

29/04/2016

THE TRUSTEES  
LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: PAYMENT OF MY ACCUMULATED BENEFITS IN LYNAL  
SUPERANNUATION FUND**

I, LYNDEL ROHDE, am currently a member of the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND and, being entitled to receive payment of my benefits in the amount listed below, request that the Trustee(s) of the Fund commence to pay these benefits from the Fund as a minimum only pension.

My relevant details are as follows:-

**Full Name:** LYNDEL ROHDE  
**Address:** 71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007  
**Date of Birth:** 31/07/1957  
**Amount of My Account  
Balance to be used to  
Fund the Pension:** 100%

Please do all necessary things to commence payment of my pension on or as soon as possible after the 29/04/2016.

I am aware that amounts which the Trustee(s) deem are applicable to the establishment and maintenance of this pension are chargeable against my Member's account.

Yours Sincerely,

  
.....  
LYNDEL ROHDE

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**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF  
THE TRUSTEES**

**AS TRUSTEE FOR:-**

**LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND**

**HELD AT: 71 QUEENS ROAD, HAMILTON QLD 4007**

**ON: 29/04/2016**

**AT: AM/PM**

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**PRESENT:** ALLAN ROHDE (Chairman)  
LYNDEL ROHDE

**MINIMUM ONLY  
PENSION**

**REQUEST:** The Chairman tabled a letter from LYNDEL ROHDE, a Member of the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND, requesting that 100% of the Member's Accumulated Benefit commence to be paid in the form of a minimum only pension.

The Chairman also tabled the most recent fund records available, confirming that:-

- (a) The Member is of an age when benefits may commence to be paid to the Member.
- (b) The Member has sufficient benefits in the Member's Accumulation Account which have met a Condition of Release (pursuant to the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations) to meet the requested amount.
- (c) The Member has sufficient benefits which have a nil cashing restriction, or the payment of a minimum only pension is within the relevant cashing restriction (pursuant to the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations) to meet the requested amount.
- (d) The Fund's Governing Rules allows the payment of minimum only pensions to Members.

**RESOLVED:** That the Trustee approves the payment of a minimum only pension, representing 100% from LYNDEL ROHDE's Accumulation Amount and that the Trustee take the following steps to execute this resolution:-

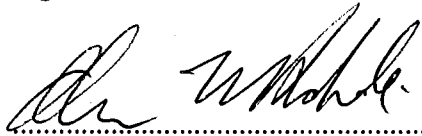
1. Calculate the minimum annual amount payable as a minimum only pension for the current year to LYNDEL ROHDE pursuant to Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the SIS Regulations.

2. Write to the Member outlining the terms on which a minimum only pension may be paid under the SIS Act and Regulations.
3. Register as a PAYG withholder with the Australian Taxation Office if required.
4. Review the Fund's Investment Strategy, in view of the fact that it now has a regular cash outflow requirement to be funded.

**CLOSURE:** There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed at AM/PM.

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Signed as a Correct Record

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allan Rohde', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

ALLAN ROHDE

29/04/2016

THE TRUSTEES  
LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

LYNDEL ROHDE  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

Dear Member,

**RE: PAYMENT OF YOUR BENEFITS IN LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND**

The Trustees have met and have approved payment of 100% of your accumulated benefit in the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND as a minimum only pension.

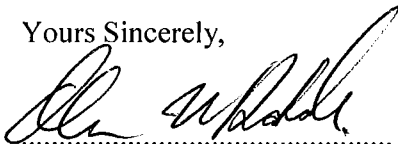
Your pension is subject to certain minimum standards, as set down in Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations. A copy of these conditions is attached.

As part of these requirements, there is a minimum amount which must be paid to you each financial year. For the present financial year, a minimum amount of **\$3,670** of your account balance must be paid. Please find attached a Payment Direction Form for this purpose. Please complete this form as soon as possible and return it to the Trustees.

The Trustees are obliged to withhold income tax in relation to certain pension payments made before age 60. Your pension may therefore be net of any taxes required to be withheld, from time to time. Where tax has been withheld, you will receive a PAYG Payment Summary at the end of each financial year outlining this amount, for inclusion with your personal income tax return for that year. The trustee is not required to withhold any PAYG tax from benefits paid to a member who is 60 years of age or over for the entire tax year and PAYG Payment Summaries are not required.

There are certain costs attached to calculating and paying your minimum only pension, including professional fees and other costs. As these amounts relate specifically to your pension request (and not to general Fund operations), they will be deducted from your accumulation account.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allan Rohde', written over a dotted line.

ALLAN ROHDE

### ***SUMMARY OF FEATURES OF YOUR MINIMUM ONLY PENSION***

Your Benefit, the subject of the attached letter, is a **minimum only pension**. Minimum only 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).

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: LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND

Date of Notice: 29/04/2016

Name of Member: LYNDEL ROHDE

Address of Member 71 QUEENS ROAD, HAMILTON QLD 4007

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.

#### **Minimum Only Pensions**

You have chosen to receive a Minimum Only Pension. Minimum Only 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* [NB. For Pro-Super trust deeds after 30 June 2007, please also see Part 1 of Schedule 1]. 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 Minimum Only 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 a Minimum Only Pension may have adverse tax consequences and should only be done after seeking professional advice.
- You can make partial capital withdrawals from your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only Pension, add new contributions to it and immediately restart it with the combined balance. Should you wish to partially withdraw capital from your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only Pension was not being paid.
- Should you die while in receipt of your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only 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 your 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.

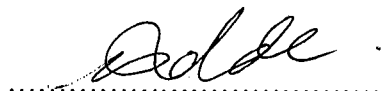
#### **Other Documents Forming Part of This PDS, For Funds Other Than New Funds**

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 to commencing my Minimum Only Pension:-



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LYNDEL ROHDE

29/4/16.....

29/04/2016

THE TRUSTEES  
LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: PAYMENT OF MY ACCUMULATED BENEFITS IN LYNAL  
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I, ALLAN ROHDE, am currently a member of the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND and, being entitled to receive payment of my benefits in the amount listed below, request that the Trustee(s) of the Fund commence to pay these benefits from the Fund as a minimum only pension.

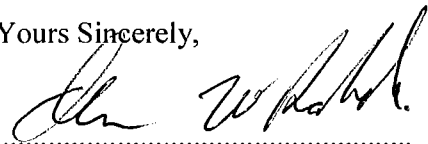
My relevant details are as follows:-

<b>Full Name:</b>	ALLAN ROHDE
<b>Address:</b>	71 QUEENS ROAD HAMILTON QLD 4007
<b>Date of Birth:</b>	28/02/1956
<b>Amount of My Account Balance to be used to Fund the Pension:</b>	100%

Please do all necessary things to commence payment of my pension on or as soon as possible after the 29/04/2016.

I am aware that amounts which the Trustee(s) deem are applicable to the establishment and maintenance of this pension are chargeable against my Member's account.

Yours Sincerely,



ALLAN ROHDE

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**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF  
THE TRUSTEES  
AS TRUSTEE FOR:-  
LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND  
HELD AT: 71 QUEENS ROAD, HAMILTON QLD 4007  
ON: 29/04/2016  
AT: AM/PM**

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**PRESENT:** LYNDEL ROHDE (Chairman)  
ALLAN ROHDE

**MINIMUM ONLY  
PENSION  
REQUEST:**

The Chairman tabled a letter from ALLAN ROHDE, a Member of the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND, requesting that 100% of the Member's Accumulated Benefit commence to be paid in the form of a minimum only pension.

The Chairman also tabled the most recent fund records available, confirming that:-

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- (b) The Member has sufficient benefits in the Member's Accumulation Account which have met a Condition of Release (pursuant to the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations) to meet the requested amount.
- (c) The Member has sufficient benefits which have a nil cashing restriction, or the payment of a minimum only pension is within the relevant cashing restriction (pursuant to the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations) to meet the requested amount.
- (d) The Fund's Governing Rules allows the payment of minimum only pensions to Members.

**RESOLVED:** That the Trustee approves the payment of a minimum only pension, representing 100% from ALLAN ROHDE's Accumulation Amount and that the Trustee take the following steps to execute this resolution:-

1. Calculate the minimum annual amount payable as a minimum only pension for the current year to ALLAN ROHDE pursuant to Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the SIS Regulations.

2. Write to the Member outlining the terms on which a minimum only pension may be paid under the SIS Act and Regulations.
3. Register as a PAYG withholder with the Australian Taxation Office if required.
4. Review the Fund's Investment Strategy, in view of the fact that it now has a regular cash outflow requirement to be funded.

**CLOSURE:** There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed at AM/PM.

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Signed as a Correct Record



.....  
LYNDEL ROHDE

29/04/2016

THE TRUSTEES  
LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

ALLAN ROHDE  
71 QUEENS ROAD  
HAMILTON QLD 4007

Dear Member,

**RE: PAYMENT OF YOUR BENEFITS IN LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND**

The Trustees have met and have approved payment of 100% of your accumulated benefit in the LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND as a minimum only pension.

Your pension is subject to certain minimum standards, as set down in Regulation 1.06(9A)(a) of the Superannuation Industry Supervision Regulations. A copy of these conditions is attached.

As part of these requirements, there is a minimum amount which must be paid to you each financial year. For the present financial year, a minimum amount of **\$3,670** of your account balance must be paid. Please find attached a Payment Direction Form for this purpose. Please complete this form as soon as possible and return it to the Trustees.

The Trustees are obliged to withhold income tax in relation to certain pension payments made before age 60. Your pension may therefore be net of any taxes required to be withheld, from time to time. Where tax has been withheld, you will receive a PAYG Payment Summary at the end of each financial year outlining this amount, for inclusion with your personal income tax return for that year. The trustee is not required to withhold any PAYG tax from benefits paid to a member who is 60 years of age or over for the entire tax year and PAYG Payment Summaries are not required.

There are certain costs attached to calculating and paying your minimum only pension, including professional fees and other costs. As these amounts relate specifically to your pension request (and not to general Fund operations), they will be deducted from your accumulation account.

Yours Sincerely,

  
.....  
LYNDEL ROHDE

### ***SUMMARY OF FEATURES OF YOUR MINIMUM ONLY PENSION***

Your Benefit, the subject of the attached letter, is a **minimum only pension**. Minimum only 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).

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**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Age of Beneficiary</b>	<b>Percentage Factor</b>
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: LYNAL SUPERANNUATION FUND

Date of Notice: 29/04/2016

Name of Member: ALLAN ROHDE

Address of Member 71 QUEENS ROAD, HAMILTON QLD 4007

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.

#### **Minimum Only Pensions**

You have chosen to receive a Minimum Only Pension. Minimum Only 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* [NB. For Pro-Super trust deeds after 30 June 2007, please also see Part 1 of Schedule 1]. 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 Minimum Only 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 a Minimum Only Pension may have adverse tax consequences and should only be done after seeking professional advice.
- You can make partial capital withdrawals from your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only Pension, add new contributions to it and immediately restart it with the combined balance. Should you wish to partially withdraw capital from your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only Pension was not being paid.
- Should you die while in receipt of your Minimum Only 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 Minimum Only 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 your 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.

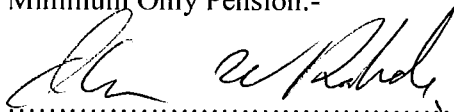
#### **Other Documents Forming Part of This PDS, For Funds Other Than New Funds**

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 to commencing my Minimum Only Pension:-



.....  
ALLAN ROHDE

29, 4, 16  
.....

# The Lynal Superannuation Fund

## Trustee Declaration

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In the opinion of the Trustees of the The Lynal Superannuation Fund.

The Fund is not a reporting entity and this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to these financial statements.

- (i) the financial statements and notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 present fairly the financial position of the Fund at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
- (ii) the financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Trust Deed; and
- (iii) the operation of the Fund has been carried out in accordance with its Trust Deed and in compliance with the requirements of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the trustees by:



Lyndel Rohde  
Trustee

Dated: 14, 11, 2016



Allan Rohde  
Trustee

Dated: 14, 11, 2016

**The Lynam Superannuation Fund**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**as at 30 June 2016**

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
Investments			
Shares in Listed Companies	6A	4,907,990	2,149,000
Shares in Unlisted Companies	6B	120,035	-
Other Assets			
Cash At Bank		614,554	3,114,103
Current Tax Assets		93,000	89,190
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>5,735,579</b>	<b>5,352,293</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other Creditors and Accruals		-	35,000
Other Taxes Payable		10,000	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Net Assets Available to Pay Benefits</b>		<b>5,725,579</b>	<b>5,317,293</b>
<i>Represented by:</i>			
<b>Liability for Accrued Benefits</b>	2		
Mr Allan Rohde		3,364,880	3,220,834
Mrs Lyndel Rohde		2,360,700	2,096,458
<b>Total Liability for Accrued Benefits</b>		<b>5,725,579</b>	<b>5,317,293</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.  
This report should be read in conjunction with the accompanying compilation report.*



**The Lynal Superannuation Fund**  
**Operating Statement**  
**For the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016**

	Note	2016 \$
<b>Income</b>		
Member Receipts		
Contributions		
Member		1,080,000
Investment Income		
Dividends	7A	310,000
Interest	7B	40,216
		<u><b>1,430,216</b></u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Member Payments		
Pensions Paid		225,000
Other Expenses		
Accountancy Fee		2,904
Auditor Fee		968
SMSF Supervisory Levy		259
Investment Losses		
Realised Capital Losses	8A	465,897
Decrease in Market Value	8B	326,901
		<u><b>1,021,929</b></u>
<b>Benefits Accrued as a Result of Operations before Income Tax</b>		<b>408,287</b>
<b>Income Tax</b>		<u><b>-</b></u>
<b>Benefits Accrued as a Result of Operations</b>		<u><u><b>408,287</b></u></u>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.  
This report should be read in conjunction with the accompanying compilation report.*

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# **The Lynal Superannuation Fund**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **As at 30 June 2016**

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#### **Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. They have been consistently applied in the current and previous periods unless otherwise stated to ensure the financial information satisfies the concept of relevance and reliability.

##### **(a) Statement of Compliance**

The trustees have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the superannuation fund is a non-reporting entity because the members are able to command the preparation of tailored reports so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs and there are no other users dependent on the financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared with reference to Australian Accounting Standard AAS 25 *Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans*, other applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to the extent they are not inconsistent with AAS 25, and in accordance with the legislative requirements of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* and *Regulations 1994* and the provisions of the Trust Deed.

##### **(b) Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on a cash basis using historical costs convention unless stated otherwise. For investments and financial liabilities, they are measured at market values.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the fund.

##### **(c) Use of Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of financial statements requires the trustees to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

##### **(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks or financial institutions and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **(e) Foreign Currency**

Any foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at reporting date are translated at the exchange rate existing at reporting date. Exchange differences are recognised in the operating statement in the period in which they arise.

##### **(f) Valuation of Assets**

###### *Investment*

An investment is initially recognised when as a result of past transactions or events, the Fund controls the future economic benefits expected to flow from the asset.

The investment assets are firstly recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. After initial recognition, they are measured at market value. Gains or losses arising from changes in market value are recognised on the Operating Statement in the periods in which they occur.

Market value as defined in s10 of *SISA 1993*, in relation to an asset, means the amount that a willing buyer of the asset could reasonably be expected to pay to acquire the asset from a willing seller if the following assumptions were made:

- i. that the buyer and the seller dealt with each other at arm's length in relation to the sale;
- ii. that the sale occurred after proper marketing of the asset;
- iii. that the buyer and the seller acted knowledgeably and prudentially in relation to the sale.

As disposal costs are generally immaterial unless otherwise stated, market value approximates fair value.

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# **The Lynal Superannuation Fund**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **As at 30 June 2016**

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Market values for various types of investment have been determined as follows:

- i. listed securities, government and other fixed interest securities for which there is a readily available market quotation, the valuation is recorded as the last quoted sale price as at the close of business on reporting date. If the listed securities are foreign, they are also converted to Australian dollars using the exchange rate at the close of business on the reporting date;
- ii. unit trusts and managed funds are stated by reference to the unit redemption price quoted by the fund manager at the end of the reporting period;
- iii. unlisted investments are stated at the Trustees' valuation based on estimated market value at balance date; or where necessary, upon external valuers' expert opinions;
- iv. Investment properties are carried at market value and are held for the purpose of generating long-term rental yields and capital appreciation. The Trustees give consideration to the value of the investment property each financial year and revalue when a significant event occurs or when deemed appropriate. Where an external valuation has been obtained, the valuation is based on objective and supportable data and has been carried out by a property valuation service provider or qualified independent valuer as appropriate.

#### *Financial Liabilities*

The Fund initially recognises a financial liability on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities including credit balances of hedging instruments and derivatives are measured at market values as at the reporting date. Any change in market values of the financial liabilities since the beginning of the reporting period shall be included in the profit or loss for the reporting period. As disposal costs are generally immaterial, unless otherwise stated, market value approximates fair value.

#### *Receivables and Payables*

Current assets such as accounts receivable, which are expected to be recovered within twelve months after the reporting period, are carried at nominal amounts which approximate the fair values.

Accounts payable are recognised when the Fund becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Fund and are carried at nominal amounts which are equivalent to fair values.

### **(g) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following recognition criteria relate to the specific items of revenue the Fund receives:

#### *Interest*

The interest revenue is recognised by the Fund on a cash receipt basis, unless the Fund chooses the accrual method and the amount can be reliably measured by reference to the principal outstanding and using the effective interest rate of the instrument calculated at the acquisition or origination date.

#### *Dividend Revenue*

The entitlement to a dividend is based on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend; the actual dividend revenue is recognised by the Fund when it is received.

#### *Distribution Revenue*

Distributions from unit trusts and managed funds are recognised as at the date the unit value is quoted ex-distributions and if not received at the end of the reporting period, are reflected in the statement of financial position as a receivable at market value.

#### *Rental Income*

Rent from investment properties is recognised by the Fund on a cash receipt basis.

#### *Movement in market values*

Changes in the market value of investments are determined as the difference between the market value at balance date or consideration received (if sold during the year) and the market value as the prior year end or cost (if the investment was acquired during the period). All movements are recognised in the Operating Statement.

#### *Contributions and Rollovers In*

Contributions and rollovers in are recognised when the control and the benefits from the revenue have been attained and are recorded by the Fund, gross of any taxes, in the period to which they relate.

The financial report was authorised for issue on 09 November 2016 by the trustee of the fund.

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**The Lynal Superannuation Fund**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**As at 30 June 2016**

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**Note 2 – Liability for Accrued Benefits**

The liability for accrued benefits represents the fund's present obligation to pay benefits to members and beneficiaries and has been calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the carrying amount of the other payables and income tax liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. Changes in the Liability for Accrued Benefits are as follows:

	2016
<b>Liability for Accrued Benefits at beginning of period</b>	5,317,293
Benefits Accrued during the period	633,287
Benefits Paid during the period	(225,000)
<b>Liability for Accrued Benefits at end of period</b>	<u><b>5,725,579</b></u>

Any amount in the Unallocated Contributions account represent amounts that have been received by the fund from either the members of the fund or a third party but have not been allocated to any specific member as at the reporting date. It is the intention of the trustee to allocate any such amounts recorded as unallocated contributions within 28 days following the end of the month to specific fund member, which will increase the liability for members accrued benefits.

**Note 3 – Vested Benefits**

Vested benefits are benefits which are not conditional upon continued membership of the fund (or any factor other than resignation from the plan) and include benefits which members were entitled to receive had they terminated their fund membership as at the reporting period.

	2016
<b>Vested Benefits at beginning of period</b>	5,317,293
Benefits Accrued during the period	633,287
Benefits Paid during the period	(225,000)
<b>Vested Benefits at end of period</b>	<u><b>5,725,579</b></u>

**Note 4 – Guaranteed Benefits**

No guarantees have been made in respect of any part of the liability for accrued benefits.

**Note 5 – Funding Arrangements**

No fixed funding arrangements were in place for the Fund as at year end.

**Note 6A – Shares in Listed Companies**

	2016
At market value:	
National Australia Bank Limited	4,907,990
Telstra Corporation Limited.	0
	<u><b>4,907,990</b></u>

**Note 6B – Shares in Unlisted Companies**

	2016
At market value:	
Cann Group Limited	120,035
	<u><b>120,035</b></u>

**Note 7A – Dividends**

	2016
Telstra Corporation Limited.	310,000
	<u><b>310,000</b></u>

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**The Lynal Superannuation Fund**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**As at 30 June 2016**

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**Note 7B – Interest**

	2016
NAB Trade ac 1538802-004	15,805
NAB Trade ac 1538802-005	4,221
NAB Trade ac 1538802-006	1,412
NAB Trade ac 301766604	5,195
National Australia Bank ac 55-396-8126	13
National Australia Bank ac 79-568-0774	1,794
Railway Credit Union - S50	1,187
UBank	10,589
	<u>40,216</u>

**Note 8A – Realised Capital Losses**

	2016
<b>Shares in Listed Companies</b>	
National Australia Bank Limited	(218,662)
Telstra Corporation Limited.	684,559
	<u>465,897</u>

**Note 8B – Decrease in Market Value**

	2016
<b>Shares in Listed Companies</b>	
National Australia Bank Limited	486,938
Telstra Corporation Limited.	(160,037)
	<u>326,901</u>

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## The Lynal Superannuation Fund

### Tax Accounting Reconciliation

For the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

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Operating Statement Profit vs. Provision for Income Tax		2016
		\$
<b>Benefits Accrued as a Result of Operations before Income Tax</b>		<b>408,287</b>
<b><u>ADD:</u></b>		
Decrease in Market Value		326,901
Pension Non-deductible Expenses		4,131
Pensions Paid		225,000
Realised Capital Losses		465,897
<b><u>LESS:</u></b>		
Pension Exempt Income		350,215
Non-Taxable Contributions		1,080,000
Rounding		1
<b>Taxable Income or Loss</b>		<b>0</b>

	Income Amount	Tax Amount
Gross Tax @ 15% for Concessional Income	0	0
Gross Tax @ 47% for Net Non-Arm's Length Income	0	0
No-TFN Quoted Contributions @ 34%	0	0
Change in Carried Forward Losses	0	0
<b>Provision for Income Tax</b>		<b>0</b>

### Provision for Income Tax vs. Income Tax Expense

Provision for Income Tax	0
Income Tax Expense	0

### Provision for Income Tax vs. Income Tax Payable

Provision for Income Tax	0
<b><u>LESS:</u></b>	
Franking Credits	93,000
<b>Income Tax Payable (Receivable)</b>	<b>(93,000)</b>