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Wealth & Advisory

Commencing an SMSF pension

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

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

1. Member requests pension and trustee acknowledges

The member provides the trustee with a written request confirming that a condition of release has been met and their intention to access benefits as an account-based pension. This request should specify how much to roll over to the pension phase.

From 1 July 2017 the total amount of super monies used to start pensions will be capped at $1.6 million. All superannuation income streams are assessed against the transfer balance cap regardless of when it first commenced. You can retain excess amounts in your accumulation accounts where tax at 15% continues to apply.

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

2. Review trust deed

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

3. Provide confirmation to member

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

4. Determine the member's entitlement

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

5. Determine whether to segregate assets or not

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

6. Review investment strategy

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

7. Set up pension and review death benefit nominations

The fund accounts should be adjusted to record the commencement of the pension and appropriate mechanisms put in place to make the regular pension payments.

8. Prepare tax documents

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

9. Calculate and pay pension payments to member

The trustee must ensure pension payments are paid at the requested frequency into the member's nominated bank account. The trustee should also ensure that at least the required minimum is paid each year.

10. Ongoing review and maintenance

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

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