Superannuation Trust Deed for a Self-Managed Fund

for

The Emerald Super Fund

Robert Santich Tax Agent 71643-003

17 Loris Way Kardinya WA 6163 Tel: 0894342722 Fax: 0894341694 rsantich@tpg.com.au Maddocks Level 6 140 William Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Tel: 03 9288 0555 Fax: 03 9288 0666 info@maddocks.com.au www.maddocks.com.au

Table of contents

Overvi	ew	1
Α	Establishment of the fund	2
	The establishment of the fund	2
	Purpose of the fund	2
	Trustees of the fund	2
	Method of decision by trustees under this deed	2
	Meetings of trustees	2
	Deed subject to superannuation law	3
	Trustee must comply with law	
В	Membership	3
	Initial members of the fund	
	Trustee may appoint additional members	
	Beneficiaries as additional members	
	Applicant to provide information to trustee	
	Conditions must be met	4
	Effect of becoming member	4
	Date of commencement of membership of additional member	4
	Date of additional member's commencement as trustee	4
	Back-dating of membership	4
	Conditions on membership	5
	Trustee must notify new member	. 5
	Trustee must disclose and report	. 5
	Trustee must notify exiting member	. 5
	Limit on disclosure	. 5
	Members must inform trustee of change affecting fund compliance	. 5
	Members and trustee must ensure fund compliance	. 5
	Trustee and members must rectify non-compliance	. 6
	Types of compliance arrangement	. 6
	Ceasing to be a member	. b
	Minor as a member	
C	Accounts of the fund	
	Trustee must establish certain types of account	. 1
	Credits to accumulation accounts	/
	Debits to accumulation accounts	/
	Contributions-split requests	8 م
	Credits to the income account	9 ^
	Debits to the income account	9 ^
	Tax on income	y
	Distribution from income account	۷
	Trustee may establish equalisation account	10
	Credits to equalisation account	10
	Trustee may establish or maintain other accounts or reserves	10
	Valuation of fund	١Ų

	Interim fund earning rate	10
D	Contributions	11
	Member to keep trustee informed	11
	Member contributions	11
	Employer contributions	
	Other contributions	
	Participating employers	11
	How contributions to be made	
	Late contributions	
	Failure to contribute	12
	Contributions etc not accepted	12
	Breach of clause headed 'Contributions etc not accepted'	12
	Allocation of contributions	13
	Reduction of contributions by employer	13
	Tax on contributions and shortfall components	13
	Surcharge	13
	Termination of employer's contributions	13
	Effect of termination on member's contributions	14
	Employer-sponsor's powers	14
	No termination on transfer of business to another employer	4.4
E	Investment	14
	Authorised investments	14
	Forbidden investments	15
	Strategy	15
	Power to deal with investments	15
	Investment choice by members	15
	Member or beneficiary may choose strategy	16
	Member or beneficiary may not choose particular investments within strategy	16
	Chosen strategies to be monitored	16
	Sub-accounts etc for investment choice	16
	Power to deal with investment choice investments	16
F	Benefits: general	16
	Limit on payment of preserved payment benefits	17
	When payment of preserved payment benefits allowed	17
	Payment of non-preserved amount	17
	Vesting and compulsory payment	17
	Possible addition to entitlement when member ceases to be member	17
	Anti-detriment payments (section 295-485 of the <i>Income Assessment Act</i> 1997) Trustee may retain benefit in fund	17
	Trustee may retain benefit in fund Transfer of insurance policy	18
	Transfer of insurance policy Information to be provided to trustee	18
	Information to be provided to trustee Trustee may adjust benefits for wrong information	18
	Pensions: general	18
G	Pensions: general Trustee's power to pay pension	18
	Trustee's power to pay pension Member or beneficiary may choose type of pension	18
	Member or beneficiary may choose type of perision	

	Actuarial certificate	19
	Funding pension through annuity	19
	Trustee may allocate benefit between 2 or more spouses	19
	Trustee must establish pension account	19
	Credits to pension account	19
	Debits to pension account	20
	Adjustment based on fund earning rate	20
	Segregation of assets and valuation	20
	Pensions: residue in account	20
	Trustee's right to commute pensions generally	21
	Qualification of pensions as asset test exempt income streams	21
Н	Death, disability and retirement benefits	21
	Death benefit payments	21
	Death benefit agreement payment arrangements	22
	Rinding death benefit notice payment arrangements	22
	Non-hinding death benefit notice payment arrangements	22
	Death of member or former member	23
	Discharge of trustee	23
	Total and permanent disablement benefit	∠3
	Temporary total disablement benefit	24
	Period of payment: temporary total disablement	24
	Method of payment: temporary total disablement	24
	Member contributions may be suspended: temporary total disablement	24
	Membership not affected by temporary total disablement	24
	Retirement benefit	25
	Early retirement	25
1	Payment of benefit	25
	Trustee must notify that benefit is payable	25
	Method of notice	25
	Claim out of time	25
	Unclaimed benefit	26
	Tax on benefit	26
	Where benefit is payable	26
	Trustee may send benefit to person entitled Notification of address etc	26
	Notification of address etc	26
	Receipt to be given Person under legal disability	26
	Person under legal disability Discharge of trustee	26
	Discharge of trustee Transfer of assets	26
	Forfeiture of benefit entitlements	27
J	Forfeiture account	27
	Forfeiture account Circumstances of forfeiture	27
	Forfeiture of residue	27
	Application of forfeiture account	21
	Limit in relation to payments to member or dependants	28
	Little in relation to payments to me	

	Possible adjustment to entitlements	28
K	Provisions relating to the Family Law Act	28
	Payment splits	28
	Rules for payment splits	28
	Deferred payment splits	29
	Flagging agreements	29
	Transfer of non-member spouse interests	29
	Refusal to admit as member	29
L	Trustee's powers	29
_	All the powers of an individual	29
	Trustee's discretion	30
	Delegation of power	30
	Trustee not subject to direction	30
	Specific powers	30
	l imit on borrowing	30
	Trustee may grant security over asset	30
	When borrowing is allowed (including "limited recourse borrowing arrangements")	31
	Trustee's nower to effect insurance	31
	Trustee bound to exercise power in limited cases	31
	Inconsistent conditions in policy	31
	Powers not affected by conflict of interests	32
	Disclosure of conflict of interest	32
	Trustee's power to effect transfer on written request	32
	Form and effect of transfer	3∠
	Trustee's power to transfer to successor fund	32
	Trustee's power to transfer to eligible roll over fund	32
	Transfer of assets	33
	The trustee's power to receive transfer	33
M	Administration of fund	22
	Dealing with money received	
	Effect of receipts	33
	Employers to provide information to trustee	33 33
	Compliance	34
	Trustee may not charge fees	34
	Trustee entitled to be reimbursed for expenses	34
	Trustee to keep records and accounts	34
	Trustee to collect money owing to the fund	34
	Trustee to keep records, accounts, books etc	34
	Documents to be prepared	34
	Annual return	34
	Audit	35
	Disclosure requirements	35
	Availability of books and records	35
	Availability of deed and documents	35
	Appointment of auditor	

	Appointment of actuary	35
	Appointment of administration manager	35
	Appointment of investment manager	35
	Appointment of custodian	36
	Superannuation law to be observed	36
	Trustee may remove person from office	36
	Trustee not bound by advice	36
	Liability of the trustee is limited	36
	Indemnity	36
	Other persons who may act	36
	Appointment of corporation as trustee	37
	Continuity of office	31
	Appointment and resignation of trustee	
N	Miscellaneous	37
	Trustee may elect to wind up fund	37
	Notice of winding UD	31
	Payment etc on winding UD	36
	Employment relationship not affected by this deed	
	Legal rights of member not affected by this deed	30
	Effect of reconstruction or amalgamation of employer sponsor	30
	Variation	30
	Limits an effect of variation	
	Limits on power to vary	39
	Notice of variation	
	Dispute resolution	40
•	Interpretation	40
	Proper law	41
Sc	hedule 1 to this deed	42
Sc	hedule 2 to this deed	
	Application to become a Member	42
Sc	hadula 2 to this deed	
	Application to become Participating Employer	47
Sc	bodulo 4 to this deed	***************************************
	Application to become an Employer-Sponsor	40
Sc	. L.L. F. La this dood	······································
	Application to become a member (if member is a minor)	
90	Ladula 6 to this deed	······································
	Form of Product Disclosure Statement	
e,	shadula 7 to this deed	D1
C.	uporoppuation Trust Deed Definitions	
5	xecution	78
E	xecution	

Executed by [Insert company name] ACN [Insert ACN] in its capacity as trustee, in accordance with section 127(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cwth):	
Signature of director/Sole director and sole company secretary	Signature of director/secretary
Name of director/Sole director and sole company secretary (please print)	Name of director/secretary (please print)
[If the Fund's trustees are individuals, then ea	ch of them needs one of these signing clauses
Signed sealed and delivered by [Insert trustee's name] in the capacity of trustee in the presence of:	Vincent Hella
Signature of witness DOUGLAS OF VINCENT ASTORY	Signature of trustee
Name of witness (please print)	

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

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

- the above form of death benefit agreement which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see Part H of the Deed;
- binding death benefit notices which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked; and
- non-binding nomination forms which do not bind the trustee but which do not expire until replaced or revoked.

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

What you need to consider

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

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

Second Notice: Consider consistency with pension terms

Consider how any death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement interacts with the arrangements for payment of a pension to a reversionary beneficiary. The terms of the pension, and the terms of the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement should be consistent. If the member wants a reversionary pension to be paid to someone different than the person nominated in a death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement, then careful drafting is required and the parties should seek professional advice.

Superannuation Trust Deed Definitions

Annuity means what it means under superannuation law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business day means Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in the state or territory identified in clause 199.

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

Cash means what it means under superannuation law.

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

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

Corporation means a constitutional corporation under superannuation law.

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

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

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

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

Doctor means a registered medical practitioner.

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

Employee means a person who is an eligible person under superannuation law. However, it also includes a person whom the employer-sponsor decides is to be treated as an employee, for a period and on terms decided by the employer-sponsor, for the purpose of an employer making contributions in order to avoid a liability for the superannuation guarantee charge under the Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992.

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

Employer-sponsor is the employer named as such in Schedule 1, or the employer that is carrying on business in succession to or in amalgamation with that employer, and has elected to assume the obligations of that employer in accordance with this deed.

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

 one person is an employee of the other within the ordinary meaning of that term, or within the meaning of section 15A of the SIS Act, or is taken to be an employee under superannuation law.

- one person is an employee of the employer-sponsor of the fund, and that employer is any of the following:
 - a relative of that person;
 - a body corporate of which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is a director;
 - a body corporate related to that body corporate.
- one person is the trustee of a trust of which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is a beneficiary.
- one person is a member of a partnership in which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is either a partner or a director of a body corporate that is a partner.
- one person is a member of a partnership in which the other person, or a relative of the other person, is a beneficiary of a trust, the trustee of which is a partner.

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

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

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

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

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

Fund employer means the employer-sponsor or a participating employer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-member spouse means a person who is:

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

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

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

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

Payment flag means an agreement or court order referred to in clause 134.

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

Pension account means a pension account established under clause 89.

Pension age means what it means under superannuation law.

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

Preservation age means what it means under superannuation law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reversionary beneficiary means an eligible dependant for the purpose of superannuation law, including a Pension Dependant, nominated by a pensioner at the commencement of the pension as his or her residuary beneficiary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temporary total disablement means what it means in the relevant policy effected by the trustee.

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

Total permanent disablement means what it means in the relevant policy effected by the trustee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Execution

Executed as a deed.	
Dated: 25/5/2012	
Signed sealed and delivered by Douglas Vincent Ashton, in the capacity of trustee, in the presence of:	Vincent Ashler
Signature of witness JASON LESLIE CARLYON	Signature of individual
Name of witness (please print)	
Signed sealed and delivered by Helena Maria Ashton, in the capacity of trustee, in the presence of:	
Signature of witness	Hara Maria Ash ba. Signature of individual
JASON LESUE CARLYON Name of witness (please print)	