

01 July 2018

THE TRUSTEES
G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ADDITION OF REVERSIONARY BENEFICIARY TO MY PENSION PAID FROM G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND

I, Lyndesay McCorkell, am currently a member of the G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND and in receipt of account-based pensions from the Fund. I wish to continue these pensions, however I wish to add a reversionary beneficiary in the event of my death, as named below.

My relevant details are as follows:-

Full Name: LYNDESAY MCCORKELL

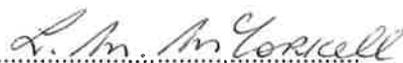
Address: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

Name of Reversionary Beneficiary: GAYELL MCCORKELL

Please do all necessary things to ensure my pension continues to be paid to be paid with a 100% reversionary entitlement to Gayell McCorkell in the event of my death.

Yours Sincerely,

SIGN



Lyndesay McCorkell

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF
G & L McCorkell Super Fund Pty Ltd
AS TRUSTEE FOR:-
G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
HELD AT: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

ON: 01 July 2018

PRESENT: Lyndesay McCorkell (Chairman)
Gayell McCorkell

**ACCOUNT-BASED
PENSION – ADD
REVERSIONARY
BENEFICIARY
REQUEST:**

The Chairman tabled a letter from Lyndesay McCorkell, a Member of the G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND, requesting that the Member's existing account-based pensions be modified by the addition of a 100% reversionary element to Gayell McCorkell.

The Chairman confirmed that the Fund's Governing Rules allows the payment of account-based pensions to reversionary beneficiaries, in the event of the death of a Member.

RESOLVED: That the Trustee approves the addition of a 100% reversionary element to Gayell McCorkell, and that the Trustee take the following steps to execute this resolution:-

1. Write to the Member outlining the amended terms on which an account-based pension with reversion may be paid under the SIS Act and Regulations.
2. Attach a copy of these proceedings and associated documents to the existing pension documentation for this Member.

CLOSURE: There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed.

Signed as a Correct Record

SIGN


.....
Lyndesay McCorkell

01 July 2018

THE TRUSTEES
G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

LYNDESAY MCCORKELL
15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

Dear Member,

RE: ADDITION OF REVERSIONARY BENEFICIARY TO YOUR PENSION PAID FROM G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND

The Trustees have met and have approved the addition of Gayell McCorkell as the reversionary beneficiary in respect of 100% of your account-based pensions, in the event of your death. This change is effective immediately.

Your pension is subject to certain minimum standards, as set down in Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations. The terms and conditions attached to your pension are substantially the same, although slightly modified as a result of the addition of the reversionary beneficiary. A copy of these conditions is attached.

Note that your previously advised minimum amount for the current financial year does *not* change as a result of adding the reversionary beneficiary.

Please be aware there are certain costs attached to calculating and paying your account-based pension, including professional fees and other costs.

Yours Sincerely,

SIGN



.....
Lyndesay McCorkell

SUMMARY OF FEATURES OF YOUR ACCOUNT-BASED PENSION

Your Benefit, the subject of the attached letter, is an account-based pension, with a 100% reversionary element to GAYELL MCCORKELL. Account-based pensions have the following characteristics:-

- I. the pension payments are no less than the amount calculated in accordance with Regulation 1.06(A)(a) of the SIS Regulations (except that where a pension starts on or after 1 June in a given year, the minimum levels do not have to be met in that year).
- II. payments are made at least annually (but may be more regularly).
- III. Payments to beneficiaries between 55 and 59 years of age are taxed at a concessional rate. Payments to beneficiaries 60 years of age and over are exempt from tax.
- IV. the capital or income of the pension cannot be used as security for borrowings.
- IV. In the event of the pensioner's death, the reversion cannot be transferred to anyone other than the reversionary beneficiary and an adult child cannot be the recipient of a reversionary pension (i.e. death benefits to adult children can only be paid as lump sums) unless that child is disabled or in an interdependency relationship with the pensioner.

The minimum payment is worked out using the following formula:-

$$\text{Account Balance} \times \text{Percentage Factor}$$

Account Balance means:

the value of the annuity or pension:

- A. on 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made; or
- B. if that year is the year in which the annuity or pension payments commence - on the commencement day,

being the total amount paid as consideration to purchase the annuity or pension, as increased by returns on investments and as decreased by fees, charges, applicable taxes, payments to the annuitant or pensioner and payments made under a Splitting Order.

Percentage Factor means:

the percentage factor specified in Table 1, below, that applies to the beneficiary because of the beneficiary's age on:

- A. 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made; or
- B. if that is the year in which the annuity or pension payments commence - the commencement day.

Table 1

Item	Age of Beneficiary	Percentage Factor
1	Under 65	4
2	65 – 74	5
3	75 – 79	6
4	80 – 84	7
5	85 – 89	9
6	90 – 94	11
7	95 or more	14

The minimum payment amount will need to be recalculated on 1 July each year. Therefore the minimum amount payable to the pensioner will change from year to year.

If the primary beneficiary or a reversionary beneficiary dies, the Pension cannot be transferred to a Child of that person (but may be paid as a lump sum), unless the Child:

- A. is less than 18 years of age; or
- B. is greater than 18 years of age, but less than 25 years of age and is financially dependent on the Member; or
- C. has a disability of the kind described in subsection 8(1) of the *Disability Services Act 1986*,

and, except in the case of a Child described in paragraph C above, such a Pension must cease no later than the Child attaining 25 years of age.

PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MEMBER COMMENCING A PENSION

Name of Superannuation Fund: G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
Date of Notice: 01 July 2018
Name of Member: Lyndesay McCorkell
Address of Member: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

This Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) may be required by Part 7.9 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, to be given to members of superannuation funds changing from growth to pension phase or being issued with an interest in the above superannuation fund (the "Fund") for the first time, when the purpose of membership is to commence to receive a pension. A new interest in this Fund is considered to be granted upon the acceptance of your initial application for membership, as well as upon the making of an election to change from an accumulation or growth phase, to pension phase.

This PDS applies in respect of the Fund, so long as it remains a self-managed superannuation fund (SMSF), pursuant to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, as amended.

Much of the information required to be provided in a PDS for a SMSF will fall into one of the following categories:-

- Information of which you are already aware (e.g. your address and contact details for the above SMSF).
- Information which your duties and responsibilities as a trustee of the above SMSF require that you be aware of, prior becoming a trustee (e.g. the terms of the trust deed and governing rules of the above SMSF).
- Where the Fund is a newly established superannuation fund, information which has not come into existence at the date of this PDS being issued (e.g. fees and charges, investment strategy and returns, etc.)

It is important to note that this information relates to your pension, not to your obligations as a trustee of the Fund. It is up to you to decide whether or not you wish to take on the responsibility of trusteeship of a SMSF, however you cannot be a member of a SMSF without also being a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of the Fund. You should separately familiarize yourself with your trustee duties.

Pursuant to Section 1013D of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, the following information is provided to you:-

Name and Contact Details of the Product Issuer

The above SMSF is the issuer of this PDS. The Fund's contact details are determined by you and (where applicable) your co-trustee(s) (or director(s) of a corporate trustee). They will either be your own address, or an address to which you have previously agreed and been made aware of.

Benefits

The benefits available to you are set out in the above SMSF's trust deed. As a member of a SMSF, with the agreement of your co-trustee(s), you can choose any form or combination of retirement benefits legally available – you have as much flexibility as is possible.

Your primary form of retirement benefit is a "pension", as that term is defined in the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*, however you may choose a lump sum benefit, by request made in writing at the time you wish to take your benefits. Other benefits potentially available to you include: death benefits, total and permanent disablement benefits and total and temporary disablement benefits.

Once you have "Retired" after age 55 years, you will be entitled to commence to take your superannuation benefits. Any decision (except for the option to take a lump sum) may be verbal, but should preferably be in writing. It should be noted that the timing and types of superannuation benefits you may be entitled to take is the subject of regular legislative change. As such, you should check what options are available to you, at the time you are ready to start taking your benefits.

There may be significant taxation and other implications, should you choose to take your retirement benefits in one form or another. The area of benefits design is a complex, but critical area to ensuring the value of your superannuation savings are maximised. As such, we strongly recommend that you seek professional advice, prior to taking any benefits.

It is important to note that this SMSF is not the only fund which is capable of paying you a pension. This PDS also lists other types of superannuation funds which may offer pensions of the type which you have chosen.

Account-based Pensions

You have chosen to receive an account-based Pension. Account-based Pensions have the following essential characteristics:-

- There are minimum pension amounts which you must receive each year, but no maximum pension amount. The pension payments can be made at any frequency you wish, including in a single, annual payment. These amounts are determined by referring to the table at Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*. The amount is recalculated each year, based on the capital value of your account and your age at the start of the financial year. The amounts are gross of any tax which might need to be withheld from your pension by the Fund.
- You may cancel your Account-based Pension at any time, by writing to the trustee(s) of the Fund. You may choose to return those funds to accumulation mode, take the benefits out as a lump sum, or to start a different pension with those benefits (or a combination of the two). Cancelling an account-based Pension may have adverse tax consequences and should only be done after seeking professional advice.
- You can make partial capital withdrawals from your Account-based Pension, should you wish, however you cannot add new capital sums to your pension. Should you be entitled to make further contributions to the Fund, with a view to having them paid as a pension, you will need to start a new pension with those moneys. You can have multiple pensions running from the same superannuation fund, however the administrative costs may be somewhat higher. You can stop an existing Account-based Pension, add new contributions to it and immediately restart it with the combined balance. Should you wish to partially withdraw capital from your Account-based Pension, there may be taxation consequences. If you wish to either make further contributions or make a partial withdrawal, you should seek professional advice.
- The taxation consequences to you, personally, in relation to your pension payments are too complex to be thoroughly addressed in a PDS and should be discussed with your professional advisor, prior to commencing these payments. In summary, pension payments to members 60 years of age or older are tax-free, while pension payments to those below 60 years of age may be subject to tax, albeit at a concessional rate. In this regard, amounts considered to be a gradual return of any non-concessional contributions (previously variously referred to as undeducted contributions, post-June 1994 invalidity components, pre-1 July 1983 components, CGT concessional amounts) will be tax-free, however other amounts will be included in your normal assessable income, less a 15% rebate. The following will be taxed, but subject to a rebate: amounts considered to be from contributions for which someone (yourself or your employer) have in the past received a tax deduction; amounts which are considered to be sourced from earnings on your superannuation benefits over the years. Your advisor can discuss the taxation consequences of any pension paid to you, in your particular circumstances.
- Depending upon the Fund's trust deed and the decision of the trustee(s), any costs incurred by the Fund for establishing and maintaining your pension may be deducted from your member's account. These costs include (but may not be limited to) administrative, accounting and advice costs regarding establishment and ongoing administrative, accounting and actuarial costs which the Fund would not be required to undertake, if your Account-based Pension was not being paid.
- Should you die while in receipt of your Account-based Pension, your spouse and people meeting the definition of financial dependants (if any) have the option to continue to receive this pension in your place (called a "reversionary" pension option). It should be noted that benefits remaining in the Fund cannot be retained within the fund, if the beneficiary is a person other than a spouse or financial dependant. For example, benefits paid to non-dependant adult children must be paid out as a lump sum. Non-dependant adult children will be subject to tax on some or all of the benefits which they receive.
- Death benefits are paid in the following order: in accordance with a binding death benefit nomination (if any); in accordance with a non-binding direction from the member (subject to the trustee considering the needs of respective beneficiaries); at the discretion of the trustee, after the trustee has considered all potential beneficiaries' needs. It should note that the trustee may elect to distribute proceeds to the member's estate, for distribution in accordance with the member's Will, if the trustee is not bound.

These are the characteristics of Account-based Pensions which are important to you as a member receiving such a pension. There are additional considerations and information which will be important to you in your capacity as a trustee of the Fund, which you will need to be familiar with. You should discuss these issues with your professional advisor.

Nominating Beneficiaries

You may make two different types of nominations in relation to the payment of your benefits upon your death. The first is contained in your Application for Membership of the Fund. This nomination is not binding on the trustee and may be open to challenge by any potential beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the trustee must give this nomination serious consideration and would require good reasons not to distribute in accordance with these wishes.

The second type of nomination is called a Binding Beneficiary Nomination. This nomination must meet certain forms, including being signed by two independent witnesses and at least once every three years being confirmed, modified or repealed by notice in writing from you to the trustee. The requirements to be followed in relation to Binding Beneficiary Nominations are to be found in the trust deed. You should be aware that the trustee cannot deviate from the terms of a valid, binding nomination, even if the consequences of complying with it would result in higher tax than might be possible via other avenues, or where you have changed your mind about the beneficiaries or the amounts they should receive. As such, it is important that you seek professional advice, prior to submitting a Binding Beneficiary Nomination.

Risks

This SMSF is an accumulation fund. This means that amounts (including contributions, transfers and rollovers and accumulated earnings) are invested as you and your co-trustees (or director(s) of a corporate trustee) see fit.

Depending upon the investment decisions which you as trustee and any of your co-trustees/co-directors make over time, you will either accumulate investment gains (including capital and income gains) or accumulate investment losses. In some years, gains may arise and in other years, losses may arise. This will affect the balance of your member's accumulation account. As a trustee, you have both the responsibility for and control over the manner in which the Fund's investments are made and, as such, you control the risks associated with the Fund's investments.

Amounts Payable and Fund Expenses

As a trustee of the SMSF, you and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) control any amounts which might be payable for the issue of pension from the Fund. Costs and expenses of the Fund may either be shared equitably among members by way of deduction from their accounts or, where the expense relates to identifiable members only, from those members' accounts.

Commissions

As a trustee of the SMSF, you and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) control any appointments of financial professionals and investments into products which might include commissions.

Dispute Resolution

The dispute resolutions mechanisms available to members are found in the Fund's trust deed. As a trustee, it is reasonable to presume that you have familiarized yourself with the contents of the trust deed. As such, pursuant to Section 1013F of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, detailed information concerning the dispute resolution mechanisms available under the deed are not included in this PDS.

Taxation Implications

All superannuation funds in the accumulation phase pay 15% tax on their net taxable incomes. Net taxable income includes assessable contributions, plus investment earnings, less deductible expenses. Other rebates and credits, such as franking rebates and imputations credits may reduce the amount of tax which a superannuation fund must pay. Net taxable capital gains of a superannuation fund are taxed at 10%.

Each year, the trustee will make a determination as to how these taxes are to be deducted from an individual member's account. The trustee is required to determine this in an equitable manner, as between the members.

Depending on your personal taxable income in a given year, there may also be a liability for the superannuation contribution surcharge tax in respect of any tax-deductible contributions made by your employer or yourself. Where surcharge is payable, this amount will be directly deducted from your member's account.

The income and capital gains of a superannuation fund which is paying one or more pensions will be exempt from tax, to the extent that the assets of the Fund are considered to be supporting those pensions (and taxable to the extent that those assets are considered to be supporting continuing accumulations and reserves). The amount of tax which you as trustee and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) consider to be a reasonable and equitable allocation for each member each year will be deducted from the balance of your member's accumulation account.

The rules regarding personal taxation of superannuation benefits are far too complex to address in this document. It is strongly advised that you seek professional advice regarding the taxation of your personal superannuation benefits and the options available to you.

Cooling-off Period

There is a fourteen (14) day cooling-off period from the date you commence your pension from the above SMSF, during which time you may cancel your pension. Note that the trustee must receive notification of your cancellation prior to the expiry of this period, in order for it to be considered effective. Note also that the cooling off period relates to your pension only and does not give you a right to resile from your duties as a trustee of the Fund (including payment for the establishment of pension).

Insurance

There is no obligation for the trustee of the Fund to take out life or other insurances on your behalf. Obviously, however, as a trustee of the Fund, you are in a position to make such application. As noted above, benefits can be paid out in similar circumstances to normal insurable events (death, total and permanent disablement, total and temporary disablement), however where the Fund has not undertaken insurance on your behalf, any payments will be limited to the value of your member's accumulation account.

Alternative Types of Superannuation Funds

You should be aware that there are a number of alternative forms of superannuation available to you that can pay you a pension, each of which have different characteristics. You should consider your own situation carefully, prior to commencing a pension from one form of superannuation fund, or another and should seriously consider seeking advice from an authorised representative of an Australian financial services licensee.

Public Offer Superannuation Funds

These funds are managed by a trustee on your behalf. You may have a choice of broad "categories" for investment, such as conservative, balanced, growth, etc., where you have no control over the actual investments which are undertaken by the fund (and, depending upon their reporting, you may never know what those assets are). Certain other funds allow members (usually only through a financial planner) to select individual investments from a menu of options. An example might be a list of 50 managed funds and shares in the top 200 ASX listed companies. Typically, you will only receive written reports on your share of the fund's performance annually in your member statement, although you may be able to access interim performance results for the fund (e.g. via a website). Fees will usually be charged on entry and exit from these funds. There will also be contribution fees, administration fees, category switching fees (often only after a certain number of free annual switches) and asset management fees. Some of these fees are normally be charged as a percentage of your account balance. Many public offer funds will include a commission payable to the advisor who recommends the fund to you. In most cases, the more investment choices you have, the higher the overall level of fees the fund charges. Typically, you can purchase insurance (life, total and permanent disablement and sometimes total and temporary disablement) Public offer funds may restrict the types of benefits which are payable upon your death or retirement (e.g. they may not pay certain types of pensions, or may require you to transfer to another sub-category within their fund before paying pensions).

Industry Superannuation Funds

These funds are managed by a trustee on your behalf. In the past, these funds have only been open to members of a certain union or industry, however many are now accepting membership from other parties. You may not have a choice of "categories" for investment in these funds, although many now offer similar choices of categories to public offer funds, such as conservative, balanced, growth, etc.. Once again, you have no control over the actual investments which are undertaken by the fund (and, depending upon their reporting, you may never know what those assets are). Typically, you will only receive reports on your share of the fund's performance annually in your member statement, although you may be able to access interim performance results for the fund (e.g. via a website). Where categories are available, there will normally be restrictions on the frequency with which you can change between categories. Fees will usually be charged on entry and exit from these funds. There will also be contribution fees, administration fees, category switching fees (often only after a certain number of free annual switches) and asset management fees. Some of these fees will normally be charged as a percentage of your account balance. Industry funds do not normally pay commissions to advisors who recommend the fund to you. Typically, a certain level of "group" insurance (life, total and permanent disablement and sometimes total and temporary disablement) will be provided by industry funds without medical requirements. Additional insurance can be acquired with medical examination. Industry funds may restrict the types of benefits which are payable upon your death or retirement (e.g. they may not pay certain types of pensions, or may require you to transfer to another sub-category within their fund before paying pensions).

Small APRA Funds

These funds are similar to SMSF's, except that they have an independent trustee. The independent trustee must be an "approved" trustee. Typically, these are large public trustee corporations. They will charge fees for their services and all decisions as to investments, benefit payments, etc. must be approved by them. They will normally control the fund's cheque book and appoint the accountants and auditors of the fund. They are normally only chosen when a member wishes to have investment flexibility close to that of a SMSF, but for one reason or another, they cannot be a trustee of their own fund (e.g. because they are an undischarged bankrupt and therefore a "disqualified" person, or because the trustees are leaving Australia for more than two years, which can have adverse tax consequences). Because of the expense of the approved trustee services, these funds are only used in a very limited number of cases.

There are two other types of superannuation fund - employer-sponsored superannuation funds and public sector superannuation schemes - which are not discussed here, as they are not a type of fund which a member can typically "choose" to join (your employer will make the choice to contribute to such a fund, without reference to you as an employee).

Other Information

The first duty of a trustee is to familiarize themselves with the terms of and their duties under the trust. Pursuant to Section 17A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, as amended, all members of SMSF's must be trustees (or directors of the Fund's corporate trustee).

This PDS addresses issues which relate to your proposed pension from the Fund, not issues which arise in relation to your duties and liabilities as a trustee of the Fund. As a trustee, it is your responsibility to separately familiarize yourself with those duties and liabilities and to be actively involved in the operation of the Fund. As this is a legal obligation, it is reasonable to presume that you have done so. As such, pursuant to Section 1013F of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, detailed information concerning other matters pertaining to the operation of the Fund are not included in this PDS.

Other Documents Forming Part of This PDS, For Funds Other Than New Funds

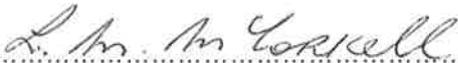
Where the Fund is a pre-existing fund and you are joining as a member, or where you are an existing member and are commencing to take your benefit in the form of a pension, you will find the following documents annexed to this PDS:-

- The Fund's investment strategy; and
- The last financial statements prepared in respect of the Fund.

These documents form part of this PDS for funds other than newly established funds. If you have not yet received a copy of these documents, you should not sign this PDS until you have received them.

I have read and understood this Product Disclosure Statement, prior commencing my Account-based Pension:-

SIGN



Lyndesay McCorkell

2 / 11 / 2018

01 July 2018

THE TRUSTEES
G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ADDITION OF REVERSIONARY BENEFICIARY TO MY PENSION PAID FROM G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND

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My relevant details are as follows:-

Full Name: Gayell McCorkell
Address: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122
Name of Reversionary Beneficiary: Lyndesay McCorkell

Please do all necessary things to ensure my pensions continue to be paid to be paid with a 100% reversionary entitlement to Lyndesay McCorkell in the event of my death.

Yours Sincerely,

SIGN

.....*Gayell McCorkell*.....
Gayell McCorkell

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF
G & L McCorkell Super Fund Pty Ltd
AS TRUSTEE FOR:-
G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND
HELD AT: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

ON: 01 July 2018

PRESENT: Lyndesay McCorkell (Chairman)
Gayell McCorkell

**ACCOUNT-BASED
PENSION – ADD
REVERSIONARY
BENEFICIARY
REQUEST:**

The Chairman tabled a letter from Gayell McCorkell, a Member of the G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND, requesting that the Member's existing account-based pensions be modified by the addition of a 100% reversionary element to Lyndesay McCorkell.

The Chairman confirmed that the Fund's Governing Rules allows the payment of account-based pensions to reversionary beneficiaries, in the event of the death of a Member.

RESOLVED: That the Trustee approves the addition of a 100% reversionary element to Lyndesay McCorkell, and that the Trustee take the following steps to execute this resolution:-

1. Write to the Member outlining the amended terms on which an account-based pension with reversion may be paid under the SIS Act and Regulations.
2. Attach a copy of these proceedings and associated documents to the existing pension documentation for this Member.

CLOSURE: There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed.

Signed as a Correct Record

SIGN

L. M. M. McCorkell

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Lyndesay McCorkell

01 July 2018

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Your pension is subject to certain minimum standards, as set down in Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations. The terms and conditions attached to your pension are substantially the same, although slightly modified as a result of the addition of the reversionary beneficiary. A copy of these conditions is attached.

Note that your previously advised minimum amount for the current financial year does *not* change as a result of adding the reversionary beneficiary.

Please be aware there are certain costs attached to calculating and paying your account-based pension, including professional fees and other costs.

Yours Sincerely,

SIGN



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Lyndesay McCorkell

SUMMARY OF FEATURES OF YOUR ACCOUNT-BASED PENSION

Your Benefit, the subject of the attached letter, is an account-based pension, with a 100% reversionary element to **LYNDESAY MCCORKELL**. Account-based pensions have the following characteristics:-

- I. the pension payments are no less than the amount calculated in accordance with Regulation 1.06(A)(a) of the SIS Regulations (except that where a pension starts on or after 1 June in a given year, the minimum levels do not have to be met in that year).
- II. payments are made at least annually (but may be more regularly).
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- IV. the capital or income of the pension cannot be used as security for borrowings.
- IV. In the event of the pensioner's death, the reversion cannot be transferred to anyone other than the reversionary beneficiary and an adult child cannot be the recipient of a reversionary pension (i.e. death benefits to adult children can only be paid as lump sums) unless that child is disabled or in an interdependency relationship with the pensioner.

The **minimum payment** is worked out using the following formula:-

$$\text{Account Balance} \times \text{Percentage Factor}$$

Account Balance means:

the value of the annuity or pension:

- A. on 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made; or
- B. if that year is the year in which the annuity or pension payments commence - on the commencement day,

being the total amount paid as consideration to purchase the annuity or pension, as increased by returns on investments and as decreased by fees, charges, applicable taxes, payments to the annuitant or pensioner and payments made under a Splitting Order.

Percentage Factor means:

the percentage factor specified in Table 1, below, that applies to the beneficiary because of the beneficiary's age on:

- A. 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made; or
- B. if that is the year in which the annuity or pension payments commence - the commencement day.

Table 1

Item	Age of Beneficiary	Percentage Factor
1	Under 65	4
2	65 – 74	5
3	75 – 79	6
4	80 – 84	7
5	85 – 89	9
6	90 – 94	11
7	95 or more	14

The minimum payment amount will need to be recalculated on 1 July each year. Therefore the minimum amount payable to the pensioner will change from year to year.

If the primary beneficiary or a reversionary beneficiary dies, the Pension cannot be transferred to a Child of that person (but may be paid as a lump sum), unless the Child:

- A. is less than 18 years of age; or
- B. is greater than 18 years of age, but less than 25 years of age and is financially dependent on the Member; or
- C. has a disability of the kind described in subsection 8(1) of the *Disability Services Act 1986*,

and, except in the case of a Child described in paragraph C above, such a Pension must cease no later than the Child attaining 25 years of age.

PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MEMBER COMMENCING A PENSION

Name of Superannuation Fund: G & L MCCORKELL SUPERANNUATION FUND

Date of Notice: 01 July 2018

Name of Member: Gayell McCorkell

Address of Member: 15 THELMA STREET
MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

This Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) may be required by Part 7.9 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, to be given to members of superannuation funds changing from growth to pension phase or being issued with an interest in the above superannuation fund (the "Fund") for the first time, when the purpose of membership is to commence to receive a pension. A new interest in this Fund is considered to be granted upon the acceptance of your initial application for membership, as well as upon the making of an election to change from an accumulation or growth phase, to pension phase.

This PDS applies in respect of the Fund, so long as it remains a self-managed superannuation fund (SMSF), pursuant to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, as amended.

Much of the information required to be provided in a PDS for a SMSF will fall into one of the following categories:-

- Information of which you are already aware (e.g. your address and contact details for the above SMSF).
- Information which your duties and responsibilities as a trustee of the above SMSF require that you be aware of, prior becoming a trustee (e.g. the terms of the trust deed and governing rules of the above SMSF).
- Where the Fund is a newly established superannuation fund, information which has not come into existence at the date of this PDS being issued (e.g. fees and charges, investment strategy and returns, etc.)

It is important to note that this information relates to your pension, not to your obligations as a trustee of the Fund. It is up to you to decide whether or not you wish to take on the responsibility of trusteeship of a SMSF, however you cannot be a member of a SMSF without also being a trustee or director of a corporate trustee of the Fund. You should separately familiarize yourself with your trustee duties.

Pursuant to Section 1013D of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, the following information is provided to you:-

Name and Contact Details of the Product Issuer

The above SMSF is the issuer of this PDS. The Fund's contact details are determined by you and (where applicable) your co-trustee(s) (or director(s) of a corporate trustee). They will either be your own address, or an address to which you have previously agreed and been made aware of.

Benefits

The benefits available to you are set out in the above SMSF's trust deed. As a member of a SMSF, with the agreement of your co-trustee(s), you can choose any form or combination of retirement benefits legally available – you have as much flexibility as is possible.

Your primary form of retirement benefit is a "pension", as that term is defined in the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*, however you may choose a lump sum benefit, by request made in writing at the time you wish to take your benefits. Other benefits potentially available to you include: death benefits, total and permanent disablement benefits and total and temporary disablement benefits.

Once you have "Retired" after age 55 years, you will be entitled to commence to take your superannuation benefits. Any decision (except for the option to take a lump sum) may be verbal, but should preferably be in writing. It should be noted that the timing and types of superannuation benefits you may be entitled to take is the subject of regular legislative change. As such, you should check what options are available to you, at the time you are ready to start taking your benefits.

There may be significant taxation and other implications, should you choose to take your retirement benefits in one form or another. The area of benefits design is a complex, but critical area to ensuring the value of your superannuation savings are maximised. As such, we strongly recommend that you seek professional advice, prior to taking any benefits.

It is important to note that this SMSF is not the only fund which is capable of paying you a pension. This PDS also lists other types of superannuation funds which may offer pensions of the type which you have chosen.

Account-based Pensions

You have chosen to receive an account-based Pension. Account-based Pensions have the following essential characteristics:-

- There are minimum pension amounts which you must receive each year, but no maximum pension amount. The pension payments can be made at any frequency you wish, including in a single, annual payment. These amounts are determined by referring to the table at Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*. The amount is recalculated each year, based on the capital value of your account and your age at the start of the financial year. The amounts are gross of any tax which might need to be withheld from your pension by the Fund.
- You may cancel your Account-based Pension at any time, by writing to the trustee(s) of the Fund. You may choose to return those funds to accumulation mode, take the benefits out as a lump sum, or to start a different pension with those benefits (or a combination of the two). Cancelling an account-based Pension may have adverse tax consequences and should only be done after seeking professional advice.
- You can make partial capital withdrawals from your Account-based Pension, should you wish, however you cannot add new capital sums to your pension. Should you be entitled to make further contributions to the Fund, with a view to having them paid as a pension, you will need to start a new pension with those moneys. You can have multiple pensions running from the same superannuation fund, however the administrative costs may be somewhat higher. You can stop an existing Account-based Pension, add new contributions to it and immediately restart it with the combined balance. Should you wish to partially withdraw capital from your Account-based Pension, there may be taxation consequences. If you wish to either make further contributions or make a partial withdrawal, you should seek professional advice.
- The taxation consequences to you, personally, in relation to your pension payments are too complex to be thoroughly addressed in a PDS and should be discussed with your professional advisor, prior to commencing these payments. In summary, pension payments to members 60 years of age or older are tax-free, while pension payments to those below 60 years of age may be subject to tax, albeit at a concessional rate. In this regard, amounts considered to be a gradual return of any non-concessional contributions (previously variously referred to as undeducted contributions, post-June 1994 invalidity components, pre-1 July 1983 components, CGT concessional amounts) will be tax-free, however other amounts will be included in your normal assessable income, less a 15% rebate. The following will be taxed, but subject to a rebate: amounts considered to be from contributions for which someone (yourself or your employer) have in the past received a tax deduction; amounts which are considered to be sourced from earnings on your superannuation benefits over the years. Your advisor can discuss the taxation consequences of any pension paid to you, in your particular circumstances.
- Depending upon the Fund's trust deed and the decision of the trustee(s), any costs incurred by the Fund for establishing and maintaining your pension may be deducted from your member's account. These costs include (but may not be limited to) administrative, accounting and advice costs regarding establishment and ongoing administrative, accounting and actuarial costs which the Fund would not be required to undertake, if your Account-based Pension was not being paid.
- Should you die while in receipt of your Account-based Pension, your spouse and people meeting the definition of financial dependants (if any) have the option to continue to receive this pension in your place (called a "reversionary" pension option). It should be noted that benefits remaining in the Fund cannot be retained within the fund, if the beneficiary is a person other than a spouse or financial dependant. For example, benefits paid to non-dependant adult children must be paid out as a lump sum. Non-dependant adult children will be subject to tax on some or all of the benefits which they receive.
- Death benefits are paid in the following order: in accordance with a binding death benefit nomination (if any); in accordance with a non-binding direction from the member (subject to the trustee considering the needs of respective beneficiaries); at the discretion of the trustee, after the trustee has considered all potential beneficiaries' needs. It should note that the trustee may elect to distribute proceeds to the member's estate, for distribution in accordance with the member's Will, if the trustee is not bound.

These are the characteristics of Account-based Pensions which are important to you as a member receiving such a pension. There are additional considerations and information which will be important to you in your capacity as a trustee of the Fund, which you will need to be familiar with. You should discuss these issues with your professional advisor.

Nominating Beneficiaries

You may make two different types of nominations in relation to the payment of your benefits upon your death. The first is contained in your Application for Membership of the Fund. This nomination is not binding on the trustee and may be open to challenge by any potential beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the trustee must give this nomination serious consideration and would require good reasons not to distribute in accordance with these wishes.

The second type of nomination is called a Binding Beneficiary Nomination. This nomination must meet certain forms, including being signed by two independent witnesses and at least once every three years being confirmed, modified or repealed by notice in writing from you to the trustee. The requirements to be followed in relation to Binding Beneficiary Nominations are to be found in the trust deed. You should be aware that the trustee cannot deviate from the terms of a valid, binding nomination, even if the consequences of complying with it would result in higher tax than might be possible via other avenues, or where you have changed your mind about the beneficiaries or the amounts they should receive. As such, it is important that you seek professional advice, prior to submitting a Binding Beneficiary Nomination.

Risks

This SMSF is an accumulation fund. This means that amounts (including contributions, transfers and rollovers and accumulated earnings) are invested as you and your co-trustees (or director(s) of a corporate trustee) see fit.

Depending upon the investment decisions which you as trustee and any of your co-trustees/co-directors make over time, you will either accumulate investment gains (including capital and income gains) or accumulate investment losses. In some years, gains may arise and in other years, losses may arise. This will affect the balance of your member's accumulation account. As a trustee, you have both the responsibility for and control over the manner in which the Fund's investments are made and, as such, you control the risks associated with the Fund's investments.

Amounts Payable and Fund Expenses

As a trustee of the SMSF, you and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) control any amounts which might be payable for the issue of pension from the Fund. Costs and expenses of the Fund may either be shared equitably among members by way of deduction from their accounts or, where the expense relates to identifiable members only, from those members' accounts.

Commissions

As a trustee of the SMSF, you and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) control any appointments of financial professionals and investments into products which might include commissions.

Dispute Resolution

The dispute resolutions mechanisms available to members are found in the Fund's trust deed. As a trustee, it is reasonable to presume that you have familiarized yourself with the contents of the trust deed. As such, pursuant to Section 1013F of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, detailed information concerning the dispute resolution mechanisms available under the deed are not included in this PDS.

Taxation Implications

All superannuation funds in the accumulation phase pay 15% tax on their net taxable incomes. Net taxable income includes assessable contributions, plus investment earnings, less deductible expenses. Other rebates and credits, such as franking rebates and imputations credits may reduce the amount of tax which a superannuation fund must pay. Net taxable capital gains of a superannuation fund are taxed at 10%.

Each year, the trustee will make a determination as to how these taxes are to be deducted from an individual member's account. The trustee is required to determine this in an equitable manner, as between the members.

Depending on your personal taxable income in a given year, there may also be a liability for the superannuation contribution surcharge tax in respect of any tax-deductible contributions made by your employer or yourself. Where surcharge is payable, this amount will be directly deducted from your member's account.

The income and capital gains of a superannuation fund which is paying one or more pensions will be exempt from tax, to the extent that the assets of the Fund are considered to be supporting those pensions (and taxable to the extent that those assets are considered to be supporting continuing accumulations and reserves). The amount of tax which you as trustee and your co-trustee(s)/co-director(s) consider to be a reasonable and equitable allocation for each member each year will be deducted from the balance of your member's accumulation account.

The rules regarding personal taxation of superannuation benefits are far too complex to address in this document. It is strongly advised that you seek professional advice regarding the taxation of your personal superannuation benefits and the options available to you.

Cooling-off Period

There is a fourteen (14) day cooling-off period from the date you commence your pension from the above SMSF, during which time you may cancel your pension. Note that the trustee must receive notification of your cancellation prior to the expiry of this period, in order for it to be considered effective. Note also that the cooling off period relates to your pension only and does not give you a right to resign from your duties as a trustee of the Fund (including payment for the establishment of pension).

Insurance

There is no obligation for the trustee of the Fund to take out life or other insurances on your behalf. Obviously, however, as a trustee of the Fund, you are in a position to make such application. As noted above, benefits can be paid out in similar circumstances to normal insurable events (death, total and permanent disablement, total and temporary disablement), however where the Fund has not undertaken insurance on your behalf, any payments will be limited to the value of your member's accumulation account.

Alternative Types of Superannuation Funds

You should be aware that there are a number of alternative forms of superannuation available to you that can pay you a pension, each of which have different characteristics. You should consider your own situation carefully, prior to commencing a pension from one form of superannuation fund, or another and should seriously consider seeking advice from an authorised representative of an Australian financial services licensee.

Public Offer Superannuation Funds

These funds are managed by a trustee on your behalf. You may have a choice of broad "categories" for investment, such as conservative, balanced, growth, etc., where you have no control over the actual investments which are undertaken by the fund (and, depending upon their reporting, you may never know what those assets are). Certain other funds allow members (usually only through a financial planner) to select individual investments from a menu of options. An example might be a list of 50 managed funds and shares in the top 200 ASX listed companies. Typically, you will only receive written reports on your share of the fund's performance annually in your member statement, although you may be able to access interim performance results for the fund (e.g. via a website). Fees will usually be charged on entry and exit from these funds. There will also be contribution fees, administration fees, category switching fees (often only after a certain number of free annual switches) and asset management fees. Some of these fees are normally charged as a percentage of your account balance. Many public offer funds will include a commission payable to the advisor who recommends the fund to you. In most cases, the more investment choices you have, the higher the overall level of fees the fund charges. Typically, you can purchase insurance (life, total and permanent disablement and sometimes total and temporary disablement) Public offer funds may restrict the types of benefits which are payable upon your death or retirement (e.g. they may not pay certain types of pensions, or may require you to transfer to another sub-category within their fund before paying pensions).

Industry Superannuation Funds

These funds are managed by a trustee on your behalf. In the past, these funds have only been open to members of a certain union or industry, however many are now accepting membership from other parties. You may not have a choice of "categories" for investment in these funds, although many now offer similar choices of categories to public offer funds, such as conservative, balanced, growth, etc.. Once again, you have no control over the actual investments which are undertaken by the fund (and, depending upon their reporting, you may never know what those assets are). Typically, you will only receive reports on your share of the fund's performance annually in your member statement, although you may be able to access interim performance results for the fund (e.g. via a website). Where categories are available, there will normally be restrictions on the frequency with which you can change between categories. Fees will usually be charged on entry and exit from these funds. There will also be contribution fees, administration fees, category switching fees (often only after a certain number of free annual switches) and asset management fees. Some of these fees will normally be charged as a percentage of your account balance. Industry funds do not normally pay commissions to advisors who recommend the fund to you. Typically, a certain level of "group" insurance (life, total and permanent disablement and sometimes total and temporary disablement) will be provided by industry funds without medical requirements. Additional insurance can be acquired with medical examination. Industry funds may restrict the types of benefits which are payable upon your death or retirement (e.g. they may not pay certain types of pensions, or may require you to transfer to another sub-category within their fund before paying pensions).

Small APRA Funds

These funds are similar to SMSF's, except that they have an independent trustee. The independent trustee must be an "approved" trustee. Typically, these are large public trustee corporations. They will charge fees for their services and all decisions as to investments, benefit payments, etc. must be approved by them. They will normally control the fund's cheque book and appoint the accountants and auditors of the fund. They are normally only chosen when a member wishes to have investment flexibility close to that of a SMSF, but for one reason or another, they cannot be a trustee of their own fund (e.g. because they are an undischarged bankrupt and therefore a "disqualified" person, or because the trustees are leaving Australia for more than two years, which can have adverse tax consequences). Because of the expense of the approved trustee services, these funds are only used in a very limited number of cases.

There are two other types of superannuation fund - employer-sponsored superannuation funds and public sector superannuation schemes - which are not discussed here, as they are not a type of fund which a member can typically "choose" to join (your employer will make the choice to contribute to such a fund, without reference to you as an employee).

Other Information

The first duty of a trustee is to familiarize themselves with the terms of and their duties under the trust. Pursuant to Section 17A of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, as amended, all members of SMSF's must be trustees (or directors of the Fund's corporate trustee).

This PDS addresses issues which relate to your proposed pension from the Fund, not issues which arise in relation to your duties and liabilities as a trustee of the Fund. As a trustee, it is your responsibility to separately familiarize yourself with those duties and liabilities and to be actively involved in the operation of the Fund. As this is a legal obligation, it is reasonable to presume that you have done so. As such, pursuant to Section 1013F of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as amended, detailed information concerning other matters pertaining to the operation of the Fund are not included in this PDS.

Other Documents Forming Part of This PDS, For Funds Other Than New Funds

Where the Fund is a pre-existing fund and you are joining as a member, or where you are an existing member and are commencing to take your benefit in the form of a pension, you will find the following documents annexed to this PDS:-

- The Fund's investment strategy; and
- The last financial statements prepared in respect of the Fund.

These documents form part of this PDS for funds other than newly established funds. If you have not yet received a copy of these documents, you should not sign this PDS until you have received them.

I have read and understood this Product Disclosure Statement, prior commencing my Account-based Pension:-

SIGN

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Gayell McCorkell

2.1.11.2018