



H.E.S.T. Australia Limited ABN 66 006 818 695

**Trust Deed for Health Employees Superannuation
Trust Australia
SCHEDULE
Rules**

SCHEDULE Rules

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1 Definitions and interpretation provisions

1.1 Definitions

In this Trust Deed, unless the contrary intention appears:

Account means:

- (a) one or more of the accounts established pursuant to the Trust Deed; and
- (b) in relation to a Member, an account maintained in respect of the Member, in accordance with clause 11.

Account Balance means, in relation to a Member on a day, the sum of the Withdrawal Price of the Units in each Investment Option allocated to the Member's Account on that day.

Account-based Pension means a pension payable under the rules of Division 4.

Act means the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Appendix means an appendix to this Schedule.

Application Price of a Unit in an Investment Option on a day is the price determined for that Unit under clause 15.3 on that day.

Approved Benefit Arrangement means a fund or arrangement to which property (including money) may be paid or transferred from the Plan consistently with Superannuation Law, or from which a payment may be received into the Plan consistently with Superannuation Law.

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Binding Death Benefit Nomination means a notice given by a Member to the Trustee which:

- (a) complies with regulation 6.17A of the SIS Regulations; and
- (b) is in a form approved by the Trustee,

directing the Trustee to pay a Death Benefit to one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representatives nominated in the notice on the Member's death.

Business Day means a day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday) on which banks are open for general banking business in the place where this Trust Deed or Superannuation Law require an act to be performed or a payment to be made.

Choice Product means a class of interest in the Plan that is neither an interest in the MySuper Product nor a Pension.

Commissioner means, as the case requires, either the Commissioner of Taxation or the Commissioner for the time being holding the position or statutory responsibility (however such position or responsibility is entitled or prescribed) for overseeing compliance with government standards relating to occupational superannuation.

Death Benefit in relation to a Member is the benefit payable from the Plan on the death of the Member, but does not include a benefit payable to a Reversionary Beneficiary.

Dependant means any person:

- (a) who is a dependant, within the meaning of the SIS Act, of a Member or former Member (as the case may be); and
- (b) to whom the Trustee may lawfully pay a benefit or any part of a benefit in respect of that Member in the event of that Member's death.

Division means a 'Division' referred to in clause 6.1.

Employee means a person:

- (a) who is an employee within the meaning of the SIS Act; and
- (b) that the Trustee determines to accept as an employee for the purposes of the Trust Deed.

Employer means a person, firm, corporation or other entity:

- (a) that is an employer within the meaning of the SIS Act; and
- (b) that the Trustee determines to accept as an employer for the purposes of the Trust Deed,

but does not include a person who has ceased to be an Employer in the Plan, and, where used in relation to a Member or former Member, means the employer or employers of that Member or former Member.

Insured Benefit means, in relation to a Member, the proceeds of any Life Policy held by the Trustee on the life of the Member or in respect of the Member's disablement (including without limitation Temporary Incapacity or Total and Permanent Disablement).

Investment Direction means a direction by a Member in relation to the investment of all or part of the Member's Account in one or more Investment Options and, where the direction identifies more than one Investment Option, the proportions in which the Member's Account in each Investment Option is to be invested.

Investment Option means a part of the Plan to which a discrete investment strategy applies.

Legal Personal Representative means the executor or administrator of the deceased Member's estate.

Life Insurer means a life insurance company that issues a Life Policy to the Trustee in respect of one or more Members of the Plan.

Life Policy has the same meaning as in the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

Member means a person who has been admitted as a Member of the Plan and who has not ceased to be a Member and **Membership** has a corresponding meaning.

MySuper Member means a Member who holds a MySuper Product in the Plan in respect of all or part of his or her interest in the Plan.

MySuper Product means a class of beneficial interest in the Plan the governing rules of which are in Appendix 1.

Pension means a pension payable under the rules of Division 3 (Transition to Retirement Pension) or Division 4 (Account-based Pension).

Pensioner means a Member who is entitled to a Transition to Retirement Pension or an Account-based Pension, including a Reversionary Beneficiary in receipt of a Pension.

Plan means the indefinitely continuing scheme known as the 'Health Employees Superannuation Trust Australia' established by deed on 30 July 1987.

Regulator means, as the context requires, any one or more of:

- (a) APRA;
- (b) ASIC;
- (c) the Australian Taxation Office;
- (d) the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre; and
- (e) any other regulatory body from time to time that is responsible for administering any Superannuation Law.

Release Authority means a release authority given to the Trustee under section 292-410 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Reversionary Beneficiary means a person who:

- (a) is a Dependant of a Pensioner and who is nominated by the Pensioner at or before the commencement of a Pension to receive the Pension on the death of the Pensioner;
- (b) remains a Dependant of the Pensioner at the time of death of the Pensioner; and
- (c) is eligible under Superannuation Law to be paid a benefit in the form of a pension.

Schedule means this schedule.

SIS Act means the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* and any prudential standards made under it.

SIS Regulations means the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*.

Spouse in relation to a Member or former Member has the meaning given to that expression in the SIS Act.

Successor Fund has the meaning given to that expression in the SIS Regulations.

Superannuation Law means:

- (a) the SIS Act;
- (b) the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- (c) the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*;
- (d) the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*;
- (e) the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*; and

- (f) any other present or future law of Australia or a State or Territory of Australia with which the Plan, this Trust Deed or the Trustee must comply with or satisfy to secure or better secure a concession for the Plan in respect of tax or to avoid a penalty, detriment or disadvantage to the Plan, the Trustee (as trustee of the Plan) or beneficiaries.

Temporary Incapacity or an expression of similar import, has the same meaning as defined in the Life Policy pursuant to which a Life Insurer provides cover for such incapacity (not amounting to Total and Permanent Disablement) for a Member and, if there is no Insured Benefit, has the same meaning as temporary incapacity in the SIS Regulations.

Terminal Medical Condition has the meaning given to that expression in regulation 6.01A of the SIS Regulations.

Total and Permanent Disablement or an expression of similar import, has the same meaning as defined in the Life Policy pursuant to which a Life Insurer provides cover for such incapacity for a Member and, if there is no Insured Benefit, has the same meaning as permanent incapacity in the SIS Regulations.

Transition to Retirement Pension means a pension payable under the rules in Division 3.

Trust Deed means the trust deed dated 30 July 1987 pursuant to which the Plan was established (including any schedules or appendices) as amended from time to time.

Trustee means the trustee, for the time being, of the Plan whether original, additional or substituted.

Unit means a part or share of the beneficial interest in the assets attributed to an Investment Option.

Valid Investment Direction means an Investment Direction that complies with the terms and conditions determined by the Trustee under clause 14.2(b) which are disclosed on the Plan's website.

Withdrawal Price of a Unit in an Investment Option on a day is the price determined for that Unit under clause 15.5 on that day.

1.2 General rules of interpretation

In the interpretation of the Trust Deed, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect interpretation.
- (b) References to any law, legislation or legislative provision include any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
- (c) References to persons include natural and legal persons and their successors in law.
- (d) If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this document is not a Business Day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next Business Day.

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- (e) Where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
- (f) A word which denotes the singular denotes the plural, a word which denotes the plural denotes the singular, and a reference to any gender denotes the other genders.
- (g) References to the word 'include' or 'including' are to be construed without limitation.
- (h) The Schedule and Appendices to the Trust Deed form part of the Trust Deed.

1.3 Superannuation Law

- (a) If there is any inconsistency between a provision in the Trust Deed (including this Schedule or any Appendix) and Superannuation Law, Superannuation Law prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (b) If there is any inconsistency between a provision in an Appendix and any provision in this Schedule, the provision in the Appendix prevails.

1.4 Void and unenforceable provisions

If a provision of the Trust Deed is void, prohibited or unenforceable in a particular jurisdiction, it is ineffective in that jurisdiction only to the extent that the provision is void, prohibited or unenforceable in that jurisdiction.

2 Trustee of the Plan

2.1 Nature of the Trustee

The Trustee must be a constitutional corporation within the meaning of section 10 of the SIS Act that is not a disqualified person within the meaning of section 120 of the SIS Act.

2.2 Removal of the Trustee

The Trustee will immediately cease to be the trustee of the Plan if:

- (a) the Trustee is disqualified from holding office as a trustee;
- (b) the Trustee is removed or suspended from office by a Regulator or court; or
- (c) Superannuation Law requires.

2.3 Retirement of the Trustee

The Trustee may at any time retire as trustee of the Plan if the Trustee appoints, by deed, a replacement trustee who agrees to be the trustee and is eligible to be the trustee for the Plan.

2.4 Replacement Trustee

If the Trustee becomes aware of circumstances that will lead or have led to it ceasing to be the trustee of the Plan under clause 2.2 and a replacement trustee has not been appointed, it must ask the court to appoint a replacement trustee of the Plan with effect from the date it ceases to be the trustee of the Plan.

2.5 Vesting of assets

If the Trustee ceases to be the trustee of the Plan, the retiring trustee must execute all transfers, deeds and other documents necessary to give proper effect to the appointment of a new trustee and to transfer the assets of the Plan to the new trustee.

2.6 No release for prior breach

The retirement of a Trustee does not release it from liability for any prior breach of trust for which it would otherwise be liable.

2.7 Notifiable events

The Trustee must give notice in writing to the appropriate Regulator of any matters which constitute a notifiable event in accordance with Superannuation Law.

3 Trustee's duties

3.1 Manage and administer the Plan

The Trustee must manage and administer the Plan for the benefit of the Members in accordance with the Trust Deed and Superannuation Law.

3.2 Trustee's covenants

- (a) The Trustee covenants to comply with the covenants in section 52 of the SIS Act.
- (b) Without limiting clause 3.2(a), the Trustee covenants:
 - (i) to act honestly in all matters concerning the Plan;
 - (ii) to exercise, in relation to all matters affecting the Plan, the same degree of care, skill and diligence as a prudent superannuation trustee would exercise in relation to an entity of which it is trustee and on behalf of the beneficiaries of which it makes investments;
 - (iii) to perform the Trustee's duties and exercise the Trustee's powers in the best interests of the beneficiaries;
 - (iv) to keep the money and other assets of the Plan separate from any money and assets, respectively:
 - (A) that are held by the Trustee personally; or
 - (B) that are money or assets, as the case may be, of a standard employer-sponsor, or an associate of a standard employer-sponsor, of the Plan;
 - (v) not to enter into any contract, or do anything else, that would prevent the Trustee from, or hinder the Trustee in, properly performing or exercising the Trustee's functions and powers.
- (c) The covenant referred to in clause 3.2(b)(v) does not prevent the Trustee from engaging or authorising persons to do acts or things on behalf of the Trustee.

3.3 Equal representation rules

The Trustee must:

- (a) within the constitution of the Trustee establish rules:
 - (i) setting out a procedure for appointing Employer Representatives and Member Representatives (as those terms are defined in the SIS Act); and
 - (ii) ensuring that Member Representatives so appointed can only be removed by the same procedure as that by which they were appointed, except as provided for in Superannuation Law; and
- (b) publish those rules in such a way as will make Members aware of the procedure for the appointment and removal of Member Representatives.

3.4 Books and records

The Trustee must:

- (a) keep and retain for at least ten years:
 - (i) minutes of all meetings of the Trustee at which matters affecting the Plan were considered;
 - (ii) up-to-date records of all changes of directors of the Trustee, and of all consents in writing given by the directors of the Trustee to their appointment as directors;
- (b) keep and retain for so long as they are relevant and, in any event, for at least ten years, copies of reports that were given in the same form (apart from differences relating to names and addresses of the persons to whom the notices were given) to all Members if the reports were given under Superannuation Law or under the Trust Deed;
- (c) make copies of the reports referred to in paragraph (b) available for inspection by a Regulator if requested to do so;
- (d) ensure that proper books, accounts and records of all moneys received into and disbursed from the Plan and of all dealings in connection with those moneys are kept;
- (e) ensure that all financial statements and other accounts required by Superannuation Law are prepared in respect of each financial year of the Plan in accordance with Superannuation Law and the requirements of any Regulator;
- (f) ensure that all other records, books, accounts, minutes, reports and other documentation required to be kept by the Trustee under Superannuation Law are:
 - (i) kept in a proper order;
 - (ii) held in safe custody; and
 - (iii) retained for such period as is required by Superannuation Law; and

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- (g) ensure that all returns required to be provided to any Regulator are prepared and lodged in such manner and within such time as is required by Superannuation Law or the Regulator.

3.5 Audit

The Trustee must:

- (a) take all necessary action to ensure that the books, accounts and records of the Plan are audited including by an internal auditor and an external auditor in accordance with the Superannuation Law; and
- (b) obtain from its auditor a certificate at such time and in such form as required by Superannuation Law.

3.6 Valuation

- (a) The Trustee may, at any time, arrange for an asset of the Plan to be valued in such manner as it determines and must arrange for the assets of the Investment Options and the Plan to be valued as frequently as is necessary to ensure that each Member's interest in the Plan is issued or redeemed at a price that is fair and reasonable as between the Member and the other Members of the Plan.
- (b) An asset of the Plan must be valued at its market value current at the time of valuation unless the Trustee determines that:
 - (i) there is no market in respect of the asset; or
 - (ii) the market value does not represent the fair value of the asset, in which case the Trustee must determine the method of valuing the asset.

3.7 Arm's length

Neither the Trustee, nor an investment manager appointed by the Trustee, may invest assets of the Plan unless the Trustee or investment manager, as the case may be, and the other party to the transaction are dealing with each other at arm's length in respect of the transaction or otherwise in accordance with Superannuation Law.

3.8 Information

The Trustee must ensure that Members and beneficiaries are provided with such information at the times and in the manner required by Superannuation Law.

4 Trustee's Powers

4.1 General Power

Subject to Superannuation Law and the other provisions of the Trust Deed, the Trustee:

- (a) has all the powers of a natural person and any additional powers conferred on it by law; and
- (b) may do all acts and things which it considers necessary, desirable or expedient:

- (i) for the proper application, administration, maintenance and preservation of the Plan or any part of the Plan; and
- (ii) to comply with the Superannuation Law.

4.2 Specific powers

Without limiting clause 4.1, and in addition to any other powers conferred on the Trustee by the Trust Deed, the Trustee has power to:

- (a) open bank accounts and set conditions for the operation of those bank accounts;
- (b) establish accounts within the Plan including sub-accounts as it thinks fit;
- (c) close or merge any accounts that it establishes within the Plan;
- (d) maintain reserves in respect of the Plan;
- (e) enter into agreements;
- (f) seek modifications of or exemptions from the application of Superannuation Law;
- (g) insure any risks, contingencies or liabilities of the Plan;
- (h) pay out of the Plan all costs, expenses, outgoings and taxes, duties and levies of and incidental to the management, investment and administration of the Plan including fees or other charges (if any) in respect of the provision of services to the Trustee in respect of the Plan;
- (i) deduct any fees, expenses or other charges from any benefit or any other amount payable to or in respect of a Member or other person where those fees, expenses and charges are attributable to that Member or other person;
- (j) give receipts, releases and other discharges for money payable to the Trustee in respect of the Plan;
- (k) seek, obtain and act on the advice or opinion of any consultant, claims assessor, barrister, solicitor, broker, accountant, medical practitioner, Life Insurer or other professional person;
- (l) establish a committee or committees for any purpose determined by the Trustee, with any such committee being appointed, constituted and regulated on a basis determined by the Trustee from time to time;
- (m) commence, carry on or defend any legal proceedings relating to the Plan or to the rights of Members, former Members and beneficiaries;
- (n) abandon, settle or compromise any legal proceedings;
- (o) indemnify, or undertake to indemnify, any person in respect of any claim, matters or things relating to the Plan or to the rights of Members, former Members or beneficiaries in respect of the Plan; and
- (p) make any rules or regulations or adopt procedures to give effect to the provisions of the Trust Deed or carry out anything contemplated under the Trust Deed or Superannuation Law including in relation to the calculation and rounding-off of contributions or benefits or interest, or to the determination of

periods of time and other matters as appropriate to facilitate the management and administration of the Plan.

4.3 Trustee Delegation

The Trustee may delegate to any person or committee any of the powers, duties and discretions conferred on it under the Trust Deed.

4.4 Service Providers

In addition to its power to delegate under clause 4.3, the Trustee may appoint another person or persons to perform, on a continuing basis, any activity that is required to be undertaken by the Trustee in respect of the Plan.

4.5 Exercise of powers

The exercise of any power or discretion conferred upon the Trustee under the Trust Deed is valid notwithstanding that the Trustee or any director of the Trustee has a direct, indirect or personal interest (whether as a shareholder, director, member or partner of any company, organisation or partnership) in the result of exercising such power or discretion.

4.6 Trustee Discretion

Subject to Superannuation Law and the Trustee's contractual obligations, the Trustee in the exercise of the trusts, authorities, powers and discretions conferred on it by the Trust Deed will have an absolute and uncontrolled discretion as to the manner, mode and timing of exercise.

4.7 Trustee Direction

The Trustee will not be subject to direction by any person in the exercise of any of its powers except to the extent that Superannuation Law provides or permits otherwise.

5 Liability and Indemnity

5.1 No liability

Except to the extent Superannuation Law or the Trust Deed expressly provides otherwise, the Trustee will not be responsible to any person for or in respect of any loss or damage, action, claim, counter-claim, set-off, demand, liability, cost or expense whatsoever arising from:

- (a) any exercise of discretion or power conferred on the Trustee by the Trust Deed or any failure to exercise such discretion or power; or
- (b) any act, omission, error of judgment, negligence or breach of trust of any person to whom the Trustee outsources the performance of any function or activity of the Trustee.

5.2 When liability applies

Despite anything to the contrary in the Trust Deed, the Trustee will be liable for anything the Trustee does or omits to do in respect of the Plan or the Trust Deed if, in connection with such matter, the Trustee:

- (a) fails to act honestly;

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- (b) intentionally or recklessly fails to exercise the degree of care, skill and diligence that the Trustee is required to exercise under Superannuation Law; or
- (c) incurs a monetary penalty or liability to pay any amount referred to in section 56(2)(b),(c),(d) or (e) of the SIS Act.

5.3 Indemnity

Unless Superannuation Law or the terms of the Trust Deed expressly provide otherwise, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Plan and kept indemnified against:

- (a) any action, claim, counter-claim, set-off, demand, liability, cost or expense whatsoever arising in the capacity of Trustee; and
- (b) the cost of any premiums reasonably incurred in effecting and maintaining a policy or policies of professional indemnity insurance in respect of its position as Trustee of the Plan.

5.4 No Indemnity

Despite anything to the contrary in the Trust Deed, the Trustee will not be indemnified if the Trustee:

- (a) fails to act honestly in a matter concerning the Plan;
- (b) intentionally or recklessly fails to exercise, in relation to a matter affecting the Plan, the degree of care and diligence that the Trustee is required to exercise under Superannuation Law; or
- (c) incurs a monetary penalty or liability to pay any amount referred to in section 56(2)(b),(c),(d) or (e) of the SIS Act.

5.5 Directors of the Trustee

Each of clauses 5.3 and 5.4 apply separately to each director of the Trustee and for that purpose, the references in those provisions to:

- (a) the 'Trustee' are taken to be references to each 'director of the Trustee'; and
- (b) section 56(2)(b),(c),(d) or (e) are taken to be references to section 57(2)(a),(b),(c),(d) or (e).

6 The Plan

6.1 The Plan is divided into Divisions

The Plan is divided into the following Divisions:

- (a) Division 1 – HESTA MySuper;
- (b) Division 2 – HESTA Choice;
- (c) Division 3 – HESTA Transition to Retirement Pension; and
- (d) Division 4 – HESTA Account-based Pension.

The rules that apply to the Divisions are in the Appendices.

6.2 Classes of Members

The interests of the Members of a Division comprise a separate class of interest from the interests of Members of each other Division. A Member may hold more than one class of interest in the Plan.

6.3 Power to create different categories

The Trustee may, for the purposes of promoting interests in the Plan, administrative ease and providing tailored benefits to Employees of an Employer or any other group of Members or Employers:

- (a) create within a Division, or across more than one Division, 'categories'; and
- (b) determine rules that apply to those categories, provided that the Trustee does not, in doing so:
- (c) affect any substantive right or obligation of an existing Member or other Employer under this Trust Deed; or
- (d) breach any provision of this Trust Deed.

7 Fees

7.1 Fees for services

The Trustee is entitled to fees from the Plan in the amounts and at the rates it determines are reasonably necessary to recover the costs and expenses it incurs or is likely to incur as Trustee of the Plan.

7.2 Charging fees

In determining the amount of a fee under clause 7.1, the basis on which it is charged and how fees are to be borne by Members, the Trustee must consider:

- (a) the expenses incurred, and the expenses that are likely to be incurred, in relation to the different Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options which will be met from the Trustee's fee; and
- (b) the time at which expenses are incurred or are likely to be incurred and the time at which fees are charged, and

satisfy itself that the Trustee's fees are charged and allocated between groups of members and individual members on a fair and reasonable basis. The Trustee must review at least annually the amount of the fees and any differences between fees and, in doing so, must take into account the costs applicable to different Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options which will be met from the Trustee's fee.

8 Expenses

8.1 Power of the Trustee

In addition to the power to charge fees under clause 7.1, the Trustee has the power to deduct, pay and otherwise make provision from the assets of the Plan for all costs and expenses that the Trustee incurs as the Trustee of the Plan and that are not recovered through fees charged under clause 7.1, including:

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- (a) all taxes, duties and levies in respect of:
 - (i) the Plan;
 - (ii) any contributions to the Plan; and
 - (iii) any benefit paid or payable from the Plan;
- (b) all administration, management and other charges and expenses of and incidental to the conduct of the Plan or the exercise of any power, authority or discretion contained in this Trust Deed or in performing these trusts or relating to any contribution to the Plan or any benefit paid or payable from the Plan;
- (c) all fees and other costs incurred in employing service providers including administration services, investment management and custody services;
- (d) remuneration of the directors (but only to the extent that the remuneration is determined by the Trustee to be reasonable, having regard to the advice of an independent remuneration consultant);
- (e) any future taxation attributable to unrealised gains;
- (f) any future losses in respect of any investment for which market value cannot be fairly or accurately assessed;
- (g) any costs and expenses of realising investments of the Plan; and
- (h) any averaging of earnings of the Plan whether on income or on capital account to take into account possible or actual periodic fluctuations in those earnings and any losses of the Plan not otherwise deducted.

8.2 Considerations for the Trustee

In exercising any power under this clause 8, the Trustee must have regard to what is a fair and reasonable allocation of costs and expenses to groups of Members and individual Members and, taking into account its review of the Trustee's fees under clause 7, it must consider:

- (a) the costs and expenses it incurs in the management, investment and administration of the Plan including the costs and benefits of maintaining the Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options which are not met from the Trustee's fees;
- (b) the benefits to Members of maintaining the Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options; and
- (c) the allocation of costs and expenses between Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options,

and satisfy itself that the costs and expenses that are incurred and the allocation of those costs and expenses are fair and reasonable. The Trustee must consider any changes that should be made to the structure of the Plan including the Divisions, products, categories and Investment Options on an annual basis.

9 Employers

9.1 Application to become an Employer

The Trustee may invite a person to apply to become an Employer in the Plan. The Trustee may require the person to:

- (a) complete an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee; and
- (b) enter into an agreement with the Trustee setting out any additional terms or conditions that apply to the Employer's participation in the Plan.

9.2 Trustee may accept or reject an application

The Trustee may, in its absolute discretion, accept or reject an application to participate as an Employer in the Plan.

9.3 Trustee accepts an application

If the Trustee accepts an application from a person to become an Employer, that person will be an Employer and will be bound by the terms of the Trust Deed from the date determined by the Trustee.

9.4 Employer must provide information

An Employer must provide the Trustee with such information as is required by the Trustee, including so that the Trustee may:

- (a) admit an Employee of the Employer or an associate of the Employer as a Member of the Plan;
- (b) allocate Employees of the Employer or an associate of the Employer to a specific category within the Plan; and
- (c) arrange for a Life Policy for the Employees of the Employer or an associate of the Employer.

10 Members

10.1 Employee Members

An Employer may, in the manner required by the Trustee, ask the Trustee to admit an Employee of the Employer or an associate of the Employer as a Member of the Plan.

10.2 Application for membership

The Trustee may invite any person who is eligible for membership of a superannuation fund to apply for membership of the Plan. The Trustee may require a person applying to become a Member to complete an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee or, otherwise, to provide such information as the Trustee requires to determine whether to accept the application.

10.3 Trustee accepts an application

If the Trustee accepts an application for Membership, whether by the Member or by an Employer, the Member is admitted as a Member on the earlier of:

- (a) the date determined by the Trustee; and

- (b) the date the Trustee accepts a contribution or other payment for the Member.
- In either case, the person will be admitted as a Member of a Division (in accordance with clauses 10.4 to 10.7) on the date the Trustee first accepts a contribution or other payment in respect of the Member.

10.4 Members of Division 1

- (a) The Trustee must admit a person as a Member of Division 1 if, on the date the Trustee first accepts a contribution or other payment in relation to the person, the Trustee does not hold a Valid Investment Direction in relation to the contribution or other payment, and the contribution or other payment is not made in respect of a Pension Division.
- (b) If the Trustee accepts an application from a person who applies to become a MySuper Member, the Trustee will admit the person as a Member of Division 1 on the day the Trustee first accepts a contribution or other payment in relation to that application.

10.5 Members of Division 2

If the Trustee accepts an application from a person who applies to become a Member of the Plan and who does not apply for a Pension product, the Trustee will admit the person as a Member of Division 2 on the day the Trustee first accepts a contribution or other payment in relation to that application if on that day the Trustee holds a Valid Investment Direction for the Member.

10.6 Members of Division 3

If the Trustee accepts an application from a person who applies for a Transition to Retirement Pension, the Trustee will admit the person as a Member of Division 3 on the day the Trustee accepts a rollover, transfer, contribution or other payment in relation to that application.

10.7 Members of Division 4

If the Trustee accepts an application from a person who applies for an Account-based Pension, the Trustee will admit the person as a Member of Division 4 on the day the Trustee accepts a rollover, transfer, contribution or other payment in relation to that application.

10.8 A Member may transfer to another Division

- (a) A Member may ask the Trustee to transfer their Membership from one Division (the ***existing Division***) to another Division (the ***requested Division***), or to become a Member of a requested Division in addition to being a Member of an existing Division by giving the Trustee:
 - (i) a Valid Investment Direction; or
 - (ii) an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee, and otherwise, by providing such information as the Trustee requires to determine whether to accept the Member's request.

- (b) The Trustee may require a Member to complete an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee or, otherwise, to provide such information as the Trustee requires to determine whether to accept the application.
- (c) If the Trustee accepts a Member's request under clause 10.8(a) and the Member is not a Member of the requested Division, the Member will commence being a Member of the requested Division on the date determined by the Trustee. If the request relates to all of the Member's benefits in the existing Division, the Member will cease to be a Member of the existing Division on the same date.

10.9 Trustee may transfer a Member between Divisions

The Trustee may transfer a Member from one Division to another Division if:

- (a) the Member is a Member of Division 2 and the Trustee ceases to hold a Valid Investment Direction for the Member, in which case the Trustee may transfer the Member to Division 1 and, at that time, invest their Account Balance in accordance with the investment strategy for the MySuper Product; or
- (b) the Member is a Transition to Retirement Pensioner and the transfer is permitted in accordance with Appendix 3 rule 6.

10.10 Notifying Members of transfer of Divisions

Before exercising its power to transfer a Member to another Division under clause 10.9(a) or 10.9(b), the Trustee must provide a notice to the Member in accordance with either clause 24(a) or 24(c). The notice must include:

- (a) the information that the Trustee considers the Member is reasonably likely to need to understand:
 - (i) the effect of the transfer on the Member; and
 - (ii) the options available to the Member and how the Member can exercise those options;
- (b) where the Member can obtain further information; and
- (c) the date of the proposed transfer if the Member does not choose another option.

10.11 Member must provide information

A Member must give to the Trustee such information and produce such documents as the Trustee reasonably requires from time to time for the purposes of the Plan.

11 Accounts

11.1 Member Account

The Trustee must establish and maintain within the Plan a separate Account for each Member. The Trustee may establish and maintain within the Plan more than one Account for a Member:

- (a) who has or who applies for a Pension in addition to a Choice Product or MySuper Product;

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- (b) who has requested that the Trustee maintain more than one Account for the Member; or
- (c) where the Trustee considers that it is desirable and in the interests of the Member to maintain more than one Account for the Member,

and, in any of these cases, the provisions of this Trust Deed will apply separately in relation to each Account.

11.2 Record in the Account

The Trustee must record in a Member's Account all transactions on the Account and must:

- (a) allocate Units to the Account at the Application Price for Units in the relevant Investment Option or Investment Options in accordance with clause 15.2:
 - (i) if the Trustee receives a contribution, rollover, transfer, Insured Benefit or other amount for the Member;
 - (ii) if the Trustee has redeemed all or any part of the Member's Account Balance in an Investment Option and the Trustee invests the proceeds in another Investment Option or Investment Options; and
 - (iii) in order to credit to the Member's Account any other amount reasonably determined by the Trustee having regard to the provisions of the Trust Deed; and
- (b) cancel Units from the Account at the Withdrawal Price for Units in the relevant Investment Option or Investment Options in accordance with clause 15.4:
 - (i) if the Trustee cashes, rolls over or transfers a benefit to or in respect of the Member;
 - (ii) if the Trustee redeems all or any part of the Member's Account Balance in an Investment Option in order to invest the proceeds in another Investment Option or Investment Options;
 - (iii) to pay any fees, taxes, costs or expenses allocated to the Member in accordance with clauses 7 and 8; and
 - (iv) in order to debit from the Member's Account any other amount which may be debited from the Member's Account in accordance with the Trust Deed.

12 Contributions

12.1 Employer Contributions

An Employer:

- (a) must contribute to the Plan in respect of each of its Employees who are admitted to membership of the Plan, the amount required to be paid by the Employer:
 - (i) under the Employer's agreement with the Trustee to participate in the Plan;
 - (ii) under an industrial award or agreement; and

- (iii) to avoid a liability for superannuation guarantee charge under the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*,
in the manner and at the times determined by the Trustee; and
- (b) may make such other contributions to the Plan in respect of a Member as the Employer may from time to time determine and the Trustee may accept, including salary sacrifice contributions in respect of a Member.

12.2 Contributions by Members

A Member may make contributions to the Plan in such amounts and at such times as the Member determines with the consent of the Trustee.

12.3 Contributions made by other persons

The Trustee may accept contributions made in relation to a Member by any person permitted by Superannuation Law.

12.4 Cessation of Membership

A Member will cease to be a Member upon the earliest of:

- (a) the death of the Member;
- (b) the Account Balance of all of the Member's accounts reaching zero; and
- (c) the payment, rollover or transfer from the Plan of all benefits to which the Member has become entitled under the Trust Deed,

provided however that a Member will remain a Member of the Plan until such time as any claim for an Insured Benefit has been finalised.

12.5 Family Law

Despite anything else to the contrary in the Trust Deed, the Trustee has power to undertake and complete any actions required to be taken under the *Family Law Act 1975* in relation to the Plan or the benefits of any Member or beneficiary, including to:

- (a) establish a new interest in the Plan, if the Trustee considers it appropriate to do so;
- (b) transfer the interest of a Spouse to an Approved Benefit Arrangement; and
- (c) pay moneys from the Plan to the Spouse.

13 Investment

13.1 Plan assets

The Trustee must invest the assets of the Plan in a manner which complies with Superannuation Law.

13.2 Permitted Investments

In addition to all powers conferred upon it by law, the Trustee has all the powers of a beneficial owner of the Plan and may invest the assets of the Plan in:

- (a) debentures, stocks or bonds issued or proposed to be issued by a government (whether a domestic or foreign government);

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- (b) shares or stock in, or debentures of, a company or other body;
- (c) options over or rights of any kind to shares or stock in, or debentures of, a company or other body;
- (d) units or interests in a unit trust, managed investment scheme or other collective investment;
- (e) real property or leasehold property of any description and to subdivide and build on any land and to maintain, improve, extend and demolish any buildings in whole or part;
- (f) chattels of any description including ships and aircraft and any shares or interest in such chattels;
- (g) public and private infrastructure;
- (h) any reversionary or deferred property or rights of any description wheresoever situated or enforceable and whether by way of original creation or assignment or otherwise;
- (i) assets for the purposes of capital gain only or which may be of a wasting or speculative nature;
- (j) any annuity or policy on the life of any Member or the happening of any other event;
- (k) one or more superannuation policies or pooled superannuation trusts;
- (l) any derivatives or other synthetic instrument;

and may:

- (m) lend or advance money with or without security;
- (n) acquire book debts, options, futures contracts, futures options, swap agreements, forward rate agreements, foreign currency, other contracts of a derivative nature including any hedging, swapping or other like arrangement and other choses in action wheresoever situated or howsoever enforceable and any shares or interests therein;
- (o) enter into securities lending arrangements;
- (p) make deposits with any bank or other regulated financial institution in any part of the world for any period whatsoever;
- (q) draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
- (r) enter into bill facility or promissory note agreements;
- (s) make any other investment that the Trustee may from time to time consider appropriate; and
- (t) to the extent permitted by Superannuation Law:
 - (i) mix investments with investments of other people or trusts;
 - (ii) make a loan to a person;

- (iii) borrow or raise money up to any amount and may secure payment or repayment in a manner which it thinks fit; and
- (iv) underwrite or sub-underwrite or join with others in underwriting or sub-underwriting the subscription of any investment authorised by the Trust Deed.

13.3 Deal with investments

The Trustee has power to sell any investments, to vary and change any investments into other investments authorised by the Trust Deed and to otherwise deal with and manage the investments of the Plan as the Trustee in its discretion sees fit notwithstanding that the Trustee or any director of the Trustee has a direct or indirect interest in the investment or may benefit directly or indirectly from that dealing by the Trustee.

14 Investment Options and Member Investment Choice

14.1 Investment Options

The Trustee must establish one or more Investment Options and must:

- (a) determine the investment strategy and objectives of each Investment Option; and
- (b) make the following information available to Members on the Plan's website:
 - (i) a statement that the Trustee has made a range of investment options available to Members;
 - (ii) a statement that a Member may choose to invest in one or more Investment Options that the Trustee has made available to Members of the Member's Division or Class;
 - (iii) information about the investment strategy and objectives for each Investment Option that includes the effect of and risks involved in each Investment Option;
 - (iv) the range of Investment Directions that may be given;
 - (v) the circumstances in which an Investment Direction can be given and changed; and
 - (vi) the Investment Option that will apply to a Member's Account if the Member does not make an Investment Direction.

14.2 Member Investment Choice

- (a) The Trustee may invite a Member (or a group of Members) to choose one or more Investment Options and to switch between Investment Options by giving the Trustee an Investment Direction.
- (b) The Trustee may determine any terms and conditions that apply to an Investment Direction and the circumstances in which a Member may give the Trustee an Investment Direction. The Trustee must disclose any such terms, conditions or circumstances on the Plan's website.

- (c) If a Member gives the Trustee a Valid Investment Direction, the Trustee must invest the relevant amount in accordance with the Valid Investment Direction.
- (d) If a Member does not give the Trustee a Valid Investment Direction in relation to the investment of all or part of the Member's Account, the Trustee must invest the relevant amount in the Investment Option for the MySuper Product unless the Member is a Member of Division 3 or 4 in which case the Trustee may invest the relevant amount in the Investment Option it determines is the default Investment Option for the relevant Division. The Trustee must have in force at all times a determination of the Investment Option that will be the default Investment Option for Divisions 3 and 4 (as well as Division 1).

14.3 Varying and closing Investment Options

The Trustee may at any time:

- (a) change the default Investment Option;
- (b) change the investment strategy for an Investment Option;
- (c) close or remove an Investment Option by removing any options, merging options and adding new options;
- (d) make rules regarding when and how a Member may choose Investment Options in respect of the Member's interest in the Plan; and
- (e) determine whether and how costs and expenses of the Plan are to be allocated amongst the Investment Options.

14.4 Notifying Members of changes

Before exercising its power to terminate an Investment Option under clause 14.3(c), the Trustee must provide a notice to each Member who has any part of their Account Balance invested in the Investment Option at least 30 days before terminating the Investment Option. The notice must be given in accordance with either clause 24(a) or (c) and include the following information and invite the Member to choose another Investment Option or Investment Options:

- (a) the information that the Trustee considers the Member is reasonably likely to need to understand:
 - (i) the effect of the termination and proposed transfer on the Member; and
 - (ii) the options available to the Member;
- (b) where the Member can obtain further information about the Investment Options available to the Member; and
- (c) information about the Investment Option to which the Trustee will transfer the proceeds of the terminating Investment Option and the proposed date of transfer if the Member does not direct the Trustee otherwise.

14.5 Member's death

If the Trustee has received evidence that is satisfactory to the Trustee of a Member's death, the Trustee may, subject to the SIS Act and pending payment of a Death

Benefit, switch the Investment Options in which the Member's Account is then invested to an Investment Option that the Trustee selects.

15 Units

15.1 Investment Options are divided into Units

The beneficial interest in the assets of each Investment Option is divided into Units. No Unit confers a legal or equitable right in any particular asset of an Investment Option.

15.2 Allocation of Units

If the Trustee allocates Units to a Member's Account, the Trustee must allocate the number of Units in each Investment Option determined by dividing:

- (a) the amount invested in the Investment Option less any taxes, charges or deductions the Trustee is entitled to deduct under this Trust Deed before the allocation of Units; by
- (b) the Application Price of Units in that Investment Option which applies at the date of allocation to the Account.

The number of Units may be rounded in accordance with the rules established by the Trustee.

15.3 Application Price

The Application Price of a Unit in an Investment Option is:

- (a) the amount calculated by dividing the value of the assets of the Investment Option on that day by the number of Units on issue from the Investment Option on that day plus an allowance determined by the Trustee for any costs that would be incurred if that Unit's share of the assets in the Investment Option were purchased on that day; or
- (b) if the Trustee determines that the price determined under paragraph (a) would not be fair and reasonable, the price determined by the Trustee that would be fair and reasonable.

15.4 Cancellation of Units

If the Trustee cancels Units allocated to a Member's Account, the Trustee must cancel the number of Units in each Investment Option determined by dividing:

- (a) the amount to be withdrawn from the Investment Option; by
- (b) the Withdrawal Price of Units in that Investment Option which applies at the date of cancellation from the Account.

The number of Units may be rounded in accordance with the rules established by the Trustee.

15.5 Withdrawal Price

The Withdrawal Price of a Unit in an Investment Option is:

- (a) the amount calculated by dividing the value of the Investment Option on that day by the number of Units on issue from the Investment Option on that day

minus an allowance determined by the Trustee for any costs that would be incurred if that Unit's share of the assets in the Investment Option were sold on that day; or

- (b) if the Trustee determines that the price determined under paragraph (a) would not be fair and reasonable, the price determined by the Trustee that would be fair and reasonable.

16 Insurance

16.1 Insured Benefits – MySuper Members

Subject to the determination by the Trustee of reasonable conditions to which insurance cover is subject or to the terms of a Life Policy, the Trustee must take out and maintain one or more Life Policies on such terms and conditions as it determines to provide Insured Benefits in respect of MySuper Members in the event of a MySuper Member's death or Total and Permanent Disablement. The Trustee may permit and, if required by Superannuation Law, must permit, a MySuper Member to elect not to be covered for one or more insured benefits.

16.2 Other Insured Benefits

The Trustee may take out and maintain one or more Life Policies to provide Insured Benefits on such terms and conditions as the Trustee determines to provide Insured Benefits in respect of Members who are not MySuper Members in the event of a Member's death, Terminal Medical Condition, Total and Permanent Disablement or Temporary Incapacity.

16.3 Variation and assignment

The Trustee may:

- (a) vary, modify or substitute any Life Policy; or
- (b) accept the assignment of a Life Policy on such terms as the Trustee, in its absolute discretion, determines.

16.4 Level of benefits

The amount and nature, if any, of the Insured Benefits provided under a Life Policy is determined by the Trustee and the Trustee may agree with a Life Insurer to provide different Insured Benefits in respect of different Divisions and different classes or groups of Members.

16.5 Commencement of insurance

A Member commences cover for an Insured Benefit under a Life Policy on the later of:

- (a) the date the person becomes a Member of the Plan; and
- (b) the date for commencement of cover under the Life Policy.

16.6 Cessation of Insurance Cover

A Member's cover for an Insured Benefit under a Life Policy ceases on the first of the following events to occur:

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- (a) the Member ceases to be an 'insured person' under the Life Policy or otherwise ceases to be covered under the terms of the Life Policy; and
- (b) the date the Policy is terminated or cancelled.

16.7 Scope of Insurance Cover

- (a) Any Insured Benefit is provided on the terms of the applicable Life Policy.
- (b) The Trustee is not required to pay an Insured Benefit that is greater than the amount received by the Trustee under the Life Policy in respect of that Member after deduction of all administration charges and expenses and taxes attributable to that amount.
- (c) Subject to clause 16.1, the Trustee has no duty:
 - (i) to effect insurance cover;
 - (ii) to increase insurance cover; or
 - (iii) to maintain any Life Policy.
- (d) If, for any reason, the Trustee fails to insure any benefit payable under this Trust Deed, or if, for any reason, the Life Insurer (with which the Trustee seeks to insure all or any of the benefits payable under this Trust Deed) declines to accept the proposal for insurance or will only accept the proposal on terms and conditions which the Trustee regards as unacceptable, no Insured Benefit is payable to the Member or the Member's beneficiaries from the Plan.
- (e) If, for any reason, the Life Insurer (with whom all or any part of a benefit payable under this Trust Deed is insured) fails or refuses to pay, or reduces, delays or defers payment of, any part of the Insured Benefit, the Trustee must reduce the Insured Benefit payable to or in respect of a Member from the Plan to the extent of the failure or refusal to pay, or reduction, delay or deferral of payment.
- (f) The Trustee may pay the premiums and costs of any Insured Benefits under a Life Policy maintained in respect of a Member from the Member's Account as the Trustee determines.
- (g) If the balance of the Member's Account is insufficient to meet the premiums and costs of any Insured Benefits or Life Policy attributable to that Member:
 - (i) the Trustee is not bound to pay such premiums and costs from the Plan in respect of the Member; and
 - (ii) the Trustee is not liable to the Member for the Life Insurer consequentially:
 - (A) failing to pay, or reducing or deferring payment of the Insured Benefit; or
 - (B) failing to provide cover to the Member under a Life Policy.

17 Benefits

17.1 Benefits are payable under the Division Rules

A Member is entitled to the benefits payable under the rules applying to the Division of which they are at the time a Member.

17.2 Adjustment of Benefits

Unless Superannuation Law provides otherwise, the Trustee may, if it considers appropriate, deduct the amount of any taxes, duties and levies, and any management, administration and other expenses from a Member's benefit.

17.3 Preservation of Benefits

Despite anything to the contrary in the Trust Deed:

- (a) if Superannuation Law requires any benefit or any part of a benefit in respect of a Member to be retained in the Plan until:
 - (i) the Member attains a particular age; or
 - (ii) the occurrence of a particular event or circumstance in relation to the Member,that benefit or the relevant part of it must be retained in the Plan until such time as the Trustee is permitted to pay it under Superannuation Law; and
- (b) the Trustee may determine to pay a Member a part of a benefit retained under paragraph (a) in respect of that Member, if Superannuation Law permits including where the Trustee is satisfied that:
 - (i) the Member is suffering from severe financial hardship; or
 - (ii) the payment is appropriate on compassionate grounds.

17.4 Binding Death Benefit Nominations

- (a) The Trustee may invite Members of one or more Divisions or categories to provide the Trustee with a Binding Death Benefit Nomination. The Trustee may also invite Members who have provided the Trustee with a Binding Death Benefit Nomination to confirm or replace the Binding Death Benefit Nomination at any time prior to it expiring pursuant to the SIS Regulations and at such other times as the Member chooses.
- (b) If the Trustee invites a Member to provide a Binding Death Benefit Nomination under clause 17.4(a), the Trustee must accept a valid Binding Death Benefit Nomination.
- (c) If the Trustee receives an invalid Binding Death Benefit Nomination from a Member, it must notify the Member that the Binding Death Benefit Nomination is invalid and that it will not be binding on the Trustee. Such notice will be provided pursuant to either clause 24(a) or 24(c).
- (d) A Binding Death Benefit Nomination is valid at the time it is received by the Trustee if the Trustee reasonably believes it complies with the definition of Binding Death Benefit Nomination in clause 1.1.

- (e) A Member may revoke a Binding Death Benefit Nomination at any time by written notice to the Trustee that conforms with any requirements for revocation under the SIS Regulations or by giving a replacement Binding Death Benefit Nomination to the Trustee.
- (f) If a Member with a Binding Death Benefit Nomination transfers or is transferred (in respect of part or all of their interest in the Plan) from Division 1 to Division 2 (or vice versa), or from Division 3 to Division 4 (or vice versa), the Member's Binding Death Benefit Nomination will not be affected by the transfer. If a Member with a Binding Death Benefit Nomination transfers or is transferred (in respect of part or all their interest in the Plan) from Division 1 or 2 to Division 3 or 4 (or vice versa), the Binding Death Benefit Nomination will cease to apply to the extent it would have otherwise continued to apply in respect of the interest transferred. The Trustee must provide notice to the Member prior to the transfer or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter about the effect of the transfer on the Member's Binding Death Benefit Nomination. Such notice will be provided pursuant to either clause 24(a) or 24(c).

17.5 Payment of a Death Benefit

- (a) If, at the date of a Member's death, the Trustee holds a valid Binding Death Benefit Nomination in respect of the Member, the Trustee must pay the Member's Death Benefit to such one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative as are nominated in, and in the proportions set out in, the Binding Death Benefit Nomination.
- (b) If, at the date of the Member's death, the Trustee does not hold a valid Binding Death Benefit Nomination, the Trustee must pay the Member's Death Benefit to such one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative and in such manner and proportions as the Trustee determines.
- (c) In considering the payment of a Death Benefit under clause 17.5(b), the Trustee may take into account any expression of the Member's wishes provided to the Trustee and any Binding Death Benefit Nomination that has been provided by the Member, but which is not valid at the time of the Member's death.
- (d) A Binding Death Benefit Nomination is valid at the date of a Member's death if the Trustee reasonably believes it complies with the definition of Binding Death Benefit Nomination in clause 1.1 and each person nominated in the Binding Death Benefit Nomination is a Dependant or Legal Personal Representative of the Member on the date of the Member's death.

17.6 Legal disability

- (a) If a beneficiary is a minor or otherwise subject to a legal disability, the Trustee may apply any benefit payable in respect of such a beneficiary towards the maintenance, education or advancement or otherwise for the benefit of the beneficiary and for that purpose may pay any moneys or transfer any property to any person who, in its opinion, is a trustee for, or has

the custody or control for the time being of, the beneficiary and at such times and in such amounts as it determines.

- (b) The receipt of such a person is a sufficient discharge to the Trustee.
- (c) Where only part of the benefit to which a beneficiary who suffers a legal disability is entitled is applied pursuant to clause 17.6(a), the Trustee must invest the remainder of that benefit for the benefit of the beneficiary.
- (d) The Trustee is not under any duty to have recourse to the powers under this clause 17.6 or to consider whether recourse should be had to that power despite the Trustee's actual knowledge of the legal disability affecting the beneficiary.

17.7 Unclaimed benefits

The Trustee must comply with Superannuation Law in relation to the payment of unclaimed moneys from the Plan if:

- (a) the Trustee is unable to identify and locate a Dependant or Legal Personal Representative of a deceased Member or if a Legal Personal Representative has not been appointed within a reasonable period in respect of the deceased Member; or
- (b) in any other case, the Trustee is unable to locate the person to whom a benefit is payable from the Plan within a reasonable period.

17.8 Pensions

On the application of a beneficiary who is entitled to receive a benefit or part of a benefit, the Trustee may, to the extent that Superannuation Law does not provide otherwise, determine:

- (a) to pay a Pension from the Plan to the beneficiary on the terms and conditions set out in Division 4 or as otherwise permitted by the SIS Regulations; or
- (b) to apply the benefit otherwise payable to purchase or acquire an annuity in the name of the beneficiary to provide the beneficiary with an income stream, in lieu of paying the benefit to the beneficiary as a lump sum.

18 Reserve Accounts

18.1 Operational Risk Reserve

- (a) The Trustee must establish a reserve in the Plan being the 'Operational Risk Reserve' which must be applied, and may only be applied, to meet an operational risk loss event in accordance with Superannuation Law.
- (b) The Trustee must not:
 - (i) indemnify itself out of the assets of the Plan for any amount expended out of the capital of the Trustee that is managed and maintained by the Trustee to cover the operational risk of the Plan; or
 - (ii) indemnify itself out of the assets of the Plan that do not form part of the Operational Risk Reserve for any amount that relates to an operational risk loss event unless it has first exhausted the Operational

Risk Reserve and any other financial resources managed and maintained by the Trustee to cover such risks.

18.2 Reserve accounts

In addition to the 'Operational Risk Reserve', the Trustee may establish any one or more Accounts as reserve accounts in its absolute discretion. The Trustee:

- (a) must retain any fees it charges and any provisions it makes for costs and expenses in a reserve account in the Plan until such time as the amounts are applied to meet a cost or expense of the Plan; and
- (b) otherwise may apply any such reserve accounts:
 - (i) for the purposes for which the relevant reserve account is maintained; and
 - (ii) if there is any amount in a reserve account which is not required to be allocated or used for the purposes for which the reserve account is maintained within such reasonable period as is determined by the Trustee (having regard to the purpose for which the reserve account is maintained), for any purposes determined by the Trustee.

19 Privacy

The Trustee will hold, and treat as confidential, all records and information it holds, receives or becomes aware of in relation to Employers, Members or beneficiaries, and will not disclose or make known any such records or information to any third party except as may be required in relation to the administration of the Plan or to facilitate the provision of services or benefits to Members or as may be required by Superannuation Law or as it may otherwise be lawfully required to do except that a Member may authorise the Trustee to release information pertaining to that Member to a third party.

20 Disputes and complaints

- (a) If any dispute or doubt arises as to the interpretation of the Trust Deed or the rights of a Member, an Employer or any other person hereunder, the decision of the Trustee is final and conclusive against all persons other than a court, tribunal or external dispute resolution body to whose jurisdiction the Trustee is subject.
- (b) The Trustee must establish procedures under which:
 - (i) any person entitled to a benefit from the Plan may inquire into, or complain about, the operation or management of the Plan in relation to that person; and
 - (ii) enquiries or complaints will be considered and dealt with within the period (if any) required by Superannuation Law.

21 Amendment

21.1 Power

The Trustee may amend this Trust Deed (including this clause) by a deed of amendment if, in the reasonable opinion of the Trustee, the amendment:

- (a) is in the interests of beneficiaries; and
- (b) would not result in one class of beneficiaries being unfairly advantaged to the prejudice of another class of beneficiaries.

The effective date of the amendment will be the date the deed is made or the date specified in the deed, which may be before the date the deed is made.

21.2 Limits on the power to amend

Unless clause 21.3 applies, the Trustee may not amend this Trust Deed under clause 21.1 if the amendment would, or would authorise the Trustee to:

- (a) reduce the amount standing to a Member's Account immediately prior to the effective date of the amendment or, if the effective date and the date of execution of the deed of amendment are different, immediately prior to either of those dates;
- (b) utilise any Insured Benefit received in respect of a Member for the general purposes of the Plan or for any other purpose apart from payment of the amount to the person or persons entitled in accordance with the terms of this Trust Deed;
- (c) require a Member to contribute to the Plan;
- (d) extinguish any person's beneficial interest in the Plan except in circumstances permitted by the SIS Act;
- (e) increase the obligations of an Employer or detrimentally affect any of the rights of an Employer; or
- (f) reduce the amount of any benefit which, on or prior to the effective date of the amendment, has become payable to a person under this Trust Deed.

21.3 Exceptions to limits on power to amend

The Trustee may amend the Trust Deed in a way that would not be permitted by clause 21.2 if:

- (a) each person who may be adversely affected by the amendment has consented to the amendment; or
- (b) each of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) the amendment is necessary for the Trustee to provide a payment, benefit or service to one or more beneficiaries that had not been permitted because of Superannuation Law but which has been made possible by a change in the Superannuation Law;
 - (ii) the scope of the amendment does not exceed what is necessary for the Trustee to provide the payment, benefit or service; and

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- (iii) the Trustee obtains an opinion from an independent actuary that the amendment would be in the interests of beneficiaries and would not result in one class of beneficiaries being unfairly advantaged to the prejudice of another class of beneficiaries; or
- (c) both of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the amendment is necessary or desirable for the Trustee to:
 - (A) comply with its legal obligations under Superannuation Law; or
 - (B) secure or better secure relief from taxation in respect of any income of the Plan or any benefits, and
 - (ii) the scope of the amendment does not exceed what is necessary or desirable for the Trustee to comply with its legal obligations under Superannuation Law or to secure or better secure relief from taxation in respect of any income of the Plan or any benefits.

21.4 Accrued benefits

The Trustee must not make any amendment to the Trust Deed that would cause the Trustee to be in breach of regulation 13.16 of the SIS Regulations.

21.5 Payments to Employers

The Trustee must not make any amendment to the Trust Deed that would authorise the Trustee to make any payment from the Plan to an Employer except:

- (a) to pay an expense of the Plan; or
- (b) with the consent of at least two-thirds of the Members.

21.6 Amendment is binding

Each amendment to this Trust Deed is binding on any person with an interest in the Plan or any rights or obligations under this Trust Deed.

21.7 Notice of amendment

If the Trustee amends this Trust Deed, the Trustee must notify Members of the amendment and the nature and effect of the amendment by:

- (a) including this information on the Plan's website within seven days after the date the deed of amendment is executed; and
- (b) including this information with the next annual report for the Plan, except to the extent that the Trustee has notified Members of the amendment under clause 21.8.

21.8 Notice of a material amendment

If an amendment to this Trust Deed might reasonably be expected to affect steps taken or not taken by a Member, the Trustee must give the Member notice in accordance with either clause 24(a) or 24(c) about the nature and effect of the amendment as soon as practicable and in any event no later than 30 days after the date the deed of amendment is executed.

21.9 Validity of an amendment

A failure by the Trustee to comply with clause 21.7 or 21.8 will not affect the validity of the amendment.

22 Approved Benefit Arrangement

22.1 Transfer from an Approved Benefit Arrangement

- (a) The Trustee may accept on such terms as the Trustee considers appropriate from any Approved Benefit Arrangement moneys in respect of a person's interest in that Approved Benefit Arrangement, and shall apply the same to the Plan for the purpose of providing benefits for or in respect of that person and admit the person as a Member of the Plan on a basis determined by the Trustee.
- (b) The moneys received by the Trustee under clause 22.1(a) in respect of a person shall be credited to an Account for the Member.

22.2 Transfer to an Approved Benefit Arrangement

- (a) Where a Member becomes a participant in an Approved Benefit Arrangement or where a Member is eligible to join any Approved Benefit Arrangement, the Trustee may, if requested by the Member:
 - (i) pay or transfer to the trustee for the Approved Benefit Arrangement the whole or a part of the Member's Account Balance as determined by the Trustee; and
 - (ii) impose such conditions as it thinks fit in relation to the Member's request,as permitted under the SIS Act.
- (b) A Member or former Member in respect of whom a Member's Account Balance is transferred under this clause 22.2 is not entitled to any other benefit from the Plan in respect of the amount transferred and the Trustee has no liability to that Member in respect of that amount.
- (c) The Trustee is not bound to inquire as to the application of any amount transferred from the Plan to an Approved Benefit Arrangement.

22.3 Compulsory Transfers

The Trustee must, if required to do so by the SIS Act, transfer such part of the benefits of a Member:

- (a) to another Approved Benefit Arrangement for application by the trustee for that Approved Benefit Arrangement; or
- (b) to such other person as required by the SIS Act.

22.4 Successor Fund Transfer

- (a) The Trustee may transfer a Member's benefit, and any assets, reserves and other amounts relating to the benefit, to an Approved Benefit Arrangement without the consent of the Member where the Approved Benefit Arrangement is a Successor Fund if:

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- (i) the Trustee has determined to terminate the Plan, including to merge the Plan with another regulated superannuation fund;
 - (ii) the Trustee has determined to terminate a Division and the Member is a Member of the Division and it is not practicable or in the interests of the Member to transfer the Member's benefit to another Division; or
 - (iii) an Employer requests in circumstances where the Employer is contributing to the Successor Fund for one or more of its Employees and the Member is an Employee of the Employer.
- (b) In exercising its power under this clause, the Trustee must use reasonable endeavours to ensure that:
- (i) the timing of the transfer does not cause one group of the Members to be transferred to suffer a significant detriment compared to another group of the Members to be transferred; and
 - (ii) in the case of a transfer under clause 22.4(a)(ii) or (iii), the transfer does not cause a significant detriment to Members that are not to be transferred.
- (c) The Trustee must only exercise its power under this clause if it has provided at least 60 days' prior notice to the affected Member in accordance with either clause 24(a) or 24(c) which:
- (i) contains the information that the Trustee considers the Member is reasonably likely to need to understand:
 - (A) the effect of the transfer on the Member; and
 - (B) the options available to the Member and how the Member can exercise those options;
 - (ii) explains the nature and effect of the Trustee's decision, including details of the successor fund (and any plan or product within the successor fund) to which it is proposed that the Member's benefits will be transferred and any conditions to which the proposed transfer is subject;
 - (iii) explains the reasons for the Trustee's decision;
 - (iv) tells the Member where they can get further information; and
 - (v) explains when the transfer will occur if the Member does not make another choice.

22.5 Transfer to eligible rollover fund

The Trustee may, in accordance with the SIS Act, transfer a Member's benefits to an eligible rollover fund and shall provide any information to the trustee of the eligible rollover fund at such time and in such manner as required by the SIS Act.

23 Winding Up the Plan

23.1 Trustee determination

The Trustee may elect to wind up the Plan for any reason determined by the Trustee, including the following circumstances:

- (a) if there are no Members remaining in the Plan; or
- (b) if it is required to do so by the Regulator.

23.2 Distribution of benefits and payment of expenses

If the Trustee determines to wind up the Plan, the Trustee must:

- (a) pay any benefit to or at the direction of any Member, former Member or beneficiary where the Member, former Member or beneficiary is entitled and has requested the Trustee to cash the benefit; and
- (b) transfer the benefits of one or more Members, former Members or beneficiaries:
 - (i) to a Successor Fund in accordance with clause 22.4; or
 - (ii) to such Approved Benefit Arrangement as the Member, former Member or beneficiary requests in accordance with clause 22.2,

together in each case with any reserve or part of a reserve the Trustee determines is fair and equitable to pay or transfer, after deducting from the assets of the Plan all the costs and expenses of administering and winding up the Plan. For the purposes of this clause, a former Member or beneficiary includes the Legal Personal Representative of a deceased Member.

23.3 Notice of winding up of the Plan

If the Trustee determines to wind up the Plan, the Trustee must give to each Employer and Member a notice in accordance with either clause 24(a) or 24(c) that the Plan is to be wound up and which contains the information the Trustee considers the Employer or Member is reasonably likely to need to understand the effect of the winding up on the Employer or Member as the case may be.

24 Notices

A notice that is required to be given under the Trust Deed to a Member, former Member, Dependant of a Member, Legal Personal Representative of a deceased Member Employer or any person claiming a benefit from the Plan, shall be deemed to have been given to that person for the purposes of the Trust Deed if:

- (a) it is in writing and given personally to the person to be served or if posted by prepaid ordinary mail addressed to the last known address of such person and where so posted shall be deemed to be given six (6) Business Days after the date of posting; or
- (b) it is published in a daily newspaper circulating in the capital city of each State of the Commonwealth of Australia, in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory; or
- (c) it is given by such other means and in such other form as in the opinion of the Trustee would be reasonable to expect that in the normal course of events should promptly come to the attention of such person, including but not limited to:
 - (i) electronic communications (including email); or

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- (ii) such means and form that is consistent with any requirements of a Regulator for complying with the Trustee's obligations to give notices, documents and information under Superannuation Law.

Appendix 1

Rules for Division 1 – HESTA MySuper

1 Application of these Rules

This Appendix applies to:

- (a) the MySuper Product and, if the Trustee is authorised to offer more than one, each MySuper Product separately;
- (b) each MySuper Member to the extent that the Member holds an interest in the MySuper Product;
- (c) a Member's Account only to the extent it represents the Member's interest in a MySuper Product; and
- (d) the exclusion of any inconsistent provision of this Trust Deed.

2 Investment of MySuper Product assets

The Trustee must:

- (a) invest the assets of the Plan that are attributed to the MySuper Product in accordance with a single diversified investment strategy that has been adopted by the Trustee for the MySuper Product; and
- (b) ensure that amounts are not attributed to Members in relation to their interest in the MySuper Product in a way that streams gains or losses that relate to any assets attributed to the MySuper Product only to some of those Members, except to the extent permitted by the SIS Act.

3 Contributions

A Member or any other person in respect of a Member may contribute any amount and at any time, except to the extent that Superannuation Law imposes or permits a limitation on the source or kind of contributions and, where Superannuation Law permits a limitation, as the Trustee determines.

4 Options, benefits and facilities

The Trustee must ensure that each Member who holds an interest in the MySuper Product is entitled to the same options, benefits and facilities in relation to that interest except to the extent that a benefit is provided to a Member by taking out risk insurance.

5 Fees and costs

- (a) The Trustee must:
 - (i) not charge any fee in relation to the MySuper Product except to the extent that the fee is permitted by the SIS Act; and
 - (ii) adopt the same process in attributing fees and costs to Members of a MySuper Product except to the extent that clause 5(b) of this Appendix applies.

- (b) The Trustee may permit an Employer (**Subsidising Employer**) to subsidise the fees payable by Members in relation to the MySuper Product provided that subsidisation does not favour one Member holding an interest in the MySuper Product employed by the Subsidising Employer over another such Member who is employed by that Subsidising Employer.

6 Benefits

6.1 Withdrawal Benefit

The Trustee must pay a Member the Member's Account Balance on request if permitted by Superannuation Law.

6.2 Death Benefit

If a Member dies, the Trustee must pay the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) to one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative in accordance with clause 17.5.

6.3 Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit and Terminal Medical Condition

The Trustee must pay a Member the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) on:

- (a) the Member's Total and Permanent Disablement; or
- (b) the Member satisfying the definition of Terminal Medical Condition.

6.4 Temporary Incapacity Benefit

If the Trustee receives an Insured Benefit because of a Member's Temporary Incapacity, the Trustee must pay the Member the Insured Benefit.

6.5 Pension

A pension is not payable to any person from the MySuper Product.

7 Transferring benefits

The Trustee cannot transfer a Member's interest in the MySuper Product to:

- (a) a beneficial interest of another class in the Plan without the Member's written consent, which must be given within any period that is specified by the SIS Act; or
- (b) another fund without the Member's written consent, which must be given within any period that is specified by the SIS Act unless permitted by the SIS Act.

Appendix 2

Rules for Division 2 – HESTA Choice

1 Application of these Rules

This Appendix applies to:

- (a) the Choice Product;
- (b) each Member to the extent that the Member holds an interest in the Plan that is not an interest in the MySuper Product nor a Pension; and
- (c) a Member's Account only to the extent it represents the Member's interest in a Choice Product.

2 Benefits

2.1 Withdrawal Benefit

The Trustee must pay a Member the Member's Account Balance on request if permitted by Superannuation Law.

2.2 Death Benefit

If a Member dies, the Trustee must pay the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) to one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative in accordance with clause 17.5.

2.3 Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit and Terminal Medical Condition

The Trustee must pay a Member the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) on:

- (a) the Member's Total and Permanent Disablement; or
- (b) the Member satisfying the definition of Terminal Medical Condition.

2.4 Temporary Incapacity Benefit

If the Trustee receives an Insured Benefit because of a Member's Temporary Incapacity, the Trustee must pay the Member the Insured Benefit.

Appendix 3

Rules for Division 3 – HESTA Transition to Retirement Pension

1 Application of these Rules

This Appendix applies to:

- (a) the class of interests in the Plan that are Transition to Retirement Pensions;
- (b) each Member or beneficiary to the extent that the Member or beneficiary is in receipt of a Transition to Retirement Pension; and
- (c) a Member's Account only to the extent it represents the Member's interest in a Transition to Retirement Pension.

2 Eligibility

The Trustee may invite any person who has reached their preservation age, but who has not satisfied a condition of release with a nil cashing restriction, to apply for a Transition to Retirement Pension. The Trustee may require a person, including a Member, applying for a Transition to Retirement Pension to complete an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee or, otherwise, to provide such information as the Trustee requires to determine whether to accept the application.

3 Trustee accepts an application

If the Trustee accepts an application for Membership of Division 3, the Member is admitted as a Member of the Division (and the Plan if they are not already a Member) on the date determined under clause 10.6.

4 Pension commencement date

The Trustee must pay each Transition to Retirement Pension Member a pension with the first payment commencing on the day specified in the Member's application, which must not be later than necessary to comply with the pension standards in the SIS Regulations.

5 Pension termination date

A Member's Transition to Retirement Pension terminates on the earlier of the date the Member:

- (a) fully commutes or otherwise terminates the Pension; and
- (b) dies without a Reversionary Beneficiary.

6 Transfer to Account-based Pension

If a Member in receipt of a Transition to Retirement Pension satisfies a condition of release with a nil cashing restriction and notifies the Trustee of that fact or reaches the age of 65 years, the Trustee must transfer the Member's Account Balance to Division 4 and continue to pay a Pension on the terms and conditions that apply to an Account-based Pension in Division 4 unless:

- (a) the Member notifies the Trustee otherwise; or

- (b) the Member's Account Balance is at that time in excess of the 'Transfer Balance Cap' as defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, in which case the Trustee will transfer only that part of the Account Balance that equals the Transfer Balance Cap to Division 4 and will transfer the excess amount to Division 1, Division 2, or both Division 1 and Division 2.

If the Trustee transfers all or part of a Member's Account Balance to Division 4 under this rule, the Member's Valid Investment Direction, Binding Death Benefit Nomination and Reversionary Beneficiary nomination (if any) will continue on foot in Division 4 to the extent they relate to the interest transferred.

7 Pension payments

A Transition to Retirement Pension must be paid at least annually and:

- (a) the total pension payments in a year (including under a payment split but excluding payments by way of commutation) must be at least the amount calculated under clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the SIS Regulations;
- (b) the total pension payments (excluding payments by way of commutation but including payments under a payment split) made in a financial year must amount to no more than 10% of the pension account balance:
 - (i) on 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made; or
 - (ii) if that year is the year in which the pension commences – on the commencement day,unless the pensioner has satisfied a condition of release in respect of which the cashing restriction is nil;
- (c) if the pension is commuted, the lump sum cannot be cashed:
 - (i) unless and to the extent that the purpose of the commutation is to pay an amount that is permitted under regulation 6.01AB(1)(b)(iii) or 6.01AB(2) of the SIS Regulations; or
 - (ii) unless before the commutation, the Pensioner satisfied a condition of release in respect of which the cashing restriction is nil; or
 - (iii) unless and to the extent that the purpose of the commutation is to satisfy an obligation to pay an amount to the Commissioner;
- (d) the pension is transferrable to another person only on the death of the primary Pensioner and may only be transferred to a Reversionary Beneficiary; and
- (e) the capital value of the pension and the income from it cannot be used as a security for a borrowing.

8 Death Benefit

8.1 Nominating a Reversionary Beneficiary

The Trustee may invite an applicant for a Transition to Retirement Pension to nominate a Dependant of the applicant as a Reversionary Beneficiary by providing a notice to the Trustee in any form required by the Trustee.

8.2 Death of a Member with a Reversionary Beneficiary

- (a) If a Member in receipt of a Transition to Retirement Pension dies, the Trustee must continue to pay the pension to the Member's Reversionary Beneficiary as an Account-based Pension under Division 4 unless the Trustee is required by Superannuation Law to continue to pay the pension to the Reversionary Beneficiary as a Transition to Retirement Pension in which case it will continue to be paid under this Division 3.
- (b) If a pension will be paid to a Reversionary Beneficiary under this Division 3 or under Division 4, the Reversionary Beneficiary will be treated for all purposes as if he or she were a Member of Division 3 or Division 4 and the rules applying to the relevant Division will apply to the Reversionary Beneficiary as if he or she were a Member.

8.3 Death of a Member without a Reversionary Beneficiary

If a Member in receipt of a Transition to Retirement Pension dies and the pension is not payable to a Reversionary Beneficiary, the Trustee must pay the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) to one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative in accordance with clause 17.5.

Appendix 4

Rules for Division 4 – HESTA Account-based Pension

1 Application of these Rules

This Appendix applies to:

- (a) the class of interests in the Plan that are Account-based Pensions;
- (b) each Member or beneficiary to the extent that the Member or beneficiary is in receipt of an Account-based Pension; and
- (c) a Member's Account only to the extent it represents the Member's interest in an Account-based Pension.

2 Eligibility

The Trustee may invite any person who has satisfied a condition of release with a nil cashing restriction or any other person who is eligible to receive an Account-based Pension to apply for an Account-based Pension. The Trustee may require a person applying to become an Account-based Pensioner, including a Member, to complete an application in a form prescribed by the Trustee or, otherwise, to provide such information as the Trustee requires to determine whether to accept the application.

3 Trustee accepts an application

If the Trustee accepts an application for Membership of the Account-based Pension Division, the Member is admitted as a Member of the Division (and the Plan if they are not already a Member) on the date determined under clause 10.7.

4 Pension commencement date

The Trustee must pay each Account-based Pension Member a pension with the first payment commencing on the day specified in the Member's application, which must not be later than necessary to comply with the pension standards in the SIS Regulations.

5 Pension termination date

A Member's Account-based Pension terminates on the earliest of the date:

- (a) the Member's Account Balance reaches zero;
- (b) on request by the Member, or when the Member fully commutes or otherwise terminates the pension; and
- (c) the Member dies without a Reversionary Beneficiary.

6 Pension payments

An Account-based Pension must be paid at least annually and the total pension payments in a year (including under a payment split but excluding payments by way of commutation) must be at least the amount calculated under clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the SIS Regulations.

7 Other conditions

- (a) The pension is transferrable to another person only on the death of the primary Pensioner and may only be transferred to a Reversionary Beneficiary.
- (b) The capital value of the pension and the income from it cannot be used as a security for a borrowing.

8 Death Benefit

8.1 Nominating a Reversionary Beneficiary

The Trustee may invite an applicant for a Pension to nominate a Dependant of the applicant as a Reversionary Beneficiary by providing a notice to the Trustee in any form required by the Trustee.

8.2 Death of a Member with a Reversionary Beneficiary

- (a) If a Member in receipt of an Account-based Pension dies, the Trustee must continue to pay the pension to the Member's Reversionary Beneficiary if they are eligible to receive an Account-based Pension as an Account-based Pension under this Division 4.
- (b) If a pension will be paid to a Reversionary Beneficiary under this Division 4, the Reversionary Beneficiary will be treated for all purposes as if he or she were a Member of Division 4 and the rules applying to this Division will apply to the Reversionary Beneficiary as if he or she were a Member.

8.3 Death of a Member without a Reversionary Beneficiary

If a Member in receipt of an Account-based Pension dies and the pension is not payable to a Reversionary Beneficiary, the Trustee must pay the Member's Account Balance and any Insured Benefit (but only if the Insured Benefit has not been included in the Member's Account Balance) to one or more of the Member's Dependants and Legal Personal Representative in accordance with clause 17.5.