

Lirrabin Pty Ltd Superannuation Fund

Consent to Appointment as Director of the Trustee

I consent to being appointed a director of the trustee of the Lirrabin Pty Ltd Superannuation Fund.

Date: 30/9/15

Signed: 
Steven Martin Johnson

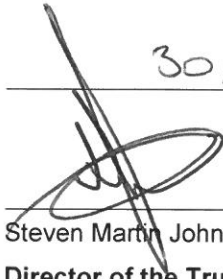
Lirrabin Pty Ltd Superannuation Fund

Director of Trustee Declarations


I make the following declarations:

- I am unaware, or have no reasonable grounds to suspect, that a person who is, or is acting as, a responsible officer of the trustee is a disqualified person as defined in section 120(1) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.
- Neither a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed in respect of property beneficially owned by the trustee.
- Neither an administrator nor a liquidator nor a provisional liquidator has been appointed in respect of the trustee.
- The trustee has not commenced to be wound up.

Date:

 30/9/15

Signed:


Steven Martin Johnson
Director of the Trustee

Lirrabin Pty Ltd Superannuation Fund

Advice to the Director of the Trustee

One of the most important duties of a trustee of a superannuation fund is the investment of the fund's assets.

The earnings achieved on the investment of the fund's assets plus the concessional tax rate of 15% that is applied to those earnings helps to maximise the entitlement on retirement.

There are 5 guiding rules that trustees should follow:

1. ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT AN INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The SIS Act requires that all funds **must** have an investment strategy. Once the trustee has agreed to an investment strategy, the fund's investments should be consistent with that strategy.

2. INVEST IN ASSETS THAT ARE PERMITTED BY THE TRUST DEED

The trust deed may place some restriction on the type and class of asset in which the fund may invest. Ensure that the trust deed gives the trustee power to make an investment that may be proposed.

3. AVOID PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

The SIS Act prohibits certain investments. Restrictions are placed upon:

- the acquisition of assets from related entities;
- investing in, giving loans to and entering leases and lease arrangements with related parties (in house assets);
- borrowing; and
- lending to members.

In addition, all investment activities must be on an arm's length basis.

Ensure that all investments do not contravene the requirements of the SIS Act.

4. CONSIDER ETHICAL INVESTMENTS

In the Product Disclosure Statement, trustees are required to disclose whether labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations are, or will be, taken into account when the trustees select, retain or realise an investment. While the Product Disclosure Statement states that, at this stage, the trustees do not take any such considerations into consideration when selecting, retaining or realising an investment, the trustees should consider incorporating such considerations into its investment strategy.

5. AVOID INVESTMENTS THAT ARE TOTALLY SPECULATIVE

While any investment may be regarded as speculative, as trustees are expected to act prudently, the acquisition of assets that are totally speculative should be avoided, as they may be so speculative so as not to be regarded as an investment.

The trustees are required to develop an investment strategy and invest in a manner that satisfies these guidelines and which takes account of the particular needs of fund members.