aggregate minimum payments are exhausted:
- (i) where the Member has Unrestricted Non-preserved Benefits which are not in Retirement Phase, from those amounts;
 - (ii) where the Member is being paid more than one Pension and unless the Trustee decides it would be in the Member's best interests to do otherwise, as full or partial commutations from the Pensions with the highest taxable components, to the lowest;
 - (iii) where the Member is being paid one Pension, as partial or full commutations from that Pension,
- and this paragraph will apply unless the Member notifies the Trustee in writing that part or all of the payment or payments in excess of the minimum are to be treated in a different manner.

5.2 Benefits a Member may receive

- (a) **Retirement at the normal time.** A Member who Retires or attains the age of 65 years is entitled to receive a Normal Retirement Benefit, calculated in accordance with Rule 5.3.
- (b) **Benefits before the normal time.** A Member who has attained Preservation Age but has not yet Retired is entitled to receive a Normal Retirement Benefit, calculated in accordance with Rule 5.3, but subject to the benefit being paid as a pension which cannot be commuted to a lump sum before the Member Retires or attains the age of 65 years, or in any other form allowable under the Relevant Law, from time to time.
- (c) **Total and Permanent Disablement.** A Member who ceases Gainful Employment because of Total and Permanent Disablement is entitled to receive a Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit, calculated in accordance with Rule 5.3.
- (d) **Total and Temporary Disablement.** Upon the Total and Temporary Disablement of a Member, the Member is entitled to receive a Total and Temporary Disablement Benefit, calculated in accordance with Rule 5.3.
- (e) **Terminal Illness Benefit.** Upon a Member being diagnosed as Terminally Ill, the Member is entitled to receive a Terminal Illness Benefit.
- (f) **Death Benefits.** A Death Benefit becomes payable upon the death of:
- (i) a Member; or
 - (ii) a reversionary beneficiary in receipt of a Pension,
- to the extent that the type of Pension or other benefit being received allows for the calculation and payment of a Death Benefit from the Fund.
- (g) **Reversionary Pension.** A Member in receipt of a Pension may nominate by notice in writing to the Trustee, either at the commencement of the Pension or at any subsequent time, one or more reversionary beneficiaries who are to continue to receive that Pension after the Member's death. A Member may, at any time, by notice in writing to the Trustee, revoke their nomination of one or more reversionary beneficiaries.
- (h) **Reversionary Pension if Member dies.** If a Member dies while receiving a Reversionary Pension from the Fund and the terms applying to that Pension nominate a reversionary beneficiary (however described), subject to the Relevant Law, the Trustee must continue to pay that Pension in favour of the reversionary beneficiary on the same terms and conditions as applied to the deceased Member.
- (i) **Pension to Spouse if Member dies.** If a Member dies while receiving a Pension from the Fund, the Member's Spouse may apply to the Trustee to have that Pension continued. The Trustee may, in its absolute discretion, decide to continue that Pension. The amount of that Pension will not exceed the amount calculated in accordance with the Act and Regulations. Where a Pension nominates a reversionary beneficiary (other than the Member's Spouse) or the payment of the Pension to the Member's Spouse would be contrary to a nomination under Rule 5.4 or 5.5, the Trustee cannot elect to continue the Pension in favour of the deceased Member's Spouse.
- (j) **No right to elect to receive Death Benefit as Pension.** Unless Rule 5.4 or 5.5 requires a payment in accordance with a Binding Death Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination to be made by way of a Pension, a person entitled to receive a Death Benefit does not have a right to elect to receive that benefit by way of a Pension. However, the person entitled to receive a Death Benefit may apply to the Trustee for part or all of their Death Benefit entitlement be paid as one or more Pensions and the Trustee, in its absolute discretion, may decide to grant the request.
- (k) **Other cases.** A person who ceases to be a Member, otherwise than by death, and who is not entitled to a:
- (i) Normal Retirement Benefit; or
 - (ii) Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit,
- will be entitled to:
- (iii) receive the balance of his or her Benefit Account, subject to the restrictions imposed by Rules 5.9 to 5.11; or
 - (iv) have the balance of his or her Benefit Account transferred to another Regulated Superannuation Fund, Approved Deposit Fund, EPSSS or RSA, in accordance with Rule 6.
- (l) **Reject Contributions.** Subject to the Relevant Law, if the Trustee receives:
- (i) a request or direction from a Member to reject a contribution (wholly or partially);

- (ii) a contribution in error;
- (iii) a contribution which would cause the Member to exceed their Contributions Cap;
- (iv) a contribution which does or may result in the Trustee's inability to comply with the Relevant Law;
- (v) a contribution which may not be accepted under with the Relevant Law; or
- (vi) a contribution which may lawfully be rejected or repaid under the Relevant Law,

the Trustee will hold the contribution upon a separate trust apart from the Fund may reject or repay the contribution (wholly or partially) to or at the direction of the person making the contribution after deducting any expenses incurred in the receipt or return of the contribution and any tax liability imposed on the Trustee as a result of the receipt of the contribution.

- (m) **Overpayments.** If, for any reason, a Member receives an amount of a benefit in excess of the amount due to the Member, subject to the Relevant Law, the Trustee may recover the excess by:
 - (i) reducing the balance of the Member's Benefit Account;
 - (ii) reducing the amount of any future payments due to the Member;
 - (iii) any other method permitted by law and the Relevant Law.
- (n) **Early Release.** If the Trustee receives a written request for the early release of some or all of a Member's entitlements and if:
 - (i) the Member's circumstances constitute grounds for early release; and
 - (ii) where required, the Trustee receives written approval from the Regulator,
 the Trustee may pay the benefits and entitlements to the Member, net of any taxes or reasonable charges applicable to the payment of those benefits and entitlements, and subject to any restrictions required as to the manner and amount of that payment.
- (o) **Release Authority.** If the Trustee receives a release authority from the Regulator, the Trustee must pay the amount specified in that authority and in accordance with that authority to the person or persons entitled to it.
- (p) **Payments to commence.** Where a Member, or another person, becomes entitled to receive any payment of benefit under the preceding paragraphs, the Trustee must pay those amounts in accordance with the terms of these Rules and the Relevant Law and within the time required by the Relevant Law and, if none is specified, within a reasonable time.
- (q) **Effect of Family Law Act.** Where, pursuant to an order under the Family Law Act, a Superannuation Interest has been created in favour of a Non-member Spouse, a reference in this Rule 5.1 to a Member will be read as including a Non-member Spouse.

5.3 How to calculate benefits

NOTE: While the primary form of benefit is a Pension, Lump Sum benefits may still be paid. See Rule 5.8 for details.

- (a) **More than one Benefit Account.** A Member may have one or more Benefit Accounts in the Fund which may be accumulation accounts or accounts from which pensions are drawn or any combination of them or any other type of account permitted by the Relevant Law, as determined by the Trustee.
- (b) **Normal Retirement Benefit.** A Member's Normal Retirement Benefit will be a Pension of an amount determined by the Trustee, having regard to:
 - (i) the balance of the Member's Benefit Account intended to fund the Pension at the date the Pension commences to be paid;
 - (ii) the period over which and the terms upon which the Pension is to be payable;
 - (iii) the expected investment earnings of the Fund to be attributable to the relevant Benefit Account;
 - (iv) the operating costs of the Fund, costs associated with the termination of the Fund and any administrative, insurance and taxation costs relating to the operation and termination of the Fund, which are anticipated to be attributable to the relevant Benefit Account;
 - (v) the cost of any annuities, Pensions and income streams purchased or to be purchased by the Trustee in respect of the Member or the Member's Beneficiaries;
 - (vi) the terms of any agreement or other instrument containing the terms and conditions upon which the Pension is to be paid;
 - (vii) any restrictions placed upon the payment of annuities, Pensions and income streams by the Act and Regulations; and

- (viii) any lump sum payment, or total or partial commutation in accordance with Rule 5.8.
- (c) **Benefit payable until nil balance.** A Member's Normal Retirement Benefit will:
- (i) be calculated to produce a nil balance in the Member's relevant Benefit Account after satisfying the terms on which the Pension is to be paid; and
 - (ii) in any event, cease to be payable when the balance in the Member's relevant Benefit Account is nil.
- (d) **Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit.** A Member's Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit will be an amount up to the balance of the total of the Member's Benefit Accounts less any taxes or reasonable charges determined by the Trustee to be applicable to the payment of those benefits.
- (e) **Total and Temporary Disablement.** A Member's Total and Temporary Disablement Benefit will, subject to any requirements imposed by the Regulator on the payment of similar benefits, be a Non-commutable Income Stream cashed from the Fund for:
- (i) the purpose of continuing (in whole or in part) the gain or reward which the Member was receiving before the Temporary Incapacity; and
 - (ii) a period not exceeding the period during which the Member is prevented from undertaking Employment of the kind engaged in immediately before the Temporary Incapacity,
- but in any event must not exceed an amount equal to the balance of the total of the Member's Benefit Accounts, less any taxes or reasonable charges determined by the Trustee to be applicable to the payment of those benefits.
- (f) **Terminal Illness Benefit.** A Member's Terminal Illness Benefit will be an amount up to the balance of the total of the Member's Benefit Accounts less any taxes or reasonable charges determined by the Trustee to be applicable to the payment of those benefits.
- (g) **Death Benefit.** A Member's Death Benefit will be an amount equal to the balance of the total of the Member's Benefit Accounts less:
- (i) any amount set aside to fund the payment of any reversionary Pension after the Member's death;
 - (ii) any taxes or reasonable charges determined by the Trustee to be applicable to the payment of that benefit; and
 - (iii) the amount necessary to meet any obligations with respect to a Pension or other payments required to be met from the Member's benefits and entitlements,
- and, unless Rule 5.4 or 5.5 requires a payment in accordance with a Binding Death Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination, will be payable in any amounts and to any of the following persons as the Trustee reasonably considers to be appropriate in the circumstances:
- (iv) one or more of the Member's Designated Beneficiaries;
 - (v) one or more of the Member's Dependants;
 - (vi) the Member's legal personal representative,

5.4 Lapsing Binding Death Nominations

- (a) **Requirements.** A Binding Death Nomination:
- (i) must be in writing;
 - (ii) must be signed, and dated, by the Member in the presence of 2 witnesses, each of whom has turned 18 and neither of whom is a person mentioned in the notice;
 - (iii) must contain a declaration signed by the witnesses stating that the notice was signed by the Member in their presence;
 - (iv) will lapse and be of no further effect on the day which is 3 years after the day on which it was first signed or last confirmed or amended by the Member, whichever is the later;
 - (v) may be revoked by the Member by written notice to the Trustee at any time;
 - (vi) must contain sufficient details to identify the Member;
 - (vii) must contain sufficient details to identify one or more Beneficiaries for each category of benefits selected.
- (b) **Member may give.** A Member may, at any time, give the Trustee a Binding Death Nomination directing the payment of:
- (i) the whole or any part of the Member's Death Benefit; and/or

- (ii) the whole or any part of the proceeds of any insurance effected by the Trustee with respect to the Member and to which the Member is entitled under Rule 5.7,

to a person or persons named in the notice being the legal personal representative or a Dependant or Dependants of the Member. If the Trustee receives a Binding Death Nomination, the Trustee will pay the amount specified, in accordance with that notice, unless it has lapsed or been revoked by the Member.

- (c) **Preservation.** Where the Fund's governing rules have been amended and a valid nomination, which has not been revoked, would have been binding upon the Trustee in respect of a Member's death benefits under those previous rules, despite anything contained in these Rules, that nomination will continue to bind the Trustee until it is revoked or replaced in accordance with these Governing Rules.

5.5 Non-lapsing Binding Nomination

- (a) **Requirements.** A Non-lapsing Binding Nomination:

- (i) must be in writing;
- (ii) must be signed, and dated, by the Member in the presence of 2 witnesses, each of whom has turned 18 and neither of whom is a person mentioned in the notice;
- (iii) must contain a declaration signed by the witnesses stating that the notice was signed by the Member in their presence;
- (iv) will not lapse by the passing of time;
- (v) may be revoked by the Member by written notice to the Trustee at any time.
- (vi) must contain sufficient details to identify the Member;
- (vii) must contain sufficient details to identify one or more Beneficiaries for each category of benefits selected.

- (b) **Member may give.** A Member may, at any time, give the Trustee a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination directing the payment of:

- (i) the whole or any part of the Member's Death Benefit; and/or
- (ii) the whole or any part of the proceeds of any insurance effected by the Trustee with respect to the Member and to which the Member is entitled under Rule 5.7,

to a person or persons named in the notice being the legal personal representative or a Dependant or Dependants of the Member. If the Trustee receives a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination, the Trustee will pay the amount specified, in accordance with that notice, unless it has been revoked by the Member.

- (c) **Preservation.** Where the Fund's governing rules have been amended and a valid nomination, which has not been revoked, would have been binding upon the Trustee in respect of a Member's death benefits under those previous rules, despite anything contained in these Governing Rules, that nomination will continue to bind the Trustee until it is revoked or replaced in accordance with these Governing Rules.

5.6 Order of priority

- (a) **Invalid Nomination.** Where a Binding Death Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination is invalid, in whole or in part, to the extent that it is invalid, the Trustee must pay the Member's Death Benefit in accordance with Rule 5.3(g).
- (b) **Automatic revocation.** A Binding Death Benefit Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination, will automatically revoke any earlier Binding Death Nomination or Non-lapsing Binding Nomination given by the Member.
- (c) **Reversionary Pensions.** Where a Member is in receipt of a Pension in respect of which a reversionary beneficiary has been named, unless the Member has revoked that reversion in accordance with these Rules, or the reversionary beneficiary is no longer entitled to receive a Reversionary Pension under the Relevant Law, the entitlement of the reversionary beneficiary in respect of that Pension has priority over any Binding Death Nomination or a Non-lapsing Binding Nomination given by the Member and binding on the Trustee unless the Act or Regulations require otherwise.

5.7 Dealing with insurance

- (a) **Insurance relating to benefits.** The Trustee may take or hold one or more policies of insurance or assurance in relation to a Member as Benefit Payment Insurance or Additional Insurance.
- (b) **Insurance applied to liability.** Whenever a payment is received by the Trustee under any insurance policy held by the Trustee, the payment will be applied:

- (i) in the case of Benefit Payment Insurance, towards satisfaction of the Fund's liability to pay any one or more of a Member's benefits; or
 - (ii) in the case of Additional Insurance, in addition to the Fund's liability to pay any one or more of a Member's benefits,
- as agreed by the Member and the Trustee.
- (c) **Insurance not designated.** If a policy has been effected under Rule 5.7(a) and the policy is not designated as Benefit Payment Insurance or Additional Insurance, the policy will be deemed to be Benefit Payment Insurance.
 - (d) **Treatment of Additional Insurance.** Where the Trustee has effected Additional Insurance and an amount becomes payable to the Trustee under it, the Trustee must add the amount payable, net of any reasonable fees, charges and taxes, to the Member's Benefit Account prior to calculating the amount of the Member's benefits or entitlements payable in accordance with these Rules.
 - (e) **Treatment of Benefit Payment Insurance.** Where the Trustee has effected Benefit Payment Insurance and an amount becomes payable to the Trustee under it, the Trustee must first apply that amount towards satisfaction of the Fund's liability to pay the Member's benefits or entitlements in accordance with these Rules and the Trustee will reduce the Member's Benefit Account by the amount applied. Any amount remaining will be dealt with by the Trustee in its discretion as follows:
 - (i) where any amounts have been deducted from the Member's Benefit Account to pay any premiums in relation to the insurance, by paying or applying similar amounts to or on behalf of the Member in addition to the Fund's liability to pay benefits or entitlements in accordance with these Rules;
 - (ii) by paying amounts to or on behalf of the Member in addition to the amounts set out in Rule 5.7(b) and in addition to the Fund's liability to pay benefits or entitlements in accordance with these Rules;
 - (iii) by paying any expenses and liabilities of the Fund, whether or not those amounts are in whole or in part related to the Member's benefits and entitlements;
 - (iv) where the Trustee in its absolute discretion decides to pay an Anti-detriment Payment in respect of a deceased Member, by applying amounts towards such a payment; and/or
 - (v) by reallocating any amounts to a reserve to be dealt with as the Trustee sees fit.

5.8 How to pay a Pension and how to pay a lump sum benefit

- (a) **How to pay a Pension.** Any Pension payable under these Rules:
 - (i) must conform to Rule 5.9;
 - (ii) must comply with any minimum terms specified in the Act and the Regulations; and
 - (iii) will be payable on other terms decided by the Trustee.
- (b) **Terms to be given to Member.** A copy of the terms and conditions of a Pension is to be given to the Member or Beneficiary of that Pension at or before the Pension Date for that Pension.
- (c) **How to pay a lump sum benefit (or change a Pension to a lump sum).** Any person who is entitled to receive a Pension, Annuity or income stream from the Fund other than a Total and Temporary Disablement Benefit, may direct the Trustee in writing to:
 - (i) pay any amount as a lump sum; or
 - (ii) commute any amount to a lump sum,

but only to the extent permitted by the terms of the Pension, Annuity or income stream. The amount of any lump sum will be equal to the total of the balances of the Member's Benefit Accounts related to the payment less any taxes and other reasonable charges which the Trustee considers are applicable to the payment or commutation.
- (d) **How to reduce a Pension when commuting to a lump sum benefit.** Where a person exercises the right in Rule 5.8(c)(ii), the Trustee must discount the amount to which the person is entitled to the extent which the Trustee considers necessary to take account of the commutation. The Fund and the Trustee will then be discharged and relieved of any further liability in respect of the amount of the discount.
- (e) **How to pay benefits to minors and certain other people.** Where any Beneficiary is under a Legal Disability, the Trustee will be entitled to pay or apply the Beneficiary's benefits or entitlements:
 - (i) to the Beneficiary; or
 - (ii) to another person for the sole purpose of that person paying or applying those benefits or entitlements for, or on behalf of, the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary's Dependants; or

(iii) to a trust established for the benefit of the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary's Dependents.

That payment or application will constitute an effective discharge to the Fund and the Trustee. The Trustee need not be concerned and is not liable to see to the application of those benefits or entitlements after the time of their payment or application.

- (f) **Effect of Family Law Act.** A reference to a Member in this Rule 5.8 includes a Non-member Spouse. If a Superannuation Interest is created in favour of a Non-member Spouse and the order creating that interest does not require the Non-member Spouse's benefits or entitlements to be paid as a Pension, the Trustee is not required to pay those benefits or entitlements as a Pension.

5.9 Types of Pensions which may be paid

The Trustee may pay any Pension allowable under the Act and Regulations. A Pension must be subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Act and Regulations in relation to that type of Pension. The following Pensions, and the descriptions of them in Schedule 1, are specific examples of the Pensions which may be paid:

- (a) Pensions commencing after 30 June 2007:
- (i) **Account Based Pensions** described in Part 1 of Schedule 1.
 - (ii) **Transition to Retirement Pensions** described in Part 2 of Schedule 1.
- (b) Pensions commencing before 20 September 2007:
- (i) **Allocated Pensions** described in Part 3 of Schedule 1.
 - (ii) **Pre-20 September 2007 Market Linked Pensions** described in Part 4 of Schedule 1.
 - (iii) **Lifetime Pensions** (included in the definition of Defined Benefit Pension) described in Part 5 of Schedule 1.
 - (iv) **Life Expectancy Pensions** (included in the definition of Defined Benefit Pension) described in Part 6 of Schedule 1.
 - (v) **Lifetime Commutable Pensions** (included in the definition of Defined Benefit Pension) described in Part 7 of Schedule 1.
 - (vi) **Non-Commutable Allocated Pensions** described in Part 8 of Schedule 1.
- (c) Pensions commencing after 19 September 2007, where the amount was purchased with a rollover superannuation benefit that resulted from the commutation of a pension or annuity of the type referred to in Regulation 1.06(1B):
- (i) **Post-19 September 2007 Market Linked Pensions** described in Part 9 of Schedule 1.
- (d) Pensions which commence after the death of a Member, whether they are Reversionary Pensions or Death Benefit Pensions, upon terms and to beneficiaries allowable under the Relevant Law, from time to time.

5.10 Only some Funds may pay Defined Benefit Pensions

Subject to the Act and Regulations, if the Fund is a Self Managed Superannuation Fund, the following provisions apply in relation to the Fund paying Defined Benefit Pensions to Members:

- (a) Where a Member was already receiving a Defined Benefit Pension on or before 11 May 2004, that Member may continue to receive that Pension, but any further Defined Benefit Pensions in respect of that or other Members are only payable in the circumstances set out in this Rule 5.10.
- (b) Where the Fund was in existence on 11 May 2004 and the Governing Rules provided for the payment of Defined Benefit Pensions at that time, the Fund may continue to provide that Pension.
- (c) Where the Fund was in existence on 11 May 2004 and the Governing Rules did not provide for the payment of a Defined Benefit Pension, the Fund may pay one or more Defined Benefit Pensions to a Member if:
- (i) the Member was a Member on 11 May 2004;
 - (ii) before 31 December 2005, the Member:
 - A. retired on or after attaining age 55; or
 - B. attained age 65; and
 - (iii) a Defined Benefit Pension was commenced for that Member before 1 July 2005 in respect of which the first payment is made within 12 months after the Pension Date for that Pension.

5.11 Restrictions on when and how benefits may be paid

This Rule is subject to any amendments, modifications, re-enactments, or substitutions of the Act and Regulations, from time to time, which may impose any requirement on the payment of benefits and entitlements and must be read and interpreted accordingly.

- (a) **Restrictions on how benefits may be paid.** Subject to the Regulations, a Member's benefits and entitlements in the Fund may only be paid:

- (i) by being cashed in accordance with Rule 5;
- (ii) by being rolled over or transferred in accordance with these Rules; or
- (iii) when, and to the extent that, the Fund is required or permitted to pay them in accordance with these Rules.

- (b) **Payment of Unrestricted Non-Preserved Benefits.** Subject to these Rules and subject to compliance with any restrictions or procedures relating to the commutation of part or all of a Pension to a lump sum, the whole or a part of a Member's Unrestricted Non-preserved Benefits may be cashed at any time in any one or any combination of the following ways:

- (i) one or more lump sums;
- (ii) one or more Pensions; and/or
- (iii) the purchase of one or more Annuities,

less administrative, insurance and taxation costs and other direct costs relating to the establishment, operation and termination of the Fund applicable to the Member's Unrestricted Non-preserved Benefits at the relevant time.

- (c) **Payment of Restricted Non-Preserved Benefits.** Subject to these Rules, the whole or a part of a Member's Restricted Non-preserved Benefits:

- (i) may only be cashed on or after the satisfaction of a Condition of Release; and
- (ii) must not exceed the Member's Restricted Non-preserved Benefits that had accrued at the time when the Condition of Release was satisfied,

less administrative, insurance and taxation costs and other direct costs relating to the establishment, operation and termination of the Fund applicable to the Member's Restricted Non-preserved Benefits at the relevant time. The form in which Restricted Non-preserved Benefits may be cashed is:

- (iii) the form, if any, specified in the Cashing Restriction for Restricted Non-preserved Benefits in relation to the relevant Condition of Release; or
- (iv) if the Cashing Restriction is "Nil" then, subject to compliance with any restrictions or procedures relating to the commutation of part or all of a Pension to a lump sum, in any one or any combination of the following forms:
 - A. one or more lump sums;
 - B. one or more Pensions; and/or
 - C. the purchase of one or more Annuities.

- (d) **Payment of Preserved Benefits.** Subject to these Rules, the whole or any part of a Member's Preserved Benefits may only be cashed on or after the satisfaction of a Condition of Release and must not exceed the sum of:

- (i) the Member's Preserved Benefits that had accrued at the time when the Condition of Release was satisfied; and
- (ii) any investment earnings accruing on those benefits from that time,

less administrative, insurance and taxation costs and other direct costs relating to the establishment, operation and termination of the Fund applicable to the amounts in (i) and (ii) above at the relevant time. The form in which Preserved Benefits may be cashed is:

- (iii) the form, if any, specified in the Cashing Restriction for Preserved Benefits in relation to the relevant Condition of Release; or
- (iv) if the Cashing Restriction is "Nil" then, subject to compliance with any restrictions or procedures relating to the commutation of part or all of a Pension to a lump sum, in any one or any combination of the following forms:
 - A. one or more lump sums;
 - B. one or more Pensions; and/or

C. the purchase of one or more Annuities.

- (e) **When it is compulsory to pay benefits.** A Member's benefits and entitlements must be cashed as soon as practicable after a Member dies.
- (f) **Payment of compulsory benefits.** Subject to these Rules and subject to compliance with any restrictions or procedures relating to the commutation of part or all of a Pension to a lump sum, the form in which benefits and entitlements may be cashed under Rule 5.11(e) is any one or any combination of the following forms:
- (i) a single lump sum;
 - (ii) an interim lump sum plus a final lump sum;
 - (iii) one or more Pensions; and/or
 - (iv) the purchase of one or more Annuities,
- except where that benefit is to be paid to a Child of the deceased Member, in which case it is subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.11(g).
- (g) **Restriction on Death Benefit Pensions to Children.** Subject to the Act and Regulations, from time to time, if a Member dies after 30 June 2007 and part or all of that Member's Death Benefit is to be paid to a Dependant who is a Child of the Member, the Death Benefit may only be paid as a Pension if the Child:
- (i) is less than 18 years of age; or
 - (ii) is greater than 18 years of age, but less than 25 years of age and is financially dependent on the Member; or
 - (iii) has a disability of the kind described in subsection 8(1) of the *Disability Services Act 1986*,
- and, except in the case of a Child described in paragraph (iii), such a Pension must cease no later than the Child attaining 25 years of age.
- (h) **Effect of Family Law Act.** A reference to a Member in this Rule 5.11 includes a Non-member Spouse. If a Superannuation Interest is created in favour of a Non-member Spouse and the order creating that interest does not require the Non-member Spouse's benefits or entitlements to be paid as a Pension, the Trustee is not required to pay those benefits or entitlements as a Pension.

5.12 Member-contributed property

- (a) **Member-contributed Property subject to different payment rules.** Despite any provision to the contrary in these Rules, where the Fund holds Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property, any provisions in these Rules purporting to enable a beneficial interest to be obtained by any person other than the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property do not apply to that Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property.
- (b) **Options for Trustee.** Where an event occurs which would normally entitle the Trustee to create a beneficial interest in Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property in a person other than the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property, the Trustee must deal with the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property only in one of the following ways:
- (i) by separating the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property from all other assets supporting the Transferor's Benefit Account and dealing with the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property in such a manner that the beneficial interest in that property remains solely with the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property or, if the Transferor has died, the Transferor's estate; or
 - (ii) after taking such professional advice as is considered prudent by the Trustee, in such other manner as the Trustee considers appropriate, but not so as to create a beneficial interest in any person other than the Transferor of the Member-contributed WA Property or Member-contributed NSW Property.

6. ROLLOVERS AND TRANSFERS OF BENEFITS

6.1 Into the Fund

- (a) **Members may.** A Member may request that the Trustee accept a rollover or transfer into the Fund of any existing superannuation benefits or entitlements which are able to be rolled over or transferred into the Fund under the Relevant Law. Those benefits or entitlements may include:
- (i) any Superannuation Lump Sums being held with another superannuation fund, Approved Deposit Fund, EPSSS, RSA or pooled superannuation trust; and/or
 - (ii) any Superannuation Lump Sums from other sources which are able to be rolled over or transferred into the Fund under the Relevant Law.
- (b) **Trustee to decide.** The Trustee must consider a request made in accordance with Rule 6.1(a) and may:
- (i) accept a rollover or transfer of the entire amount of the benefits or entitlements;
 - (ii) accept a rollover or transfer of part of the benefits or entitlements; or
 - (iii) reject a rollover or transfer of the whole or any part of the benefits or entitlements,
- and in reaching that decision, the Trustee may consider the limits on benefits payable to the Member, the balance of the Member's Benefit Account before and after the proposed rollover or transfer, the terms under which the benefits or entitlements are currently being held and any other matters which the Trustee considers relevant.
- (c) **Some rollovers and transfers cannot be accepted.** The Trustee must not accept a rollover or transfer of any benefits or entitlements which would or would be likely to cause a breach of a Civil Penalty Provision or constitute an offence under the Act.
- (d) **Condition of rollover or transfer in.** Where the Trustee accepts a rollover or transfer of benefits or entitlements under this Rule 6.1, those benefits or entitlements must be maintained and will only be payable:
- (i) in accordance with the terms of the trust deed or governing rules, if any, of the transferring entity at the date of rollover or transfer, as advised to the Trustee; or
 - (ii) on other terms approved by the Regulator.
- (e) **Most benefits rolled over or transferred into the Fund retain the same status.** Except as otherwise provided by the Act and Regulations, for the purpose of determining the status of benefits or entitlements under these Rules, any benefits or entitlements rolled over or transferred into the Fund will retain the same character in the Fund as they had in the superannuation fund, Approved Deposit Fund, EPSSS, RSA or pooled superannuation trust from which they were transferred.

6.2 Out of the Fund

- (a) **Who may request.** A request to roll over or transfer any benefits or entitlements out of the Fund may only be made by:
- (i) a Member;
 - (ii) in the case of a Member's death or Total and Permanent Disablement, the person or persons otherwise entitled to receive a benefit or entitlement; or
 - (iii) a Member's legal personal representative.
- (b) **Trustee must notify others.** Upon receiving a request to roll over or transfer benefits out of the Fund, the Trustee must give notice in writing of the proposed rollover or transfer to all other interested persons who at that time are entitled to make a similar request.
- (c) **Trustee must not rollover or transfer benefits with objections.** Subject to Rule 10.2, if a person notified under Rule 6.2(b) objects to the rollover or transfer by notice to the Trustee containing reasons, the Trustee must not roll over or transfer those benefits and must give notice of the objection and of the identity of the objector to the person making the request.
- (d) **Conditions of rollover or transfer out.** The Trustee will roll over or transfer benefits or entitlements in accordance with a request under Rule 6.2(a) if:
- (i) no person is required to be notified of a request for a rollover or transfer;
 - (ii) no objection has been received from an interested person within 7 days of giving notice; or
 - (iii) the Trustee is satisfied that any objection received has been removed.