

## Property in Super

### Description

Use leverage in your superannuation fund to borrow to invest in residential property to create long term wealth for retirement.

### CASE STUDY – PHIL & MICHELLE

- Combined Superannuation Balance \$300,000
- Combined Superannuation Guarantee Contributions \$13,500 per annum
- Phil and Michelle have significant savings in their superannuation fund, but are not sure if it will be enough to retire on in 20 years' time.
- They are not comfortable with all their retirement funds being invested in equities.



### GOAL

Phil and Michelle want to invest in property in their SMSF to diversify their investments and retire comfortably in 20 years and compare alternatives.

### OVERVIEW

Recent legislation has clarified a superannuation fund's ability to borrow money to invest. The four specific rules to establish a limited recourse borrowing arrangement are:

- Recourse of the Lender is against the Self-Managed Superannuation Fund (SMSF) is limited to the asset itself
- The asset is held on trust for the SMSF
- The SMSF acquires a beneficial interest in the asset from the outset
- The SMSF has the right to acquire the legal title of the asset on the making of one or more payments

### STRATEGY

- Establish a SMSF with a Corporate Trustee
- Establish a Bare trust for the limited recourse loan arrangement
- Purchase a \$500,000 off-the-plan investment property using a 20% cash deposit from the SMSF
- Borrow 80% of the purchase price through a limited recourse loan and use cash from the SMSF for the remaining amount and the related expenses
- Superannuation guarantee contributions meet the ongoing difference between the outgoings and the rental income

### COSTS

ESTABLISHMENT COSTS	AMOUNT
20% Deposit	\$100,000
Stamp Duty	\$3,000*
Solicitors Fees (conveyancing)	\$1,200
Establishment of Bare Trust	\$1,950
Mortgage Application Fee (estimate)	\$2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$108,150</b>

\* If Phil & Michelle purchased an established property, the stamp duty would total \$25,070.

## CASH FLOW

EXPENSES	COST PER ANNUM
<b>\$400,000 Loan</b> (interest only at 7.87%)	\$31,480
<b>Rates, Owners Corporation, Maintenance, etc</b>	\$4,852

INCOME	PER WEEK	PER ANNUM
<b>Rental income</b> (after fees)	\$460	\$23,920
<b>Pre-tax cost</b>	\$247	\$12,872
<b>Tax Refund</b> (at 15% accumulation rate)		\$4,004
<b>After Tax Cost</b>	\$171	\$8,868

The after tax cost is approximately 1.77% of the purchase price of the property.  
The property will become cash flow neutral in Year 7.

## OUTCOME

In 20 years, as part of their retirement strategy, Phil and Michelle sell the property in their SMSF for \$1,934,842 (assuming 7%pa capital growth) achieving an internal rate of return of 16.42%pa, as opposed to a 15.37%pa internal rate of return if they purchased and sold the investment property in their individual names.

Particulars	Individual	SMSF
<b>Current Income</b>	\$100,000 (38.5% Tax Rate)	\$13,500 (15% Tax Rate)
<b>Loan to Value Ratio</b>	80%	80%
<b>Interest Rate</b>	6.97%	7.87%
<b>Capital Gain after 20 years</b> (investment property sold in retirement)	50% of capital gain will be taxed as assessable income	No capital gain tax
<b>Internal Rate of Return</b>	<b>15.37%</b>	<b>16.42%</b>

Paul and Michelle achieved a diversified SMSF portfolio balance that included both property and equities investments.

### Notes:

- The higher the capital growth you receive the better the internal rate of return.
- If an established property is purchased the internal rate of return would be less due to higher stamp duty and potentially lower depreciation benefits.