
**G & L WILSON FAMILY SUPER FUND
TRUSTEE RESOLUTION - GOVERNING RULES**

NOTED that since the fund's governing rules were last amended:

A. Superannuation law has changed so as to:

1. Increase the maximum number of fund members from 4 to 6.
2. Require fund trustees to act in the best financial interests of members, including when making payments to third parties.
3. Require that the fund's annual financial statement be signed by at least half of the trustee's directors or at least half of the individual trustees.
4. Extend until 30 June 2023 a 50% reduction in the minimum annual amount that must be paid in respect of an account-based pension.
5. Increase from 1 July 2021 the required rate of super guarantee contributions from 9.5% to 10%.

B. Legislation has been introduced that will, if passed:

6. Increase the maximum withdrawal from the First Home Super Saver Scheme from \$30,000 to \$50,000.
7. Permit a member aged between 67 and 74 to make contributions without satisfying the "work test" provided that his or her total superannuation balance is less than \$1.7 million. However, the work test will apply if the member wishes to claim a tax deduction for a voluntary contribution.
8. Lower the eligibility age for contributions under the Downsizer Scheme from 65 to 60
9. Remove the \$450 monthly earnings threshold for superannuation guarantee contributions.

RESOLVED that to ensure that the fund's governing rules are consistent with these changes the current rules are replaced with **SUPERRULES2022©** prepared by Chris Hogan & Co (a copy of which is attached to this resolution or which has been reviewed).

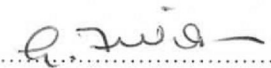
NOTED that the new rules deal with the above changes by making these amendments:

- 1 – Set the maximum number of members at 6 (Rule 2.3).
- 2 – State the new requirement (Rule 7.12).
- 3 – Require the annual accounts to be signed as per the new requirement (Rule 8.6).
- 4 - 9 – No change required.

Date: 29 / 9 / 2022

Signed on behalf of

Teanglow Pty Ltd ACN 614 497 871

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Director/Secretary

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Director

Chris Hogan & Co.

SUPERANNUATION LAWYERS

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1 INTERPRETATION

Unless the contrary intention appears:

- A reference to the Deed or the Rules or any other document includes any variation or replacement.
- A reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them.
- The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- A power to appoint includes a power to vary or cancel the appointment.
- When the word **including** introduces a list of items, it does not exclude a reference to other items of the same class.
- A reference to a person includes a firm, a body corporate, an unincorporated association or any authority.

Account Balance means the aggregate balance of all Member Accounts of a Member other than the Non-Vested Member Account, plus any proportion of that account that the Trustee determines (or if the individual Trustees or the corporate Trustee's directors do not agree on a proportion, the whole of that account).

Binding Death Benefit Nomination

means a written notice that:

- (a) directs the Trustee to pay the whole or part of a benefit payable on the Member's death to one or more Dependants or the legal personal representative in specific proportions; and
- (b) may include instructions as to the manner of payment (eg lump sum or pension) and particular assets to be transferred by way of payment.

For the purpose of this definition, a reference in a notice to an estate or executor is taken to be a reference to the Member's legal personal representative.

Child in relation to a person includes:

- (a) an adopted child, a stepchild or an ex-nuptial child of the person; and
- (b) a child of the person's Spouse; and
- (c) a child of the person within the meaning of the Family Law Act 1975.

Co-contribution Act means the Superannuation (Government Co-contribution for Low Income Earners) Act.

Constitutional Corporation has the same meaning as in Government Requirements.

Deed means the deed establishing the Fund.

Dependant of a Member means:

- (a) a Spouse;
- (b) a Child;
- (c) any other person the Trustee believes is, or was at the date of death, dependent on the Member or otherwise meets the definition of dependant under Government Requirements.

Excess Transfer Balance has the same meaning as in subdivision 294-F of the Tax Act.

Financial Year means the period commencing on each 1 July and ending on 30 June in the next year.

Fund means the superannuation fund constituted by the Deed and the Rules.

Government Requirements means any requirements under laws relating to superannuation funds:

- (a) imposed on the Trustee; or
- (b) that the Fund must satisfy to qualify for the most favourable taxation treatment available to superannuation funds.

Member means anyone whom the Trustee has admitted to membership.

Member Account means an account kept for a Member under rule 8.9.

Non-Member Spouse has the same meaning as in Government Requirements.

Non-Vested Member Account means a Member Account kept to record amounts mentioned in rule 8.9(a) and (b) that meet the description in SIS Regulation 5.08(2).

Permanent Incapacity means ill-health (whether physical or mental), where the Trustee is reasonably satisfied (and two legally qualified medical practitioners have certified) that the Member is unlikely, because of the ill-health, ever again to engage in gainful employment for which the Member is reasonably qualified by education, training or experience.

Release Authority means an authority:

- (a) issued by the Commissioner of Taxation under Division 131 of the Tax Act or under a law relating to excess concessional contributions, excess non-concessional contributions, Division 293 tax, or the First Home Super Saver Scheme; and
- (b) authorising the Trustee to pay a benefit in respect of a Member.

Rules means these rules.

Shortfall Component has the same meaning as in the Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act.

SIS Regulation means Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulation.

Spouse in relation to a person includes:

- (a) a man or woman with whom the person is in a registered relationship as defined in the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; and
- (b) another person who, although not legally married to the person, lives with the person on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

Tax includes any duty or government impost.

Tax Act means the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Temporary Incapacity means ill-health (whether physical or mental) that caused the Member to cease to be gainfully

employed but does not constitute Permanent Incapacity.

Terminal Medical Condition means:

- (a) two registered medical practitioners have certified, jointly or separately, that the Member suffers from an illness, or has incurred an injury, that is likely to result in the Member's death within 24 months after the date of the certification;
- (b) at least one of the practitioners is a specialist practising in an area related to the illness or injury; and
- (c) for each of the certificates, the certification period has not ended.

Trustee means the Trustee for the time being under rule 7.

2 MEMBERSHIP

Admission

- 2.1 Anyone may apply to the Trustee for admission as a Member or for the admission of a person for whom the applicant intends to contribute.
- 2.2 The Trustee may reject an application and is deemed to have done so if acceptance would cause the Fund to fail to meet Government Requirements for a self-managed superannuation fund.
- 2.3 The Trustee may admit Members up to the maximum number (including pensioners) that Government Requirements permit for a self-managed superannuation fund (which is six as at the date when these rules are adopted). Before admitting a person as a Member the Trustee must ensure that the Trustee structure of the Fund meets Government Requirements and may require the person:
 - (a) to be examined by a registered medical practitioner approved by the Trustee; or
 - (b) to give the Trustee any document or information it considers relevant to the administration of the Fund; or
 - (c) to enter into a written agreement with the Trustee, imposing special conditions in respect of the applicant's membership; or

- (d) any combination of (a), (b) and (c).
- 2.4 If the Trustee admits a person as a Member, membership does not commence until:
- (a) the person has become a Trustee or (if the Trustee is a Constitutional Corporation) a director of the Trustee; or
 - (b) the Trustee has satisfied itself that when the membership commences, the Fund will meet the definition of self-managed superannuation fund in Government Requirements.

Terms

- 2.5 Each Member is bound by the Deed and Rules.
- 2.6 The Trustee is the Member's attorney to do anything the Trustee considers appropriate to administer the Fund.

Non-Member Spouse

- 2.7 Subject to rule 2.4 the Trustee may admit a Non-Member Spouse as a Member if:
- (a) Government Requirements require the Trustee to create an interest in the Fund for the Non-Member Spouse; or
 - (b) Government Requirements permit the Trustee to do so and the Trustee elects to do so.
- 2.8 The Trustee must do so in a manner that is consistent with Government Requirements.

Membership ends

- 2.9 A Member's membership of the Fund ends when the Member is no longer entitled to benefits from the Fund and either:
- (a) the Member has ceased to be a Trustee or a director of the Trustee; or
 - (b) the Trustee has satisfied itself that when the membership ends, the Fund will meet the definition of self-managed superannuation fund in Government Requirements.

3 TRANSFERS

Transfer in

- 3.1 The Trustee may:
- (a) accept a transfer of assets to the Fund in respect of a Member; and
 - (b) provide benefits in respect of the Member
- on terms that the Trustee agrees with the Member and in a manner that complies with Government Requirements.

Transfer out

- 3.2 The Trustee may transfer assets out of the Fund in respect of a Member (with or without the Member's consent) up to the Member's Account Balance. However, the transfer must comply with Government Requirements.
- 3.3 The Trustee is not responsible for the manner in which the transferee deals with the amount transferred.
- 3.4 If the Member's total Account Balance is transferred, the Member is no longer entitled to benefits from the Fund.

Rollover and transfer requests

- 3.5 The Trustee must, as and when required by any Government Requirements relating to requests for rollovers or transfers of amounts to or from the Fund in respect of Members:
- (a) ensure that it is able to electronically receive information and payments;
 - (b) give information to the other superannuation fund in relation to a request;
 - (c) verify or validate information in relation to a request;
 - (d) ask the relevant Member and the Commissioner of Taxation for any information it requires to process a request;
 - (e) tell the relevant Member if it is unable to verify or validate information in relation to a request;
 - (f) give the relevant Member information or satisfy itself that the Member has the information, or is aware that he or she may ask

- the Trustee for information and does not require it;
- (g) comply with such a request; and
 - (h) allocate an amount received in relation to a request.

4 CONTRIBUTIONS

Members

- 4.1 A Member may make contributions if the Trustee agrees. The Member must notify the Trustee in the form approved by the Australian Taxation Office if the contribution is made under a provision of the Tax Act dealing with “downsizer contributions”, tax-deductible contributions, CGT small business tax concessions, or the proceeds of structured settlements or personal injury claims.

SGC shortfalls and Co-contributions

- 4.2 The Trustee may accept a Shortfall Component or a payment under the Co-contribution Act (including a low income superannuation contribution) transferred to the Fund for a Member and must treat it as a contribution for the Member.

Employers and others

- 4.3 The Trustee may:
- (a) accept contributions for a Member from any other person;
 - (b) at its discretion, refuse to accept all or part of a contribution.

Splitting of contributions

- 4.4 A Member may apply to the Trustee to transfer to the Account of the Member’s Spouse some or all of the Member’s Account Balance representing contributions made by, for, or on behalf of the Member. The application may include a request to transfer the relevant amount out of the Fund in respect of the Member’s Spouse.
- 4.5 If the Trustee agrees to make the transfer, it must do so within 90 days after receiving the request, but only if the application complies with Government Requirements.

Form of contributions

- 4.6 A contribution may be made in cash, by the transfer to the Trustee or its custodian of a beneficial interest in property, by increasing the value of the Fund or by reducing the liabilities of the Fund.

Limit on contributions

- 4.7 The Trustee must not accept a contribution contrary to Government Requirements.
- 4.8 The Trustee must not accept a contribution in respect of a Member if the Commissioner of Taxation has issued an employer shortfall exemption certificate to the Member which specifies the person who made the purported contribution and the period during which it was paid to the Trustee.
- 4.9 If the Trustee receives an amount referred to in rule 4.7 or 4.8 and if Government Requirements permit, the Trustee:
- (a) must repay the amount to the contributor; but
 - (b) may first make deductions for any liabilities or expenses incurred (and provisions for liabilities and expenses) in relation to the amount.
- 4.10 If any part of a purported contribution in respect of a Member would be either an “excess concessional contribution” or an “excess non-concessional contribution” under the Tax Act, then:
- (a) the Trustee must not accept that part;
 - (b) that part is not included in the Fund’s assets regardless of whether or not it has been mingled with those assets; and
 - (c) the Trustee holds that part on a bare trust for the person who made the purported contribution.

Refund of excess contributions

- 4.11 If the Trustee receives a Release Authority in respect of excess contributions, the Trustee must pay to the Member or to the Commissioner of Taxation in accordance with Government Requirements the least of:
- (a) the amount stated in the authority;

- (b) if the release authority was given by the Member, the amount the Member requests; and
- (c) the Member's Account Balance; and must notify the Member and the Commissioner of Taxation in accordance with Government Requirements.

5 BENEFITS - ENTITLEMENT

Rule 5 sets out the circumstances in which a benefit becomes payable from the Fund. Rule 6 deals with when and how the benefit is actually paid.

Request - age 65

- 5.1 If a Member (who has not otherwise become entitled to a benefit under the Rules) requests a benefit at or after age 65, the Member becomes entitled to a benefit equal to the Member's Account Balance.

Death benefits

- 5.2 If a Member dies the Trustee must pay a benefit equal to the Member's Account Balance less the balance of the Member Account for any pension that reverts under rule 6.24.

- 5.3 If, in relation to any part of the benefit payable under rule 5.2:
- the Trustee accepted a Binding Death Benefit Nomination or the Member has made a Binding Death Benefit Nomination that, when it was made, was effective under the Deed to bind the Trustee;
 - it has not been revoked; and
 - it can be followed under Government Requirements
- then the Trustee must follow the Binding Death Benefit Nomination in relation to that part of the benefit.

- 5.4 If in relation to any part of the benefit:
- the Trustee does not hold a current Binding Death Benefit Nomination; or
 - the relevant nomination cannot be followed for any reason
- the Trustee must pay that part of the benefit to any or all of the Member's Dependants and legal personal

representative in the proportions that the Trustee decides.

- 5.5 If rule 5.4 applies and there is no Dependant or legal personal representative then, if Government Requirements permit, the Trustee may pay that part of the benefit to any other people in proportions the Trustee decides.

- 5.6 Any benefit nomination not expressed to be binding on the Trustee is given for information only and does not affect the Trustee's discretion in distributing the benefit.

- 5.7 Subject to the instructions in a Binding Death Benefit Nomination as to the manner of payment, the Trustee may pay any part of the benefit as a lump sum or as a pension or in any other form as it considers appropriate including the settlement of a trust for the benefit of any Dependant.

- 5.8 No pension is payable to a person under rule 5 until the person is a Member. However, the Trustee (and not the payee) may determine which provisions of rule 6 apply.

Terminal Medical Condition

- 5.9 If a Member requests a benefit while a Terminal Medical Condition exists in relation to the Member, then the Member becomes entitled to a benefit equal to the Member's Account Balance.

Retirement or leaving employment

- 5.10 If a Member (who has not otherwise become entitled to a benefit under the Rules):
- (a) leaves any business, trade, profession, vocation, calling, occupation or employment because of Permanent or Temporary Incapacity; or
 - (b) retires or retired (before or after joining the Fund) from any business, trade, profession, vocation, calling, occupation or employment; or
 - (c) ceases any employment (at any time and for any reason except death) and the employer has

- contributed to the Fund for the Member; or
- (d) having reached age 60, ceases any arrangement under which the Member was employed or self-employed for gain or reward in any business, trade, profession, vocation, calling, occupation or employment; or
- (e) leaves Australia in circumstances where Government Requirements permit the Trustee to pay a benefit the Member becomes entitled to a benefit equal to the Member's Account Balance.

Request – Release Authorities, transition to retirement pensions, rollovers, Spouse benefits, temporary residents etc

- 5.11 If a Member requests payment of a benefit, the Trustee must pay the benefit to the extent that the payment complies with Government Requirements.

Financial incapacity

- 5.12 If the Trustee believes a person entitled to a benefit cannot manage the person's financial affairs, the Trustee may pay the benefit to another person to be used for the first person's advantage.

- 5.13 The Trustee is not responsible for the application of the benefit by the payee. However, the payment must comply with Government Requirements.

Hardship and compassionate grounds

- 5.14 The Trustee may at any time pay to a Member a benefit up to the Member's Account Balance if the payment complies with Government Requirements in relation to financial hardship or compassionate grounds.

Unclaimed money and lost members

- 5.15 The Trustee must pay a benefit to the Commissioner of Taxation in respect of a Member as and when required under the Superannuation (Unclaimed Money and Lost Members) Act.

Excessive benefits

- 5.16 If the Trustee believes that:
- (a) a Member's benefit will be excessive for the purposes of the Tax Act; or
- (b) payment of a benefit will result in the Trustee or an employer contravening a law relating to corporations
- the Trustee may, if Government Requirements permit:
- (i) reduce the contributions payable for the Member; or
- (ii) reduce the benefit to the extent necessary to avoid (a) or (b) and transfer the amount of the reduction to another Member Account for the Member or to the Fund's reserves; or
- (iii) apply a combination of (i) and (ii) as it considers appropriate.

- 5.17 However, the Trustee need not investigate whether (a) or (b) applies to a benefit.

No assignments

- 5.18 The Trustee must not recognise any assignment or charge of a benefit (or any other interest in the Fund) that is contrary to Government Requirements.

Interest on benefits

- 5.19 The Trustee may credit or debit interest to a benefit paid after the date it becomes payable.

Deductions for Tax

- 5.20 The Trustee must comply with Government Requirements regarding deductions of Tax from benefits and other payments from the Fund.

Trustee's discharge

- 5.21 The Trustee's only obligation in respect of a benefit is to pay it in good faith to or on behalf of a person the Trustee believes is entitled to the benefit. Otherwise, the Trustee is completely discharged by that payment.

Forfeited benefits

5.22 A Member forfeits the part of a benefit not attributable to Member contributions if:

- (a) the Member purports to assign, alienate or charge; or
- (b) any other event occurs that results in another person becoming entitled to all or part of the benefit. However, this rule has no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with Government Requirements or the Bankruptcy Act.

5.23 The Trustee must, if Government Requirements permit, apply a forfeited benefit for the Member and the Member's Dependents in proportions that the Trustee decides.

Splitting of benefits

5.24 The Trustee must reduce a Member's Account Balance or the amount of any pension payment to the Member if:

- (a) Government Requirements relating to Non-Member Spouses require the Trustee to do so; or
- (b) those Government Requirements permit the Trustee to do so and the Trustee elects to do so.

5.25 If the Trustee makes a reduction under rule 5.24, the Trustee must apply the amount of the reduction (in the manner required or permitted by, and adjusted as required by, Government Requirements) for the benefit of the relevant Non-Member Spouse.

5.26 To the extent that Government Requirements allow the Trustee any discretion in any of the matters mentioned in rule 5.24 or 5.25, the Trustee may exercise that discretion as it sees fit without regard to the interests of the Non-Member Spouse.

5.27 The Trustee may charge fees in respect of those matters to the extent permitted under Government Requirements.

6 BENEFITS - PAYMENT

Rule 5 sets out the circumstances in which a benefit becomes payable from the Fund. Rule 6 deals with when and how the benefit is actually paid. A pension is not

payable to anyone (including a reversionary beneficiary) until the person is a Member. If the Fund commenced before 31 December 2005 the Deed preserves the application of previous provisions dealing with the payment of pensions that commenced before that date.

6.1 If the Trustee is not a Constitutional Corporation, then the Fund's primary purpose is to provide old-age pensions and the Trustee must pay benefits due to a Member as pensions except to the extent that the Member requests otherwise.

Account based pensions

6.2 The Trustee must pay all or part of a benefit as an account based pension if the Member requests.

6.3 The Trustee must pay the pension from a Member Account of the Member on terms that the Trustee and Member agree as to the level and frequency of payment. However, the level of the pension must be within the minimum and maximum levels (if any) prescribed by Government Requirements for such a pension and the Trustee must pay the pension at least annually.

6.4 Before paying a pension, the Trustee must consult the Member as to whether the commencement of the pension will result in an Excess Transfer Balance for the Member.

6.5 From each 1 July until the Member's death the Trustee becomes indebted to the Member to the extent of the minimum level of pension payment prescribed by Government Requirements for such a pension for the Financial Year in which that date falls.

6.6 Unless Government Requirements permit:

- (a) the pension entitlement must not be transferred or used as security for a borrowing; and
- (b) after the pension commences the capital supporting it must not be added to by way of contribution or a rollover to the Fund.

6.7 The Member may elect to commute all or part of the pension by notifying the Trustee in writing.

Retirement Savings Accounts
Regulation 1.07(3A).

- 6.8 The Trustee must comply with the Member's election if it approves the election and the election complies with Government Requirements. However, the commutation does not occur until the Trustee has paid to the Member the minimum level of pension required under Government Requirements for the financial year when the commutation takes place. In the case of a full commutation, the Trustee may not make that payment by the transfer of assets in specie.
- 6.9 The pension commences when the Trustee and Member agree (but no later than required by Government Requirements) and ends when the balance of the relevant Member Account is nil.
- 6.10 If the pension reverts or is commuted, the reversionary component or commuted amount must not be greater than the benefit that was payable before the reversion or commutation or the amount permitted under Government Requirements.
- 6.11 The pension must not be:
- (a) used as security for a borrowing; or
 - (b) transferred, except to a reversionary beneficiary on the death of the Member or of another reversionary beneficiary.
- 6.12 The Trustee must continue to keep the relevant Member Account and must debit pension payments and commutations to the Member Account.
- Market linked pensions**
- 6.13 The Trustee must pay all or part of a benefit as a market linked pension if the Member requests and the pension is purchased with a rollover superannuation benefit from the commutation of:
- (a) an annuity provided under a contract that meets SIS Regulation 1.05(2), (9) or (10); or
 - (b) a pension provided under rules that meet SIS Regulation 1.06(2), (7) or (8); or
 - (c) a pension provided under terms and conditions that meet
- 6.14 On receipt of the request, the Trustee must pay from a Member Account of the Member a pension for the term set out in SIS Regulation 1.06(8).
- 6.15 The level of the pension and any commutations must be determined in the manner prescribed by Government Requirements for a market linked pension and the Trustee must pay the pension at least annually.
- 6.16 The pension has no residual capital value.
- 6.17 The pension must not be:
- (a) used as security for a borrowing; or
 - (b) transferred, except to a reversionary beneficiary on the death of the Member or of another reversionary beneficiary.
- 6.18 The Trustee must continue to keep the relevant Member Account and must debit pension payments and commutations to that Member Account. However, if the pension reverts it must not have a reversionary component greater than 100% of the account balance immediately before the reversion.
- Transition to retirement pensions**
- 6.19 If the Trustee and Member agree that:
- (a) an account based pension is also a "non-commutable allocated pension" or a "transition to retirement income stream"; or
 - (b) a market linked pension is also a "non-commutable pension"
- then the Trustee must not pay any part of the benefit unless the Trustee is satisfied that the payment is consistent with Government Requirements in relation to such a pension.
- Reversionary pensions**
- 6.20 A Member may nominate to the Trustee one or more of the Member's Dependants as reversionary beneficiaries (either successive or concurrent) in relation to any pension payable to the Member as at his or her death. If reversionary beneficiaries are nominated as concurrent, the nomination

- may indicate the respective portions of the pension that revert to them.
- 6.21 A nomination may be made before or after the pension commences.
- 6.22 The Member may revoke or amend the nomination by written notice to the Trustee.
- 6.23 A nomination or a notice revoking or amending a nomination must be in writing and may be in any form including a resolution, a contract or a Binding Death Benefit Nomination.
- 6.24 If the Member dies while entitled to the pension:
- (a) to the extent that the Member nominated a reversionary beneficiary in accordance with these rules (and did not revoke the nomination in accordance with these rules) the pension reverts to the nominee if payment of the pension to him or her would be consistent with Government Requirements; and
- (b) otherwise, the Trustee must first comply with rule 5.3, and in respect of any part of the Member's Account Balance remaining, either:
- (i) pay one or more benefits under rules 5.2 to 5.8; or
- (ii) continue paying the relevant pension to any or all of the Member's Dependants in proportions the Trustee decides, if that would be consistent with Government Requirements.
- 6.25 When a pension or part of a pension payable to a Member who has died ("**Deceased**") reverts to a person ("**Survivor**"):
- (a) the Trustee must pay to the Deceased's legal personal representative the remainder of any amount that the Trustee owes to the Deceased under rule 6.5 in respect of the Financial Year in which the death occurred;
- (b) the pension (or part pension) reverts to the Survivor;
- (c) the pension (or part pension) becomes payable to the Survivor on the 30 June in the Financial Year after the Financial Year in which the death occurred ("**Payment Date**");
- (d) on the Payment Date the Trustee must pay to the Survivor or Survivors the minimum level of pension payment prescribed by Government Requirements for such a pension for the Financial Year in which that date falls;
- (e) the Trustee must consult each Survivor as to whether the reversion of the pension will in the future result in an Excess Transfer Balance for the Survivor; and
- (f) to the extent of the forecast Excess Transfer Balance indicated by the Survivor, the Trustee must pay the balance of the relevant Member Account to the Survivor as a lump sum.
- Lump sum**
- 6.26 If a person entitled to a benefit requests, the Trustee may pay the benefit as a lump sum.
- Rollover or annuity**
- 6.27 A person entitled to a benefit may direct the Trustee to:
- (a) pay all or part of the benefit to another fund; or
- (b) apply all or part of the benefit to purchase an annuity in the name of the person or, if the person is a Member, in the name of the Member or one or more of the Member's Dependants.
- 6.28 The Trustee must comply with the direction if the payment complies with Government Requirements.
- Compulsory rollover**
- 6.29 The Trustee may, if Government Requirements permit, pay all or part of a benefit to another fund without the consent of the person entitled to the benefit.

Benefits in specie

- 6.30 If a person entitled to a benefit requests, the Trustee may pay all or part of the benefit by:
- (a) transferring assets to the person or the person's nominee; or
 - (b) declaring that the Trustee holds an asset or assets on trust for the person.
- 6.31 The transfer or declaration must comply with Government Requirements relating to benefit payments.

Deferral, preservation and flagging

- 6.32 If a person entitled to a benefit requests, the Trustee may defer payment of all or part of the benefit. The deferral must comply with Government Requirements. If the Trustee believes that the payment of any part of a Member's benefit will contravene the Family Law Act, the Trustee must not pay that part.
- 6.33 If Government Requirements require part of a benefit to be preserved, the Trustee must:
- (a) keep that part in the Fund until Government Requirements permit it to be paid; or
 - (b) with the Member's written consent (if required by Government Requirements) pay that part to another fund that the Trustee believes will comply with Government Requirements regarding preservation of benefits.
- 6.34 If part of a benefit is kept in the Fund and the Member dies before it is paid, then subject to rule 6.24 the Trustee must pay it under rules 5.2 to 5.8.

Unclaimed benefits

- 6.35 The Trustee must comply with Government Requirements as to unclaimed benefits and the transfer of benefits to other funds.

Types of benefit

- 6.36 If a Member requests, the Trustee may pay a benefit as one or more pensions or lump sums under rule 6. However, the manner

of payment must be consistent with Government Requirements.

7 TRUSTEE**Nature and number**

- 7.1 The Trustee must be either a sole Constitutional Corporation or (if Government Requirements permit) one or more individuals.

Retirement and removal

- 7.2 A Trustee may retire if the Trustee gives prior written notice to the Members (or their legal personal representatives).
- 7.3 A Trustee must retire when the Members or Government Requirements so require.
- 7.4 The Members may remove a Trustee from office by written notice.
- 7.5 An outgoing Trustee must vest all the Fund's property in the continuing or new Trustee or its custodian.

Appointment

- 7.6 The Members (or their legal personal representatives) may make a written appointment of an additional or replacement Trustee. The appointment may be prospective or retrospective but must comply with Government Requirements.

Vacancy

- 7.7 The Trustee must ensure that any vacancy in the individual Trustees or on the corporate Trustee's board of directors is filled as and when required by Government Requirements.

Powers

- 7.8 The Trustee may do anything it considers appropriate to administer the Fund and to comply with Government Requirements. However, the Trustee must administer the Fund in a manner consistent with Government Requirements.
- 7.9 In dealing with Members, the Trustee may treat any communication as given by a

Member if it purports to have been given by or on behalf of the Member.

Delegation

- 7.10 The Trustee may delegate any of its powers, duties and discretions to anyone if the delegation complies with Government Requirements.

Administrators and investment managers

- 7.11 In particular, the Trustee may appoint anyone to administer the Fund or to manage the Fund's investments or to perform both functions. However, the appointment must be written and must comply with Government Requirements.

Discretions

- 7.12 The Trustee must act in the best financial interests of Members (including when making payments to third parties). Otherwise, the Trustee is completely unrestricted in the exercise of its powers and discretions.
- 7.13 The Trustee and any of its directors, employees, delegates or agents may be involved in the exercise of the Trustee's powers and discretions even if they have a conflict of interest or duty.

Remuneration

- 7.14 The Members may agree a rate of remuneration that the Trustee or its directors may receive from the Fund if that would be consistent with Government Requirements.

Liability

- 7.15 The Trustee's liability is limited to its own dishonest acts or omissions and its own intentional or reckless failures to exercise the degree of care and diligence that it is required to exercise.

Indemnity

- 7.16 The Trustee, former Trustees, and any of their directors or employees are indemnified in respect of any Tax, loss or expenditure that they incur in relation to

the Fund or the administration of the Trustee or a former Trustee unless it results from the person's dishonesty or intentional or reckless failure to exercise the degree of care and diligence which the person was required to exercise.

- 7.17 Rule 7.16 does not apply to the extent that its application is inconsistent with Government Requirements.
- 7.18 A Member must indemnify the Trustee for any loss or liability incurred because (or partly because) the Trustee relies on information which the Member gives to the Trustee.

8 ADMINISTRATION

Information to Trustee

- 8.1 Every Member and any other person who claims a benefit must give the Trustee any information or documents it reasonably requires to administer the Fund.
- 8.2 The Trustee may require a Member to be examined by a registered medical practitioner approved by the Trustee. However, in applying for a benefit because of Permanent or Temporary Incapacity or a Terminal Medical Condition, a Member may tender to the Trustee a medical certificate used in applying for a previous benefit.
- 8.3 The Trustee must treat any information it acquires in relation to Members and their Dependants as confidential and may use that information only in the administration of the Fund.

Information to Members and others

- 8.4 The Trustee must give information and documents to others as and when required by Government Requirements. For this purpose, the Trustee may determine that a particular group of Members comprises a sub-plan.

Notices

- 8.5 Any written communication by or on behalf of the Trustee relating to the Fund is taken to be given to a person if it is:
- (a) handed to the person; or

- (b) delivered to the person's address last known to the Trustee; or
- (c) posted by ordinary post from within Australia to the person's address last known to the Trustee.

In the case of posting, the communication is taken to have been received on the second business day after the day it is posted.

Records and financial statements

- 8.6 The Trustee must keep records for the Fund as and when required by Government Requirements, including annual financial statements that comply with Government Requirements and the Trustee's directions.
- 8.7 The Trustee must ensure that those statements are signed in accordance with Government Requirements.
- 8.8 Despite any other provision of the Deed, the Rules or any other document the financial statements need not be prepared in accordance with any standards unless the Trustee or a Government Requirement so requires.

Member Accounts

- 8.9 The Trustee must keep one or more Member Accounts for each Member to record:
- (a) contributions and other amounts received for the Member (including, subject to rules 8.21 and 8.23, proceeds of insurance policies);
 - (b) earnings or losses in respect of those amounts and amounts paid in respect of the Member;
 - (c) a fair proportion of the Fund's Tax and expenses (including insurance premiums) and provisions for Tax and expenses; and
 - (d) any allocation from a reserve that the Trustee determines.
- 8.10 The Trustee must keep a separate Member Account as the source of each pension payable in respect of the Member.

Asset portfolios

- 8.11 The Trustee may maintain separate asset portfolios to keep particular assets of the Fund, and may transfer assets between portfolios from time to time.
- 8.12 To establish an asset portfolio, the Trustee must name it and specify the assets to be kept in it.
- 8.13 A Member may:
- (a) elect the asset portfolios to which (and the proportions in which) the Trustee allocates the balance of each Member Account for the Member; and
 - (b) elect to switch asset portfolios, or proportions, or both.
- 8.14 The Trustee must comply with the Member's election if:
- (a) the Trustee approves the election; and
 - (b) the allocation or switch complies with Government Requirements.

Fund expenses

- 8.15 The Trustee must pay from the Fund all Tax and expenses relating to the Fund unless another person pays them. If another person pays Fund Tax or expenses the Trustee must, if the person requires, reimburse the person from the Fund unless Government Requirements do not permit reimbursement.

Investment return

- 8.16 After each 30 June, the Trustee must determine the return since the last 30 June on the investments for each asset portfolio (or if there are none, for the Fund) and must ensure that the return is credited or debited from time to time to Member Accounts and reserves in a way that is fair and reasonable as between:
- (a) all Members; and
 - (b) the various kinds of benefits of each Member.
- 8.17 Whenever it considers appropriate, the Trustee may determine the investment return to be applied to a Member's Member Accounts, as at the date when a benefit or transfer becomes payable from

- them, for the period since the Fund's establishment or since the last 30 June (if later).
- 8.18 The Trustee may apply investment return to Member Accounts on the basis of daily, monthly or average balances or on any other basis the Trustee determines to be fair and reasonable.
- 8.19 When determining investment return the Trustee must take into account:
- (a) the realised and unrealised earnings or losses of asset portfolios (or if there are none, the Fund), including realised and unrealised capital gains or losses;
 - (b) expenses and Tax not debited to Member Accounts;
 - (c) the level of the Fund's reserve accounts; and
 - (d) the appropriateness of averaging earnings, losses and expenses over several years.
- 8.20 The Trustee must not distribute investment return in a way that takes any of the Fund's reserve accounts into debit.
- Reserves**
- 8.21 The Trustee may set up one or more reserve accounts to record:
- (a) earnings or losses of the Fund not recorded in Member Accounts;
 - (b) contributions not yet allocated to Member Accounts;
 - (c) amounts no longer required to pay benefits for Members;
 - (d) any insurance proceeds arising from an event other than the death, Permanent Incapacity or Temporary Incapacity of a Member or a Terminal Medical Condition in relation to a Member if crediting the proceeds to a Member Account would be inconsistent with Government Requirements; and
 - (e) any other insurance proceeds that the Trustee decides not to credit to a Member Account.
- 8.22 The Trustee may use amounts held in the Fund's reserve accounts for any purposes including:
- (a) averaging earnings, losses and expenses over several years;
 - (b) replacing contributions otherwise payable to the Fund; and
 - (c) providing additional benefits.
- However, the Trustee may apply those amounts only as and when the Members approve and Government Requirements permit.
- Insurance proceeds**
- 8.23 Despite rule 8.9 the Trustee may credit proceeds of insurance policies to the Fund's reserves and must do so if rule 8.21 requires.
- Audit**
- 8.24 The Trustee must appoint an auditor (who meets Government Requirements) to audit the Fund's accounts and records and to give the Trustee a written report each year when Government Requirements so require.
- Inquiries and complaints**
- 8.25 If Government Requirements so require, the Trustee must take reasonable steps to ensure that arrangements are in force under which:
- (a) any person entitled to a benefit from the Fund may inquire into, or complain about, the operation or management of the Fund in relation to that person; and
 - (b) the inquiry or complaint will be considered and properly dealt with within 90 days after it is made.

9 INVESTMENTS & BORROWING

Powers

- 9.1 The Trustee may invest the Fund assets in any manner, as if it were investing its own property. For this purpose "invest" includes:
- (a) holding property for capital gain, income or both;
 - (b) purchasing, acquiring, holding and disposing of real and personal property including without limitation securities; and
 - (c) carrying on a business.

Strategy

9.2 The Trustee must formulate, review regularly and give effect to an investment strategy that has regard to the whole of the circumstances of the Fund including, but not limited to:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) the liquidity of the Fund's investments, having regard to its expected cash flow requirements;
- (d) the Fund's ability to discharge its existing and prospective liabilities;
- (e) whether the Trustee should hold a contract of insurance for one or more Members; and
- (f) the prudential management of the Fund's reserves (if any) consistent with its investment strategy and its capacity to discharge its liabilities (whether actual or contingent) as and when they fall due.

Assets to be kept separate

9.3 The Trustee must keep the Fund's money and other assets separate from any money and assets that:

- (a) are held by the trustee personally; or
- (b) belong to a standard employer sponsor of the Fund or to a standard employer sponsor's associate.

Valuation

9.4 When preparing the annual accounts and statements required by Government Requirements the Trustee must ensure that each Fund asset is valued at the amount that a willing buyer could reasonably be expected to pay to a willing seller on the assumption that:

- (a) the buyer and the seller dealt with each other at arm's length;

- (b) the sale occurred after proper marketing of the asset; and
- (c) the buyer and the seller acted knowledgeably and prudentially in relation to the sale.

Limited recourse borrowing

9.5 The Trustee may borrow to acquire or replace assets. In carrying out the borrowing and the acquisition the Trustee must comply with Government Requirements and has the following powers:

- (a) To borrow money from any person for the purpose of:
 - (i) acquiring a single asset;
 - (ii) repairing or maintaining an asset being acquired with borrowed money; or
 - (iii) refinancing such a borrowing

upon terms that the Trustee deems fit.

- (b) To give or to authorise the giving of any indemnity for or on behalf of any person or any security by mortgage or charge (whether fixed or floating) over the asset.
- (c) To open any account with any financial institution, to operate the account and to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, issue or otherwise deal with any promissory note, bill of exchange, bill of lading, cheque or other negotiable or transferable instrument.
- (d) To delegate (in writing) the exercise of all or any of the powers or discretionary authorities conferred on the Trustee and execute any powers of attorney or other instruments necessary for that purpose.
- (e) To purchase, take on lease or licence, develop, construct, hold, improve, sell, transfer, convey, surrender, lease, licence or otherwise deal with any real property and, without limiting the generality of this clause, to develop any commercial or retail premises and hold or sell, transfer, convey, surrender, lease or licence such premises.

- (f) Generally to exercise or concur in exercising all the powers and discretions contained in the Deed or Rules or otherwise by law conferred even if any Trustee or director or shareholder of a Trustee has or may have a direct or personal interest in the mode or result of exercising the power or discretion or may benefit either directly or indirectly as a result of the exercise of the power or discretion and even if the Trustee for the time being is the sole Trustee.
- (g) To invest in a related trust as part of a limited recourse borrowing arrangement before the borrowing or the acquisition of the asset and after the borrowing has been repaid.
- 9.6 Where a party to the borrowing is not at arm's length to the Trustee, the Trustee must consider the characteristics which the Australian Taxation Office has determined to be consistent with an arm's length dealing.
- Collectables and personal use assets**
- 9.7 The Trustee must comply with Government Requirements in relation to collectables and personal use assets, and in particular their acquisition, use, storage, disposal, insurance and valuation.
- Custodian**
- 9.8 The Trustee may appoint a person to perform custodial functions in relation to any of the Fund's assets on terms the Trustee considers appropriate, if the appointment complies with Government Requirements.
- Restrictions**
- 9.9 The Trustee must comply with Government Requirements when investing the Fund's assets and disposing of assets.
- 9.10 The Trustee must comply with Government Requirements in relation to:
- (a) making loans; and
 - (b) borrowing.
- 9.11 The Trustee may charge the Fund's assets only if Government Requirements permit.
- 10 DEATH OR INCAPACITY – CONTROL & ESTATE PLANNING**
- Death - successor Trustees**
- 10.1 The Members may by deed appoint a person under rule 7.6 to become a Trustee upon the death of a Trustee named in the appointment. The appointment must be consistent with Government Requirements.
- Death - legal personal representative**
- 10.2 Where there is no corporate Trustee and a Member dies, the Member's legal personal representative may become a Trustee in place of the Member by making a written declaration to that effect within 6 months of the Member's death.
- 10.3 The legal personal representative:
- (a) must give a copy of the declaration to the other Trustees (if any); and
 - (b) ceases to be a Trustee when death benefits commence to be payable in respect of the Member, unless it is consistent with Government Requirements for the legal personal representative to remain a Trustee.
- Incapacity - legal personal representative etc**
- 10.4 Where there is no corporate Trustee and a Member is incapable of acting as a Trustee, any one of the following people who meets Government Requirements for a Trustee may become a Trustee in place of the Member by making a written declaration to that effect and giving it to the other Trustees (if any):
- (a) the Member's legal personal representative;
 - (b) where the Member is under a legal disability, the trustee of the Member's estate;
 - (c) the holder of an enduring power of attorney granted by the Member; or
 - (d) an administrator appointed by a State or Territory tribunal to manage the Member's estate.

- 10.5 Despite anything else in the Deed or Rules, a person who becomes a Trustee under rule 10.1, 10.2 or 10.4 may not be removed from office unless remaining in office would breach Government Requirements.
- 10.6 Subject to rules 5.3 and 10.15 to 10.19 (but despite anything else in the Deed or Rules), the Trustee must comply with any direction of a person mentioned in rule 10.1, 10.2 or 10.4 in matters pertaining to payment of the relevant Member's benefits or investment of Fund assets held to provide those benefits.
- Fund Guardian**
- 10.7 The Members may appoint one or more guardians of the Fund. The appointment of a guardian terminates only if the Members revoke it or if the guardian dies, resigns or becomes incapable of managing financial affairs. A guardian may appoint a successor guardian to take office in any of those events.
- 10.8 An appointment of a guardian must be in writing.
- 10.9 If there is a guardian then despite anything else in the Deed or Rules:
- (a) in acting as trustee of the Fund, the Trustee must comply with any direction of the guardian (or of all guardians if there are more than one);
 - (b) rules 7.3, 7.4, 7.6 and 12.2 have no effect; and
 - (c) the guardian (or all guardians if there are more than one) may replace the Trustee if the replacement Trustee meets Government Requirements; and
 - (d) the Members may not dismiss the Trustee or the replacement trustee.
- Binding Death Benefit Nominations**
- 10.10 A Member may give the Trustee a Binding Death Benefit Nomination.
- 10.11 A Binding Death Benefit Nomination is valid only if:
- (a) the Trustee accepts it in writing; or
 - (b) when it was made, it was effective under the Deed to bind the Trustee.
- 10.12 The Trustee may refuse to accept any Binding Death Benefit Nomination without giving any reason.
- 10.13 When the Trustee accepts a Binding Death Benefit Nomination, any previous Binding Death Benefit Nomination from the Member is taken to have been revoked.
- 10.14 A Binding Death Benefit Nomination does not lapse after a particular time unless it is expressed to do so.
- Vesting directions – bare trust**
- 10.15 A Member entitled to a benefit may give the Trustee a written direction to hold the Member's interest in the Fund upon trust for the Member absolutely.
- 10.16 The direction may be expressed to be operative upon service on the Trustee or upon the Member's death. If it is expressed to be operative on the Member's death, the direction revokes any prior Binding Death Benefit Nomination in respect of the Member.
- 10.17 Immediately the direction becomes operative:
- (a) the Member (or the Member's legal personal representative) is absolutely entitled to a proportionate interest in each asset of any asset portfolio to which the Member's Member Accounts are allocated and each asset of the Fund not allocated to an asset portfolio; and
 - (b) the Trustee holds that interest on bare trust for the Member (or the Member's legal personal representative).
- 10.18 For an asset held in an asset portfolio, the proportionate interest is the share that the allocation of the Member's Account Balance to that portfolio represents in relation to all allocations of all Members' Account Balances to that portfolio.
- 10.19 For an asset not held in an asset portfolio, the proportionate interest is the share that amount of the Member's Account Balance not allocated to any asset portfolio

represents in relation to the total amount of all Members' Account Balances not allocated to any asset portfolio.

11 AMENDMENT

Power

- 11.1 The Trustee may by deed or written resolution amend, delete or replace the Deed or Rules including rule 11. An amendment may be retrospective.

Restrictions

- 11.2 An amendment may not alter a beneficiary's right or claim to an accrued benefit adversely to the beneficiary or reduce the amount of that benefit unless Government Requirements permit.
- 11.3 An amendment may not permit an individual to be appointed Trustee unless Government Requirements permit.

Notice

- 11.4 If Government Requirements so require, the Trustee must notify Members of an amendment. However, the amendment is effective even if the Trustee fails to notify Members.

12 WINDING UP

- 12.1 The Trustee may wind up the Fund.
- 12.2 The Trustee must wind up the Fund if the Members direct it to do so.

Notice

- 12.3 If the Fund is to be wound up, the Trustee must as soon as practicable notify each Member in writing. However, if the Trustee fails to notify any Member, the winding up is still effective.
- 12.4 As from the date of the Trustee's notice to Members, the Trustee must take reasonable steps to recover contributions then due, but must stop accepting other contributions.

Procedure

- 12.5 The Trustee must determine investment return for each asset portfolio (or if there are none, for the Fund) to be applied to Member Accounts as at the date of the notice to Members. The Trustee must then apply the Fund assets towards:
- (a) satisfying actual and contingent liabilities (except benefits); then
 - (b) providing pro rata for each Member in respect of the benefits then payable for the Member or, if a benefit is not then payable, a benefit equal to the Member's Account Balance; then
 - (c) increasing those benefits with the consent of the Members.
- 12.6 The Trustee must comply with rules 5.2 to 5.8 and 6 regarding benefits payable for Members on winding up.

The Trustee
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About Chris Hogan & Co.

Chris Hogan & Co. is a leading law firm in the area of superannuation, specifically for Self Managed Superannuation Funds. Our clients include financial services groups, trustees, consultants, administrators and other service providers (including lawyers) in relation to super funds in the corporate, public sector, industry, public offer and self-managed arenas.

We advise on a broad range of matters affecting the industry, such as trust law issues, regulatory and tax aspects, structuring of investments, superannuation implications of mergers, acquisitions and sales, fund restructures and member communications.
