

# ● COMMENCING A SMSF PENSION



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If you operate a self-managed superannuation fund (SMSF) you can commence an account-based pension once you satisfy a condition of release.

It is important that the pension is set up properly in line with legislative requirements to avoid taxation penalties. The following is a summary of the steps that need to be taken.

## MEMBER REQUESTS PENSION AND TRUSTEE ACKNOWLEDGES

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The member provides the trustee with a written request confirming that a condition of release has been met and their intention to access benefits as an account-based pension. This request should specify how much to roll over to the pension phase. The Transfer Balance Cap will limit the total amount that can be contributed to retirement mode.

The trustee acknowledges the request by preparing a trustee minute. The trustee should retain on file evidence that the member has met a condition of release and interim details about the pension, including the intended commencement date, capital sum, required pension and frequency, estate planning preferences (e.g. reversionary beneficiary, death benefit nominations) and member bank account number.

## REVIEW TRUST DEED

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The trustee should check the fund's trust deed to determine if there are any restrictions. In particular, the trustee should check that the member's benefits can be released, that the fund is able to pay an account-based pension, and whether or not the fund can cater for the estate planning needs of the member.

## PROVIDE CONFIRMATION TO MEMBER

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The trustee should provide the member with a written confirmation that the fund can pay the requested pension and is able to satisfy estate planning requirements.

## DETERMINE THE MEMBER'S ENTITLEMENT

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Trustees should verify the value of the member's superannuation account and the underlying tax components. This will require obtaining a current valuation of assets.

## DETERMINE WHETHER TO SEGREGATE ASSETS OR NOT

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If the SMSF will have members in both accumulation and pension phases, trustees will need to decide whether pension assets should be segregated or not. If left unsegregated, the trustee will need to obtain an actuarial certificate each year to determine exempt current pension income to obtain tax exemptions.

If a member has a total superannuation balance above the transfer balance cap limit, the trustees must adopt the unsegregated or proportional method.

## **REVIEW INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

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The trustees should review the fund's investment strategy to determine if changes are necessary to facilitate the payment of the pension or whether the member's risk profile has changed. Strategies for liquidating investments to enable payment of the pension may need to be considered. The trustee should document the outcomes of this review by preparing a trustee minute and make any necessary changes to investments.

## **SET UP PENSION AND REVIEW DEATH BENEFIT NOMINATIONS**

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The fund accounts should be adjusted to record the commencement of the pension and appropriate mechanisms put in place to make the regular pension payments. It is also important at this point to ensure that death benefit nominations remain valid and appropriate. For example, you should review whether or not a new and distinct death benefit nomination needs to be made directly in connection to the new pension account, or whether the rules of the fund provide that any valid nomination in connection with an accumulation interest also extend to a pension account of that member.

It may be possible upon the commencement of a pension for a member to establish a reversionary death benefit nomination. A reversionary nomination may provide for the member's pension to automatically revert to the nominated valid beneficiary upon the member's death. Before implementing a reversionary nomination, the trust deed should be reviewed to ensure that this type of nomination is acceptable under the rules of the fund.

## **TAXATION OBLIGATIONS**

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If the member is under age 60, the fund will need to register as a PAYG payer and deduct tax (as applicable) from each payment. The member should provide the trustee with a TFN declaration form.

The trustee will have reporting obligations relating to the transfer balance cap. The transfer balance cap limits the amount that can be transferred into what is known as the 'retirement phase' of superannuation and receive the benefit of 0% earnings tax. An account based pension in retirement phase is assessed against the member's transfer balance cap. Once a transition to retirement pension moves into retirement phase it is also reported for transfer balance cap purposes at that time..

Trustees of SMSFs who require specific advice on meeting tax obligations should seek advice from a registered tax agent specialising in SMSFs.

## **PREPARE TAX DOCUMENTS**

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If the member is under age 60, the fund will need to register as a PAYG payer and deduct tax (as applicable) from each payment. The member should provide the trustee with a TFN declaration form.

## **CALCULATE AND PAY PENSION PAYMENTS TO MEMBER**

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The trustee must ensure pension payments are paid at the requested frequency into the member's nominated bank account. The trustee should also ensure that at least the required minimum is paid each year. In the event that the legislated minimum annual pension payment is not paid, the fund may not qualify for the tax concessions applicable to earnings in retirement phase income streams (where a full condition of release has been met).

## ONGOING REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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In addition to the usual trustee obligations, commencing a pension increases the fund's annual obligations, which may include arranging actuarial certificates, reviewing minimum pension payments, and issuing pension members with payment summaries (if appropriate) and Centrelink schedules (may be needed only if the pension commenced before 1 January 2015).

## REFERENCES

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You may wish to refer to the following websites for further information about commencing an SMSF pension:

- [www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au)
- [www.moneysmart.gov.au](http://www.moneysmart.gov.au)

The information in this document is of a general nature and does not take into account your own financial objectives, circumstances or needs. You should consider your own personal situation and requirements before making a decision.

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