Financial Mappers® Pro

Masterclass

Retirement Accounts

Superannuation/Pension
Self-Managed Superannuation
Annuities & Defined Benefit Funds

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Financial Mappers Pro Masterclass

Introduction

It is almost impossible to find cash flow modelling software which integrates *Superannuation*, an *SMSF*, *Annuity* or *Defined Benefit Fund* within a holistic cash flow planning tool. This is one of the reasons, **Financial Mappers Pro** is such a valuable tool. The software allows you to demonstrate, in front of the client, how your expertise will save them money in one package is a very valuable modelling tool.

The *Superannuation/Pension* account is designed for clients who have a regular fund, managed by an external trustee. Because *Financial Mappers* has been developed for International use as well as Australia, the name *Pension* has been included in the name to meet the needs of that market.

The *SMSF* account is extremely important to both advisers and accountants. The aim of this account is to manage the *Asset Allocation* and *Cash Flow* when the fund has three or more separate accounts to coordinate within the SMSF and also include the cash flows of two members where required..

The *Annuity* is only accessed in the **Retirement Phase** and there is no allocation for Saving towards this fund. The same account can be used for clients with a **Defined Benefit Fund**.

As the *Superannuation/Pension* and the *Self-Managed Superannuation* are both Defined Contribution Funds, they will be discussed in parallel, with the *Annuity* type products in a separate section at the end of the document. The major differences between the SMSF and Super are:

- The SMSF may have two members for the account.
- The SMSF has three or more sub-accounts which are all interlinked
 - Cash Account (one only)
 - Shares and Managed Funds (one only)
 - Real Estate and Loan (one for each property)
- The Superannuation Fund can be converted to an Annuity at the start of Retirement

Clients may have multiple *Superannuation* and/or *SMSF* Accounts, but each partner can only have one account which is activated to receive *Employer Contributions*. If you are

using the *Starting Position* to import data to a plan, you should activate which account is the receive **Employer Contributions**. *SMSF* and *Annuity* information <u>cannot</u> be entered in the *Starting Position* and <u>must be entered manually into the plan</u>.

Account Balances at Start of Plan

In both accounts, the balances are tracked for the three types of contributions:

- Employer
- After-Tax Personal Contributions
- Pre-Tax Personal Contributions

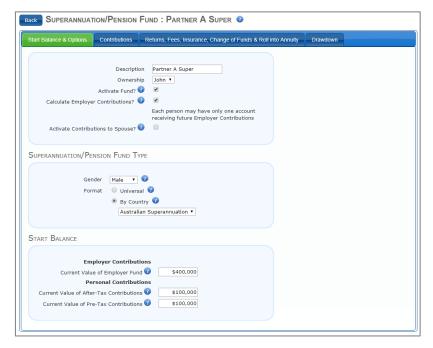
Where the client exceeds the *Transfer Balance Cap*, an Excess Accumulation Fund will be introduced at the <u>Start of the Drawdown</u>.

With the *SMSF*, the account balances for both partners are combined, where the fund has two members. Where **Real Estate** is held, the ownership is allocated at the start of the plan proportionally according to the balances of the **Cash** and **Shares & Managed Funds**Accounts. If **Real Estate** is purchased after the start of the plan, the proportion is adjusted according to the value of additional contributions made to each fund.

Superannuation/Pension: Account Balances

On the TAB, *Start Balance and Options*, you will need to save the account first, and then tick the box, *Calculate Employer Contributions*, if this is the account to which *Employer Contributions* are to be made. Only one account for each partner may be activated for Employer Contributions.

Note that it is on this page you can *Activate Contributions to Spouse* and elect the *Fund Type*. The *Fund Type* defaults to *Australian Superannuation*, which is the only country-specific fund type currently listed. If you select *Universal*, you can create a fund, with a customized set of rules. In *Australian Fund*, the *Gender* does not impact on the calculations and therefore is not relevant.



The first graph displays the allocation of the fund, together with the FV and PV of the account balance. This balance is the balance at the <u>Start of Year</u>, before any Transactions, including the Drawdown.

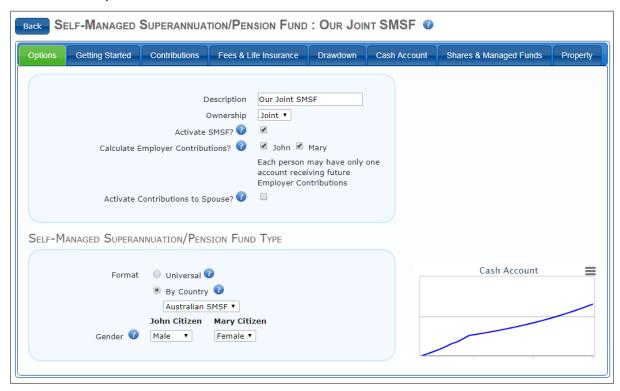


SMSF – Account Balances

Due to the complexity of the <u>SMSF multiple accounts</u>, the account balances **cannot** be imported to a plan from the *Starting Position*.

In the *SMSF*, there are two TABs, to accommodate the information listed on the *Superannuation TAB*, Start Balance & Options.

On the TAB, *Options*, you must nominate whether the account is a **Joint Account** or for one of the two partners, where there is a Joint Plan.

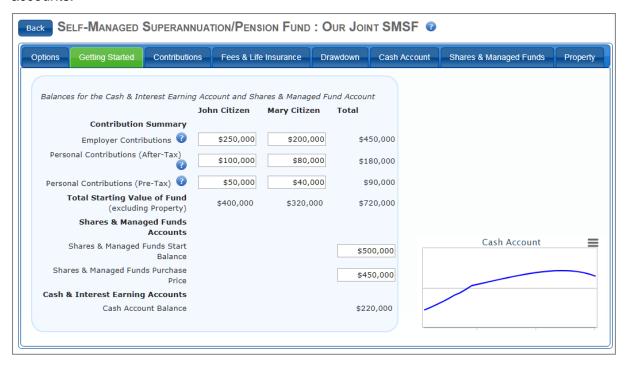


On the TAB, *Getting Started* you commence with entering account balances. When setting up the account balances there are two sections. The first section is for entry of the values for the Cash & Interest Earning Account and Shares and Managed Funds Account.

You must not include the value of property in these balances. Hopefully, you will have this information, or your client's accountant can provide it. The values of the three Contribution types are first entered:

- Employer Contributions
- Personal Contributions (After-Tax)
- Personal Contributions (Pre-Tax)

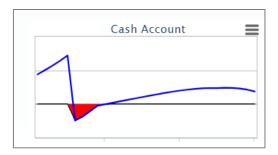
Below that you will need to enter the <u>Value of the Shares and Managed Funds</u> account, together with the <u>Purchase Price</u>. (An approximation should be OK). The program then assigns the balance to the **Cash and Interest Earning Accounts**. This is a screenshot for a Joint Account. Note the account balances are maintained for both partners in the same accounts.



Special Note on the Cash Account Graph

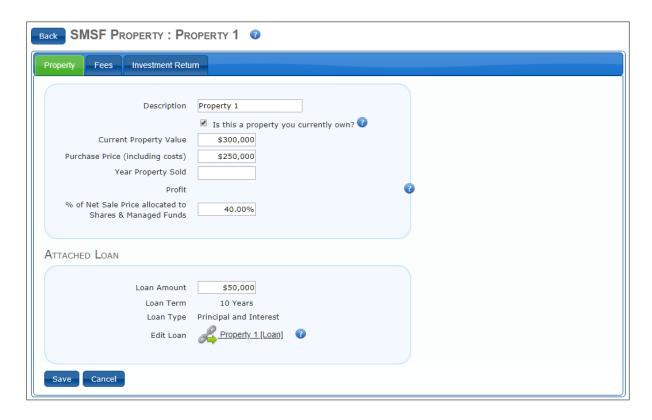
It is essential that the *Cash Account* is maintained with a positive balance. These screenshots are displaying the balance as the account is being created. If the *Cash Account* balance is <u>negative</u>, the balance will be below the horizontal line and shaded red as in this example.

This is an example where a Property is purchased in Year 5, with a \$450,000 Deposit. To maintain, the positive balance in the **Cash Account**, Shares & Managed Funds would need to be sold, so the proceeds of the sale are the Cash Account.



Where *Real Estate* is currently owned by the Fund, the details of each Property and Loan is entered under the TAB Property.



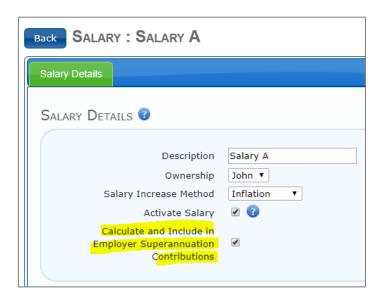


Note that when the <u>Property is sold</u>, you can nominate what percentage of the net sale proceeds, can be used to purchase **Shares and Managed Funds**. This helps maintain the desired asset allocation.

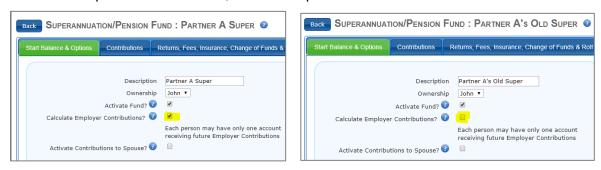
Contributions

Employer Contributions

You must <u>Activate</u> the *Employer Contributions*, to one account only. Where a *Salary* account has nominated to have *Employer Contributions* applied, these contributions will be paid into the account but only to the limit of SGL. Note that caution should be used here, where you have more than one salary receiving the SGL, as this second account, may push the contributions over the limit SGL.



This is a sample where Partner A, has two Superannuation Accounts.



If you select two funds, this warning will appear and you must decide which account to use.



If you wish to add *Employer Contributions* which are greater than the SGL, these can be included on the TAB Contributions.

The **Non-Means Tested Government CoPayment** is for *KiwiSaver* and similar products where the government make a co-payment to all, provided they meet other requirements.



Personal Contributions: - Pre-Tax and After-Tax

Pre-Tax and **After-Tax Personal Contributions** are maintained in separate accounts, with the rules of each account being maintained.

Special Note on Contributions

The program <u>allows</u> allocated contributions above the <u>Current Concessional Contribution</u> <u>Limit</u> of \$25,000. However, the program will give a warning when contributions exceed that limit.

The program makes <u>no reference</u> to **Non-Concessional Contributions** which exceed the limit for that particular person.

The *Tax Surcharge* of 15% will automatically be applied to those clients, whose Taxable Income is greater than the <u>High Income Limit of \$250,000</u>.

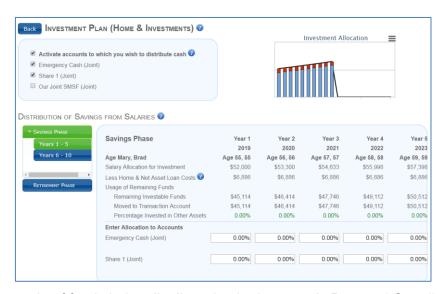
Contributions allocated in the Investment Plan

When you enter the *Investment Plan*, all the accounts, except *Superannuation Accounts* will be activated. Prior to your activating the account, this fund would not be listed in the allocation as funds.

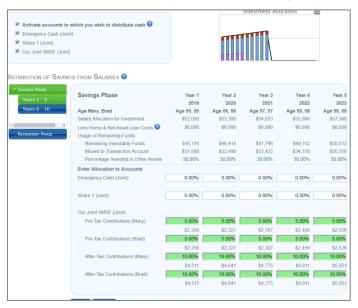


In the *Investment Plan*, Contributions are allocated as a percentage of the funds available for investment, after the allocation of Investment Loan Expenses (Net of Rent, but not Share dividends where the client has a Margin Loan or similar). Loans are displayed as **RED** in the graph, Investment Allocation. Pale Blue is the Transaction Account.

Contributions may be either After-Tax or Pre-Tax and can be assigned to either member where you have a Joint Fund.



Here is an example of funds being distributed to both partner's Personal Contributions for the first 5-years of the plan. This is an extremely quick and easy way to assign *Personal Contributions* to the fund. The advantage of using this automated process is that as the plan develops, you may find that there are fewer funds available for additional contributions. For example, the client may over-extend their loan payments and find they have to reduce the allocation to Superannuation. In this case, it is automatically adjusted.



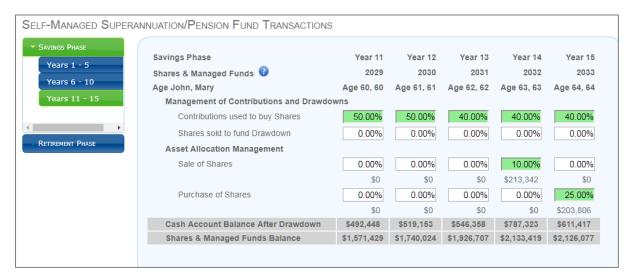
Contributions allocated as a Dollar Value

I found, talking to advisers, they often want to nominate a <u>dollar value</u> which is fixed rather than dependent on other investment choices. In this case, you can create a schedule of contributions in the TAB, *Contributions*. These *Contributions* are withdrawn from the *Transaction Account*, at the <u>Start of the Year</u>, so you need to ensure there are sufficient funds in the account each year of the withdrawal. There is the option to Index the values each year.



Allocation of Contributions to Cash and Shares in SMSF

In the *SMSF*, **Financial Mappers** has special features to help you maintain the desired **Asset Allocation** automatically. Thus you can nominate the <u>Percentage of Contributions</u> to be allocated to the *Shares & Managed Funds* Account. When you enter a percentage, this percentage will autofill to the <u>End of the Plan</u>. You can change the value in any year, and this value will autofill to the <u>End of the Plan</u>. Thus you can alter the *Asset Allocation* over the length of the plan.



The *Asset Allocation* may also be managed on a yearly basis, by buying or selling Shares and Managed Funds as a Percentage of the Fund. Note that percentages are used to maintain the dynamic nature of the software. The actual **Dollar (FV) Value** is calculated and displayed.

Note the <u>Balances After the Drawdown</u> for both accounts is displayed, which allows for easy monitoring of the cash flows.

Government Co-Contribution for Low-Income Earners

Where a person has made an *After-Tax Contribution* and is eligible for either a full or part *Government Co-Contribution*, the program will automatically allocate the payment. Please note that this is treated as an *End of Year Transaction* and will not earn income in the year of the contribution.

Where the user has more than two superannuation accounts, the co-payment is made to the one activated to receive *Employer Contributions*.

Personal Contributions (After-Tax) - End of Year	\$106,897
Start Balance	\$100,000
Drawdown Amount	\$0
Start Balance – After Drawdown	\$100,000
Contributions - after Fees and Taxes	\$1,000
Govt CoContribution (Aust Only)	\$500
Spouse Contribution (Aust Only)	\$0
Income	\$7,035
Capital Losses (When Returns are Negative)	\$0
Costs	\$1,005
Tax on Fund	\$633
End Balance	\$106,897

Spouse Contributions

Where you have a **Joint Plan**, only one partner can be nominated as the person to make **Spouse Contributions**. Spouse Contributions are made according to these rules where an **After-Tax Contribution** has been made.

- If the person nominated to make the **Spouse Contribution**, is eligible for the
 Government Co-Payment for low-income earners, then this allocation takes priority
 of the **Spouse Contribution**.
- If after any allocation for <u>Rule 1</u>, the balance of the contribution, up to the value of \$3,000 will be used for the **Spouse Contribution**, and the person making the Spouse Contribution, will receive an **18% Tax Rebate**, up to the value of \$540.
- 3. If there is still a balance of *After-Tax Contributions*, after making the maximum eligible Spouse Contribution (for the receiving the Tax Rebate), the balance of the After-tax Contribution is given to the client making the Spouse Contribution.

The *Spouse Contribution* is made to the partner's account, nominated to receive **Employer Contributions**.

Here the Partner A, John, has activated the Spouse Contribution.



In this example, \$3,000 has been deposited in the Partner B (Mary) Account, after a \$3,000 After-Tax Contribution was made by Partner A.



Partner A, John receives the 18% (\$540) Tax Rebate.



In the case of a **Joint SMSF**, the user must activate the option and then nominate the partner to receive the **Spouse Contribution**. Note that the Partner, may have a different **Superannuation Account**, and the funds would be distributed to the account, nominated to receive **Employer Contributions**.





Special Note:

The allocation of *Spouse Contributions* is quite complex and rules regarding the calculations been formulated to reduce the complexity. Where the *Spouse Contribution* is made, this contribution is treated as an "End of Year" transaction and therefore, no income is allocated in the year of the allocation. In addition, no Contribution Fees are applied where the program has elected to charge Contribution Fees. The Spouse Contribution is displayed as a separate line item, as is the Govt. Co-Contribution.

Your *High Net Wealth* (HNW) clients may have "stay at home" partners, earning little or no income. *Financial Mappers Pro* will let you demonstrate how to get an extra \$500 for their (low income) partner by simply having the low-income partner make an **After-tax Contribution** of \$1,000 and receive \$500 from the government. Where else can you get your client a guaranteed 50% return on their money? The software will automatically add the *Government Co-Contribution* where applicable.

In a similar fashion, making a *Spouse Contribution*, to the eligible partner, using **After-Tax** money will add up to \$3,000 a year to the partner's superannuation and in the meantime receive an 18% Tax Rebate or \$540. That's a guaranteed return of 18% for your client.

There may be other tools which assist in the accumulation phase, but *Financial Mappers Pro* comes into its own when you have clients with over the \$1.6M in the Fund. **Financial Mappers Pro** allows the division of the funds into the *Transfer Balance Account* and *Excess Accumulation Account*. Once the money has been allocated at the commencement of the drawdown period, two separate income streams can be managed independently. This is where you add value by demonstrating strategies which best suits the needs of your HNW clients. *(This feature is currently under development – further details are listed later)*

The **SMSF** is divided into multiple accounts. There is a *Cash* (or Interest Earning) account, an account for *Shares and/or Managed Funds*, together with one account for each *Property and Property Loan*.

Having these three account types allows you to micro-manage the **Asset Allocation** and **Percentage of Growth Assets**. Most importantly you can demonstrate to your client when an **Investment Property** may need to be sold, in order to release capital in the latter stages of the drawdown. You are likely to find, some of your clients are quite attached to some properties, particularly if it were the family home in a previous time period. They can get quite agitated when told the property has to be sold. If you can demonstrate the effect of this property transfer, some twenty or so years before the inevitable sale, your client may be grateful.

It would be possible for you to create a plan which can be used for the fund's *Investment Strategy*. On the chevron for *Objectives*, you can write the <u>objectives</u> of the fund, together with the <u>strategies</u> employed to meet those objectives. In the third, free text area called **General Comments**, information relating to how the SMSF investments integrate with other

investments demonstrates how the SMSF strategy has been designed to complement other investments.

The SMSF account allows for one or two members. Where applicable screenshots for both will be displayed.

In the *Sample Plans*, you will find an *SMSF Sample Plan*, together with a PDF. This may be quite useful to your clients who are Pro^{CONNECT} clients. Some of the information from that PDF will be included in this document together with more insights.

Transition to Retirement - Contributions

The program has a rule which <u>automatically stops any Contributions</u>, once the <u>Drawdown is activated</u>.

You can override this rule by going to the TAB, *Drawdown*, and nominating the number of years for *Transitions to Retirement*.



Account Management

Due to the nature of the two accounts, the Management of each account type is quite different.

Account Management – Superannuation Account

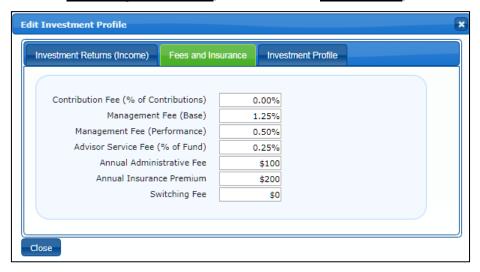
In the **Superannuation Account**, you can alter the *Investment Profile* throughout the length of the plan. When you click on the <u>LINK</u> to each Investment Profile you can change the information for that time period.



When you click on the link, the first TAB, *Investment Returns* lets you nominate the year in which the change starts and the <u>%pa_Return</u>, which is a <u>combined Income & Capital Return</u>. Note it lists the *Investment Profile*, but this has a TAB of its own, where you can change that Profile.



On the TAB for *Fees and Insurance*, there is a considerable array of fees, some of which are calculated as a <u>percentage of the fund</u>, and others are <u>dollar values</u>, which are indexed.



The user has the same selection of assets as in the *Managed Fund* accounts. For each selected **Investment Profile** (and it's associated year range), the user can nominate a range of fees and costs, including any insurances held within superannuation during that time period.



Note *Investment Profile* defaults to a **Balanced Fund** with the allocation listed in the screenshot above. You can manually change that allocation if required. If the change in percentages, changes to another Investment Profile, such as High Growth or Conservative, the name is automatically changed.

These are the *Default Allocations* for each *Investment Profile*. Note that you may need to change the *Investment Return* and *Fees* to the match the new profile. For example, an **Aggressive Fund** is more likely to have a high return and higher fees.

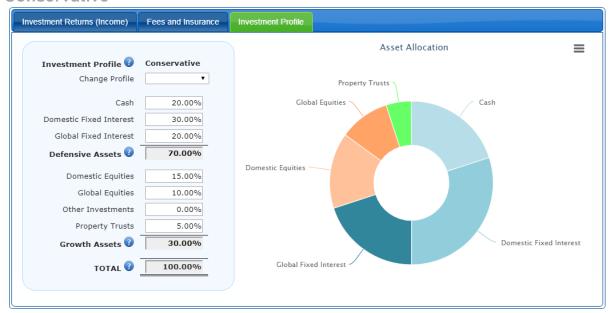
No Growth



Low Growth



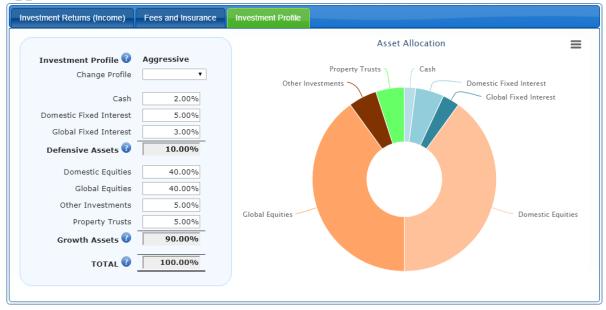
Conservative



High Growth



Aggressive



In addition to these fees, you can also include a *Management Fee Rebate* for High Account Balances.

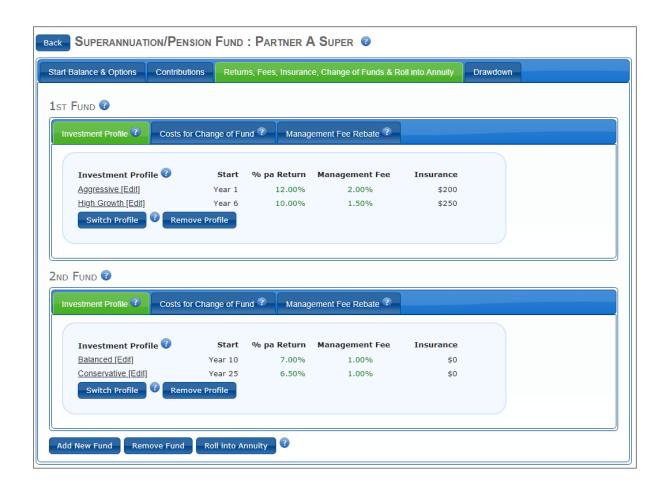


There will be times when your client needs to transfer the account to another fund. In this case, you can nominate the fees charged by either fund to exit and enter the fund.



This is an example of where the client has changed the *Investment Profile* from Aggressive to High Growth in Year 6 and then moved to a 2nd Fund in Year 10, with a Balanced Investment Profile, which is changed to Conservative for the last 5-years of the plan. Normally you can't predict when this is likely to happen, but the option is there. It may be particularly useful when the client is considering changing jobs which will mean relocation of the Superannuation Funds. Alternatively, you may advise the client, that they should move their account to a new Fund. Unfortunately, this can't be demonstrated before Year 2.

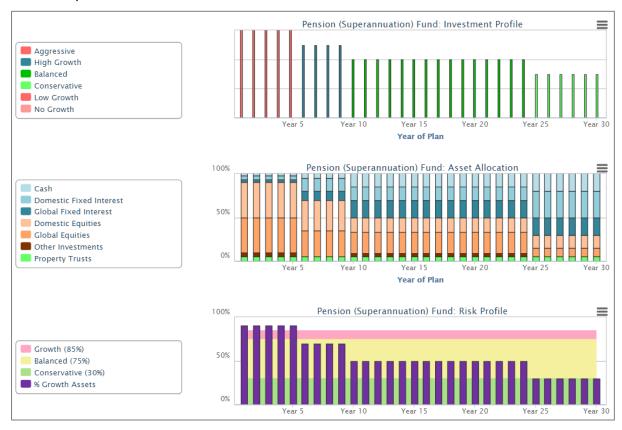
Here is an example of the fund, where the account has been transferred to another fund and where the *Investment Profile* has been changed 4-times over the length of the plan, moving from **Aggressive** to **Conservative** over a 30-year period.



Special Note on TAB Roll into Annuity

Note that it is on this page you can *Roll into Annuity* at the <u>Start of Retirement</u>. The other **Drawdown Options** are on the TAB *Drawdown*. However, you must activate the Drawdown on the Drawdown TAB first. This option will be discussed in the last section *Annuities*.





Plan Outcomes - Asset Allocation

On the chevron, *Reports*, *Plan Outcomes*, the <u>Data View</u> displays the *Asset Allocation* for all *Retirement Accounts* in the plan. In a Joint Plan, it will include both partners. For each year, the percentage and dollar value (FV or PV) are displayed.

Asset Allocation - Retirement Accounts					
Cash	\$66,919	\$74,377	\$82,412	\$91,185	\$100,756
	6.47%	6.42%	6.37%	6.32%	6.27%
Domestic Fixed Interest	\$87,260	\$97,292	\$108,154	\$120,057	\$133,088
	8.44%	8.40%	8.36%	8.33%	8.29%
Global Fixed Interest	\$91,486	\$101,716	\$112,743	\$124,788	\$137,933
	8.85%	8. 7 9%	8. 72 %	8.65%	8.59%
Domestic Equities	\$331,688	\$372,509	\$417,177	\$466,492	\$520,856
	32.09%	32.17%	32.26%	32.35%	32.44%
Global Equities	\$356,588	\$400,090	\$447,627	\$500,063	\$557,816
	34.49%	34.56%	34.62%	34.68%	34.74%
Other Investments	\$48,131	\$53,951	\$60,303	\$67,304	\$75,007
	4.66%	4.66%	4.66%	4.67%	4.6 7 %
Property Trusts	\$51,688	\$57,891	\$64,654	\$72,099	\$80,287
	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Real Property	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note on Smart Panels

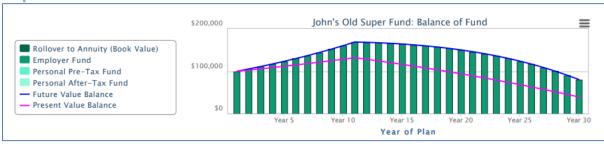
In the *Report Writer*, you can create your own reports. These reports consist of a selection of <u>Free Text Panels</u> and <u>SmartPanels</u>. There is a document on the *QuickStart Page* which lists all the <u>Smart Panels</u>. There is a similar set of Smart Panels for the SMSF. https://www.financialmappers.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SmartPanels-for-Report-Writer-Financial-Mappers-PRO.pdf

The SmartPanels for Superannuation refer to specific Superannuation Accounts. Thus if there is more than one Superannuation Account in the Plan, the software will display the selected panels for each account. The name of the account will be listed in the Chart Title. These panels show information for <u>Super 1</u> and <u>John's Old Super Fund</u>.

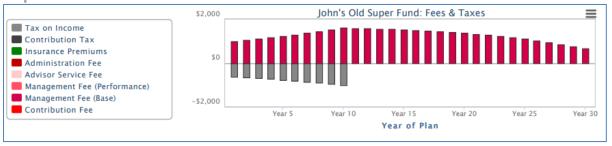




Super: Balance of Fund



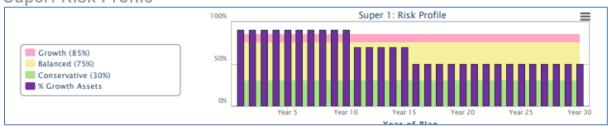
Super: Fees and Taxes



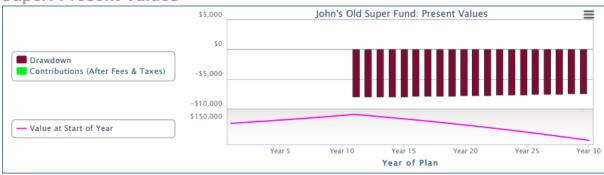
Super Investment Profile



Super: Risk Profile



Super: Present Values



Super: Transactions



Account Management - SMSF

In the *SMSF*, there are three account types being managed. First, let's look at each particular account and then look at how we manage the relationship between the three accounts. This management will require the following:

- Keeping the Cash Account balance positive
- Maintaining an Asset Allocation, Investment Profile, and % of Growth Assets at a level suitable for the age and investment needs of the client.

The three asset accounts within the SMSF are:

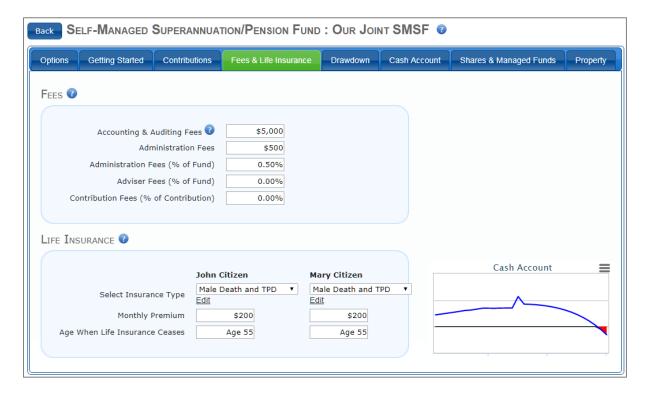
- SMSF Cash Account: All interest earning accounts such as Cash Management Accounts, Term Deposits, and Bonds. You may elect to use the Cash Account for actual cash, and put the allocation to Term Deposits and Bonds in the Managed Funds. Managed Funds has the option to allocate to the three standard types of Defensive Assets. (Cash, Domestic & Global Fixed Interest Securities)
- Shares & Managed Funds: A collective account for all your Share Portfolio and various Managed Funds. With this account, there is the same option as Managed Funds and Superannuation. The difference is that the fund defaults to an Aggressive Profile with 100% Domestic Equities.
- **Real Estate**: For each property, you will hold and manage a separate property account and loan if applicable.

When the SMSF account ownership is **Joint**, the account balances for Employer Contributions and Personal Pre and After-Tax Contributions are maintained, while displaying the total values of the fund in each of the accounts.

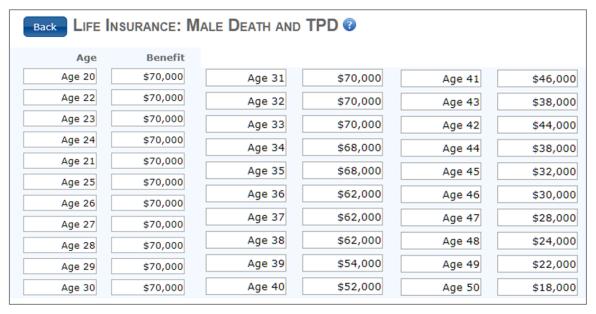
Fee & Life Insurance

On the TAB, Fees & Life Insurance, the details can be nominated.

Note that the **Life Insurance Premiums** are <u>not indexed</u>, but the costs are indexed.



In regards to *Insurance Cover*, the program has taken a generic cost of cover and uses those figures for the database, where the value of the cover changes as the age of the person changes. However, you can <u>EDIT</u>, those values to match your clients cover. The benefit is based on every \$10 of premium paid per month. This is a sample for the program's generic cover:



Cash Account

The *Cash Account* is the account through which all transaction occurs.

The following are the **Deposits** to the Cash Account

- Contributions which have not been allocated to the Shares & Managed Funds account.
- All Government Co-Contributions and Spouse Contributions
- Net Sale Proceeds of Property, which has not been allocated to the Shares & Managed Funds account
- Sale of Shares and Managed Funds (Start of Year Transaction)
- Sale of Shares and Managed Funds to fund the Drawdown (Start of Year Transaction)
- Rental Income
- · Earnings on Cash Account

The following are the Withdrawals from the Cash Account:

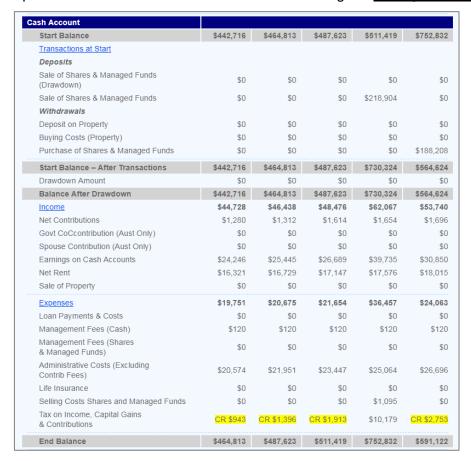
- Drawdown in Retirement (Start of Year Transaction transferred to the *Transaction Account*)
- Deposit and Buying Costs of Property
- Loan payments and Loan Costs.
- Purchase of Shares and Managed Funds
- Management fees for both the Cash and the Shares & Managed Funds Accounts
- Life Insurance
- All Administrative Fees
- Tax on Income, Capital Gains and Contributions, with Imputation Credits included in the calculation.
- Selling Costs of Shares & Managed Funds. (The Buying Costs are deducted from the value of funds purchased in the Shares & Managed Fund Account)

The *Cash Account* defaults to *no Account Costs* and *Default Return of 5.37*%. These values can be changed by clicking on the <u>LINK</u> to edit the inputs.





This is a sample of the **Data View** of the **Cash Account** during the Savings Phase.



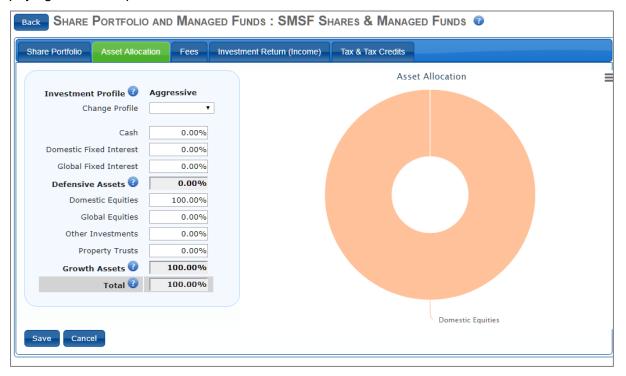
Shares and Managed Funds

You should click on the <u>LINK</u> and adjust the <u>Default Entries</u> and include a Management Fee if applicable.

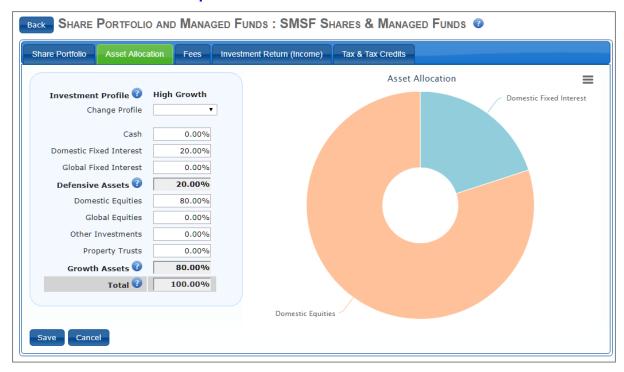


Asset Allocation

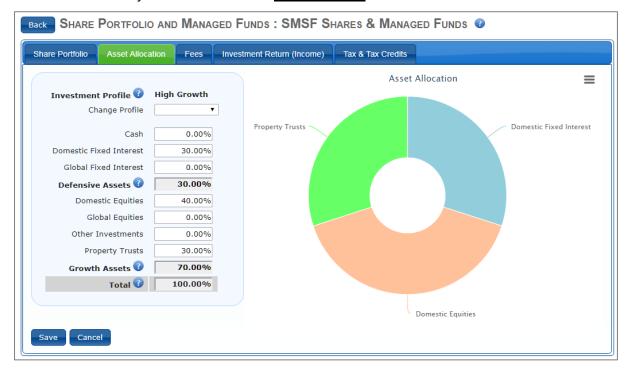
The *Asset Allocation* defaults to 100% Domestic Equities. This is based on the assumption that most self-directed investors are more likely to invest directly in the share market. However, you can allocate the funds as you want. For example, you may want to keep your fixed interest securities in this account as they are not liquid assets in terms of paying for fund expenses



This is an example of a *High Growth* fund which includes **Domestic Fixed Interest Securities** and **Domestic Equities**.

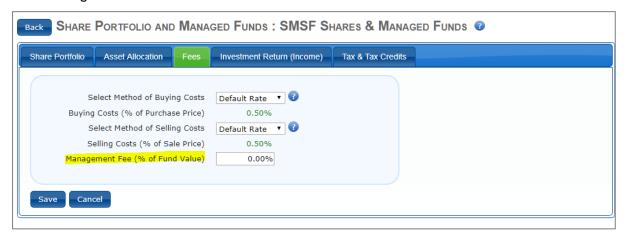


If your client has chosen not to include <u>Real Property</u>, there is the opportunity to include **Property Trusts** in this fund. You may have an allocation similar to this example. The allocation will depend on your preference and detailed knowledge of your client's risk tolerance and how you want to treat the <u>Cash Account</u>.



Fees

On the TAB, *Fees*, the Default Buying & Selling Costs are 0.5%. However, the *Management Fee* is listed as **0%**. If your client is paying *Management Fees* this will need to be changed.



Investment Return

The *Investment Returns* default to that of **Shares** in the Investments section.



Tax and Tax Credits

The account defaults to 0% *Tax Credits* and should always be amended. In this example, the entry has been changed to 60% of the fund.



Transactions in the Shares and Managed Fund Account

Deposits to the Shares and Managed Funds are:

- · Capital Growth is added to the value of the fund each year
- · All dividends are reinvested into the account
- Contributions, allocated to the Fund as a percentage
- Purchases from Cash Account, net of fees
- Proceeds from Sale of Property, allocated to the Shares and Managed Funds account. (End of Year Transaction)

Withdrawals from the Shares and Managed Funds transferred the Cash Account

- Sale of Shares and Managed Funds to rebalance the Asset Allocation (Start of Year transaction)
- Sale of Shares and Managed Funds to fund Drawdown (Start of Year Transaction)

This is a sample of the **Data View** of the **Shares and Managed Funds** Account

ares & Managed Funds					
Start Balance	\$500,000	\$568,531	\$644,870	\$729,869	\$825,16
Transactions at Start					
Deposits					
Purchases from Cash Account	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	9
Withdrawals					
Sale of Shares & Managed Funds (Asset Allcoation)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Sale of Shares & Managed Funds (Drawdown)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	:
Start Balance – After Transactions	\$500,000	\$568,531	\$644,870	\$729,869	\$825,1
Income & Capital Growth	\$68,531	\$76,339	\$85,000	\$95,297	\$106,7
Purchases from Net Contributions	\$14,129	\$14,562	\$15,008	\$16,126	\$17,3
Dividends Reinvested	\$21,442	\$24,350	\$27,587	\$31,205	\$35,2
Purchases from Sale of Property	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Growth	\$32,959	\$37,428	\$42,404	\$47,966	\$54,1
End Balance	\$568,531	\$644,870	\$729,869	\$825,166	\$931.9

Real Estate

The *Real Estate* account is a simplified version of **Investment Properties**. It <u>does not</u> cater for **Building Write-offs**, purchase of **Capital Goods** or **Depreciation**.

The *Loan Account* does not have the <u>Loan Type</u>, **Principal and Interest with Options** (Refinancing and Redraw)

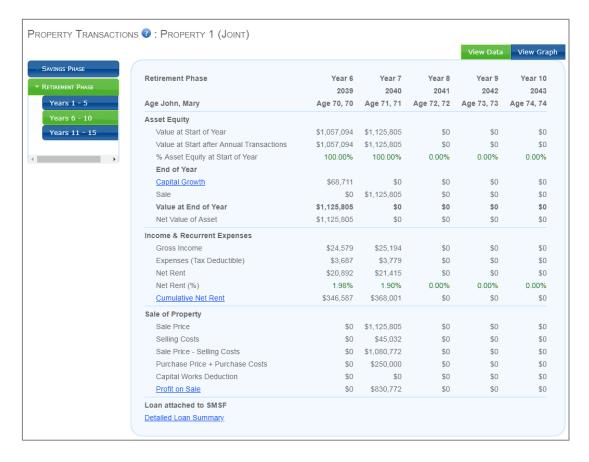
When the <u>Property is sold</u>, you may nominate what <u>percentage of the Net Proceeds</u> are to be used to purchase **Shares and Managed Funds**.

Important Note on sale of Real Estate

Many clients do not appreciate that at some future date, they may need to sell the Investment Property for one of the following reasons:

- There are <u>insufficient funds</u> in the other accounts to service the requirements of the compulsory Drawdown percentage.
- Having one large lumpy assets such as a Property may prevent a suitable allocation of Growth and Defensive Assets.

This is an example of the *Property Account* which includes the year in which the Property is sold.



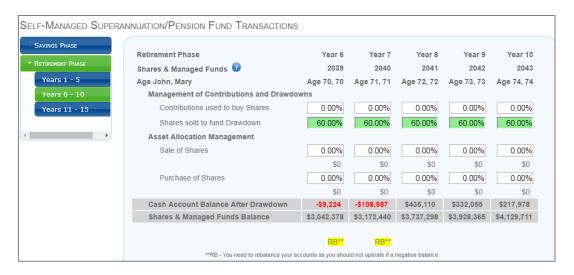
Rebalancing the SMSF account

The SMSF account is quite complex but allows you a lot of flexibility to demonstrate your strategies for the SMSF account.

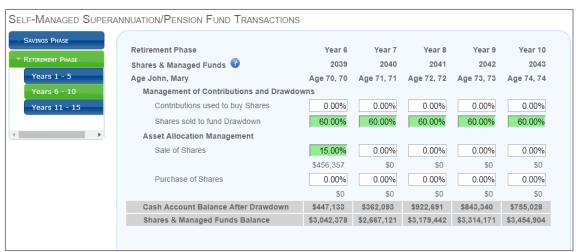
Rebalancing the Accounts to Maintain a positive Cash Account Balance.

In a similar fashion to allocating a <u>Percentage of Contributions</u> to the **Shares and Managed Funds Account**, likewise, you can nominate a <u>Percentage of Drawdown</u> to be allocated from the sale of **Shares and Managed Funds**.

In this example, 60% of the Drawdown has been funded by the sale of **Shares and Managed Funds**. However, by Year 6, the **Cash Account** will be overdrawn after the Drawdown.



This problem could be resolved by increasing the percentage of Drawdown to say, 70% of funds or sell some of the *Shares and Managed Funds* in the *Asset Allocation*Management Area. In this example, an additional 15% of *Shares and Managed Funds* are sold in Year 6 of the Retirement Phase and the positive Cash Account Balance is maintained to the end of the plan.

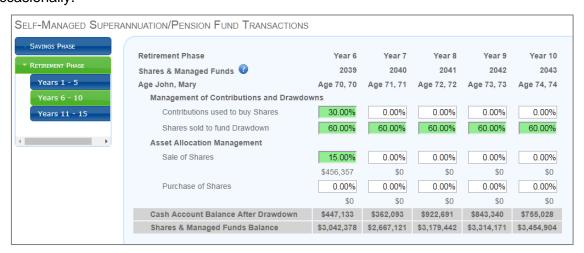


Rebalancing the accounts to maintain a suitable allocation of Growth Assets

This is the information being displayed in the current graphs. This is where **Financial Mappers** is so valuable. You can immediately see what needs to be changed to create an asset allocation which provides a suitable *Risk Profile* for your client.



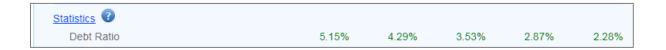
By using a combination of the *Management of Contributions and Drawdowns* and *Asset Allocation Mangement* you will be able to quickly create the best outcome for your client. In general, using the <u>Management of the Contributions and Drawdowns</u> is the best place to start and just use the <u>Asset Allocation Management</u> if you want to "Tweak" the results occasionally.



Statistics

Debt Servicing Ratio

Because loans must be non-recourse loans, the lending institutions will most likely have a lower *Debt Servicing Ratio*. Financial Mappers calculates this ratio for each year.



This ratio is also displayed on the Investment Profile Graph.



Returns on SMSF

It can be quite difficult <u>calculating the returns on an SMSF</u> account when you have funds invested in accounts with different *Investment Returns*. With **Financial Mappers**, the program takes into account all the various returns and calculates the average return for the whole fund.

In addition, the *return on investments* is calculated for the following so that you can compare your fund with other market statistics:

- % Gross Return before any costs
- % Net Return After Expenses
- % Net Return After Expenses, Interest & Taxes

Statistics ?					
Debt Ratio	5.15%	4.29%	3.53%	2.87%	2.28%
% Gross Return - Before any costs	10.47%	10.33%	10.20%	10.10%	10.01%
% Net Return - After Expenses	8.61%	8.59%	8.58%	8.57%	8.57%
% Net Return - After Expenses, Interest & Taxes	7.86%	7.93%	8.00%	8.05%	8.10%
% Real Return - After Expenses, Interest & Taxes	5.23%	5.30%	5.37%	5.42%	5.47%

The same information is given in graph format.



Asset Allocation

There are a number of ways to examine *Asset Allocation*. The first is the allocation by each of the 8-categories.

0.00% 21.03% 0.00% 0.00% 15.77% 25.25%	0.00% 21.43% 0.00% 0.00% 16.07% 24.74%	0.00% 21.83% 0.00% 0.00% 16.37% 24.23%	0.00% 22.22% 0.00% 0.00% 16.66% 23.70%
21.03% 0.00% 0.00%	21.43% 0.00% 0.00%	21.83% 0.00% 0.00%	0.00% 22.22% 0.00% 0.00%
21.03%	21.43% 0.00%	21.83% 0.00%	0.00% 22.22% 0.00%
21.03%	21.43%	21.83%	0.009 22.229
			0.009
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15.77%	16.07%	16.37%	16.669
22.18%	21.69%	21.21%	20.769



One can also examine the Asset Allocation, according to the three major asset classes

				View Data	View Grap
Savings Phase	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Age John, Mary	Age 50, 50	Age 51, 51	Age 52, 52	Age 53, 53	Age 54, 54
Asset Allocation After Transactions & Dr	rawdown				
Investment Profile	High Growth				
Cash & Interest Earning Assets	38.14%	37.95%	37.76%	37.58%	37.42%
Equities & Other Investments	20.62%	21.03%	21.43%	21.83%	22.22%
Property (Net) & Property Trusts	41.24%	41.02%	40.81%	40.60%	40.36%
Account Values	\$970,000	\$1,081,574	\$1,203,757	\$1,337,555	\$1,485,528
Cash Account	\$220,000	\$239,917	\$261,114	\$283,645	\$308,329
Shares & Managed Funds	\$500,000	\$568,531	\$644,870	\$729,869	\$825,166
Property (Net Value)	\$250,000	\$273,127	\$297,774	\$324,040	\$352,032

This information is also displayed in graph format. Note that any Interest <u>Earning Assets in the Shares Managed Fund</u> account is included in that account.



Fund Allocation According to Contribution Type

In the case of a <u>Joint SMSF</u>, clicking on the <u>LINK</u> displays the values for each partner.

sset Allocation according to Contribution Typ	e				
Start Balance – after Drawdown	\$970,000	\$1,081,574	\$1,203,757	\$1,337,555	\$1,485,528
After-Tax Contributions - Non-Concessional	\$237,487	\$259,505	\$283,215	\$308,172	\$334,753
Pre-Tax Contributions - Concessional	\$118,141	\$128,481	\$139,601	\$151,289	\$163,735
Pre-Tax Contributions - Concessional (John)	\$67,169	\$74,391	\$82,276	\$90,721	\$99,850
Pre-Tax Contributions - Concessional (Mary)	\$50,973	\$54,090	\$57,325	\$60,568	\$63,885
Employer Pre-Tax Contributions	\$614,372	\$693,588	\$780,941	\$878,094	\$987,040
Contributions (Before Fees and Taxes)					
After-Tax Contributions - Non-Concessional	\$5,000	\$5,125	\$5,253	\$5,384	\$5,519
Pre-Tax Contributions - Concessional	\$2,000	\$2,050	\$2,101	\$2,154	\$2,208
Employer Pre-Tax Contributions	\$28,500	\$29,412	\$30,355	\$32,978	\$35,741
Total Contributions - Before Fees and Taxes	\$35,500	\$36,587	\$37,709	\$40,517	\$43,468
Total Fees and Taxes	\$4,575	\$4,719	\$4,868	\$5,270	\$5,692

The allocation, together with the FV and PV of the fund are also displayed in graph format.



Drawdown in Retirement

For both accounts, there are three methods of Drawdown. In addition, the **Superannuation/Pension** account can convert the fund to an **Annuity** at the <u>Start of the Drawdown</u>. If this option is chosen the <u>following rules will not apply</u>.

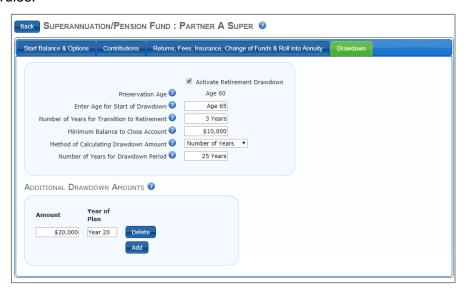
- There will be no Minimum and Maximum Rules
- No account will be made for the **Transfer Balance Cap**, currently at \$1.6m.

The program calculates the *Preservation Age*, of the client. The *Drawdown* can not commence before the *Preservation Age*.

If a *Transition to Retirement* is nominated, the fund can continue to receive **Contributions** during that time period. If the *Transition to Retirement* commences before Age 65, there is a 4% Minimum Drawdown and 10% Maximum.

Because funds, can be <u>drawn down as a percentage</u>, there is an entry for the *Minimum Account Balance*. This defaults to a value of \$10,000 but may be changed. Once the value of the fund reaches this indexed value, all the funds are withdrawn in that year.

Note that the Drawdown must be activated. When you create an account, the Drawdown is always deactivated. This allows you to quickly toggle between activation and no activation. With all Drawdown methods, you can make Additional Drawdown Amounts which is added to the total. These *Additional Drawdown Amounts* are not submitted to any Minimum or Maximum rules.

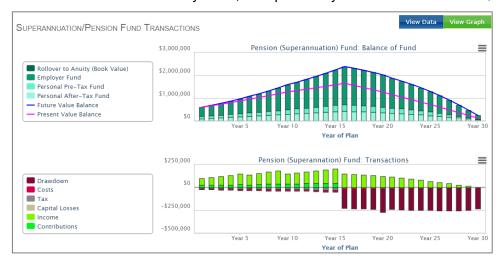


Where you have a Joint Plan, both partners may have different types of Drawdown and may commence in different years.

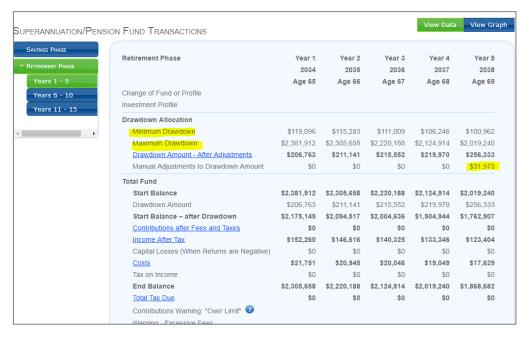
Drawdown Method - Number of Years

The algorithm developed for the drawdown over a number of years is designed to try and make <u>a fairly even Present Value drawdown amount over the time period</u>. However, this is not an 'exact science', as the formula is based on long term average investment returns and the life expectancy of the person.

In this example, 15-years has been selected, which is the length of the Retirement Phase. Note that the PV Drawdowns are fairly even, except in the year with the additional \$20,000.

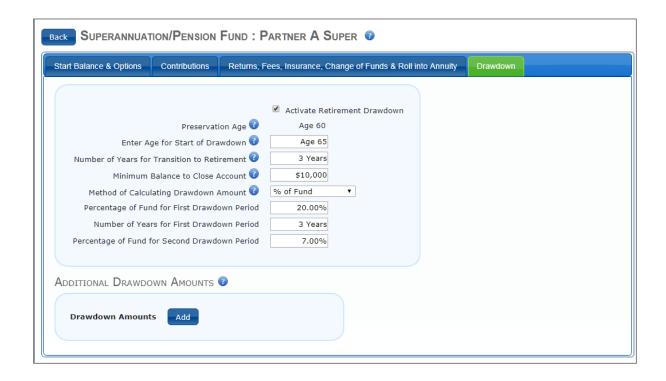


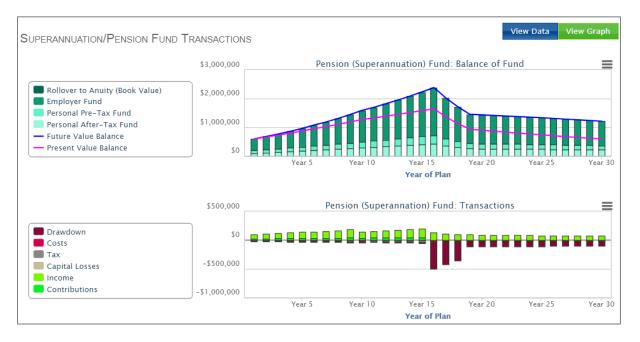
Note the additional drawdown amount in Year 5 and the Minimum and Maximum values.



Drawdown Method - Percentage of Funds

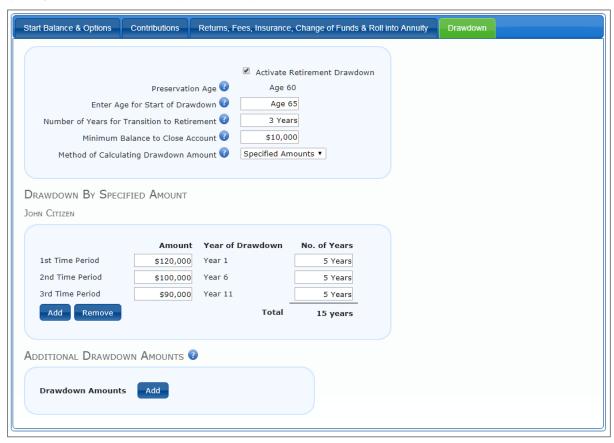
The program allows the selection of two rates, over different time periods. Where the nominated percentage is less than than the *Minimum Drawdown*, the value will be automatically adjusted to meet the rules of drawdown.

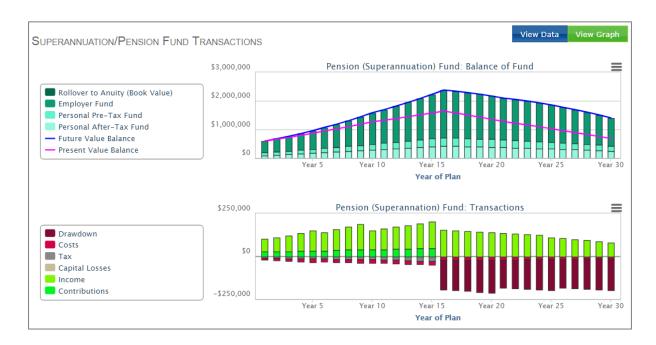




<u>Drawdown Method – Specified Dollar Value</u>

The program allows you to build a schedule of <u>dollar value Drawdown amounts</u>. For some clients, <u>an actual (PV) dollar amount is something they can easily comprehend</u>. Once the client tells you how much money they want from their Super, then you can demonstrate very quickly whether or not the proposal is practical.





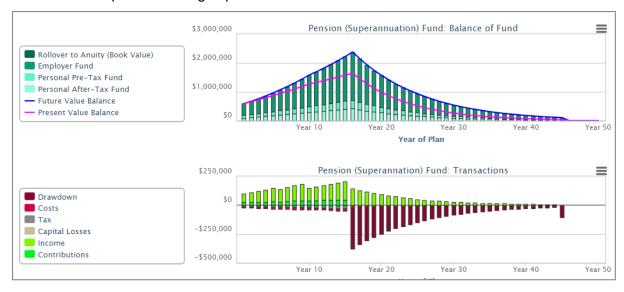
Extending the Plan Length

There may be times when you want to extend out the **Plan Length**, to demonstrate the likely drawdown scenario, but don't want to overwhelm you, client, we 'Information Overload'

Here the plan has been extended to a 50-year plan to demonstrate the long term effect of drawing down 5% of the fund. As 5% is less than the Minimum drawdown value, the amount will be adjusted each year. Thus you can demonstrate how long your funds will last if you only draw down the Minimum.



If the fund were drawn down at 15%, with a <u>Minimum Closing Balance of \$40,000</u>, the graph would be the following. Note the importance of having a realistic *Minimum Balance*. You don't want your client thinking the funds will last longer if the value of the drawdown is less than what is required for living expenses.



Calculation of Tax

There are a number of situations where tax information is included as a statement of information.

This is the list of possible entries in the Superannuation/Pension Account

\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0

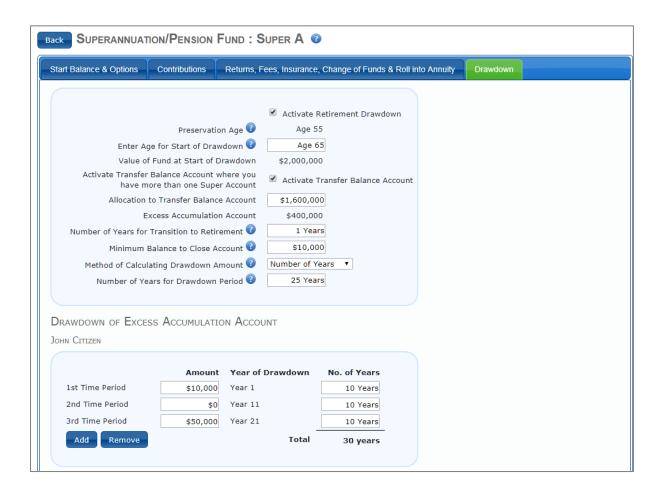
This is the list of possible entries for the SMSF

ersonal Taxation					
Tax on Drawdown (not taxed as part of Taxable Income)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drawdown to be taxed at Specified Rate	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drawdown to be taxed as Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drawdown Tax Rebate	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drawdown - Tax Free	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tax Deductible (Pre-Tax) Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tax Rebate on Spouse Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transfer Balance Cap

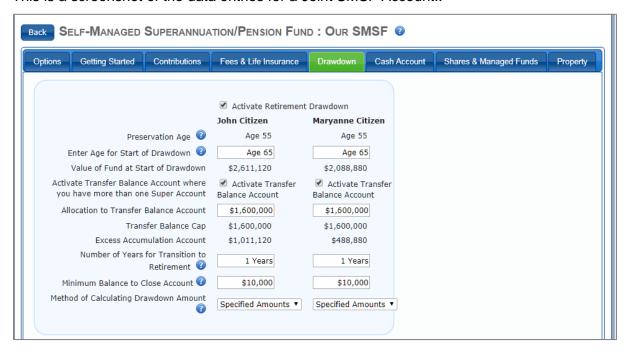
The inclusion of the *Transfer Balance Cap* and the division of the account, into two funds at the start of retirement is has been a recent addition to the software.

This is a screenshot of the data entries for the Superannuation Account:.

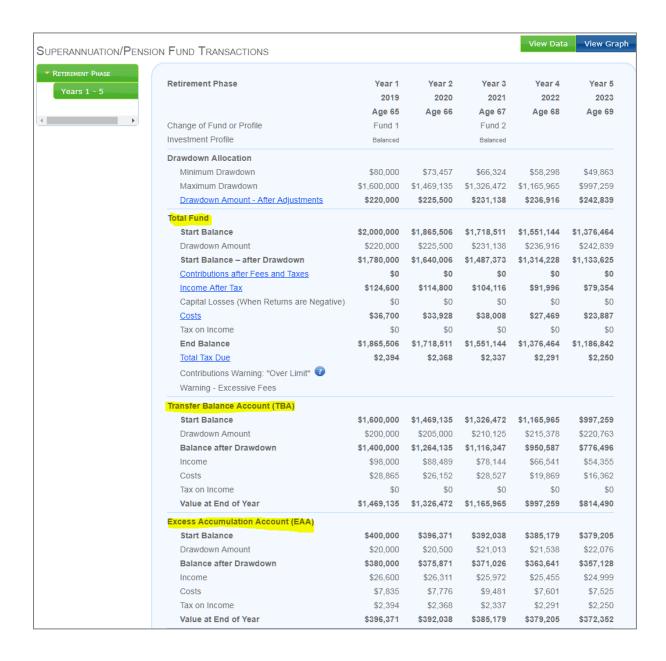


Note that the *Excess Accumulation Account* has its own schedule of Drawdown. <u>This schedule is limited to Dollar Values</u>. The *Excess Accumulation Account* will continue to pay tax on earnings.

This is a screenshot of the data entries for a Joint SMSF Account:.



Where the fund exceeds the TBC at the start of retirement, the transactions for the Total Fund, Transfer Balance Account and the Excess Accumulation Account are displayed.



Annuity and Defined Benefit Funds

This asset type may be used for the <u>purchase of an Annuity</u> or include a <u>Defined Benefit</u>

<u>Fund</u>, for which the client may be entitled from their employer. There are multiple options to create parameters suitable for the user.

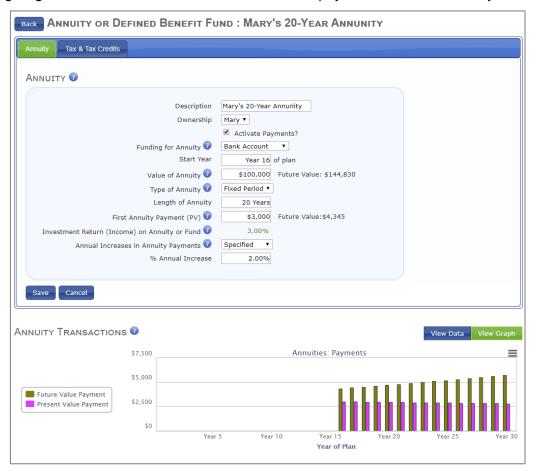
In the *Superannuation/Pension Account*, there is an option to convert the balance of the account to an annuity at the Start of Retirement. The value of the fund is calculated in Present Value.

Annuities may be lifetime or for a fixed time period, have specified increases in payments or be inflation-linked. They may be taxed as income, tax-free or taxed at a specified rate. There is also the option for the inclusion of either refundable or non-refundable tax credits.

This is an example of a *Defined Benefit Pension*. It is funded from an External Source, that is, the client has not purchased the benefit. The Annuity is a Lifetime Annuity with an Investment Return of 5%, which is increased at the rate of Inflation.



This is an example of an *Annuity* which is purchased from the *Transaction Account* for an amount of \$100,000, for a fixed period of 20-years, with payment commencing at \$3,000 (PV), giving an Investment Return of 3%. The annual payments are increased by 2%.



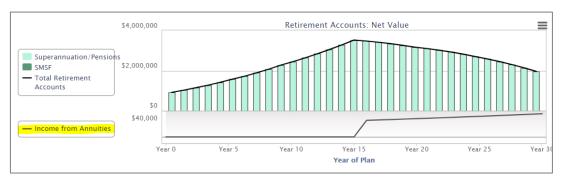
In this example, the income is taxed as Income and there is a 10% Tax Credit, not Refundable.



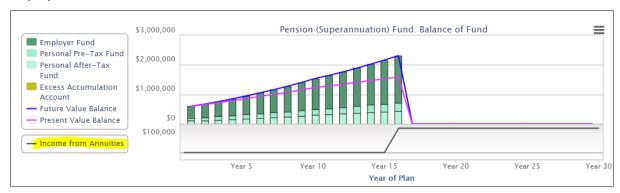
Valuation of Annuities – including Superannuation Rollover to Annuity

Once an Annuity is purchased, the annuity has no resale value. Therefore the value of the annuity is listed as \$0.

To compensate for this \$0 valuation, the income from an annuity is displayed as a subgraph. This is an example of one superannuation account and one annuity which was purchased at the start of retirement.



Where a **Superannuation Fund** is converted to a **Rollover to Annuity**, the following is displayed.



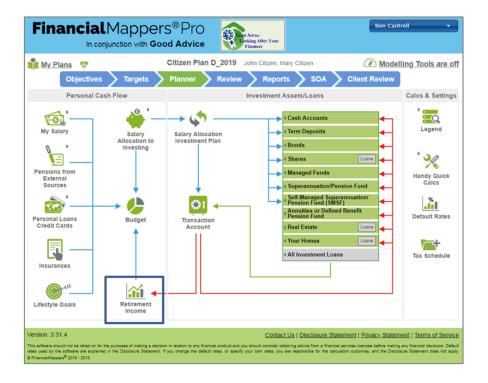
Return on Investment – Annuity

The program calculates the Return on Investment in the first year of the ownership. In the background, calculations are made to calculate a Book Value. This Book Value is dependent on the method of increase of payments – no increase, specified increase, or inflation-linked. The Book Value will maintain the same Return on Investment for the life of the annuity.

This Book Value used to be displayed, but as it was causing confusion, the program has dispensed with displaying the Book Value.

Retirement Income

All the *Drawdown* values are deposited into the *Transaction Account* at the <u>Start of Year</u>.



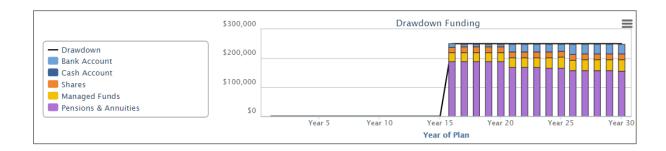
The *Retirement Income* is nominated. Note a warning is given if the amount is over \$200,000. You will find this type of warning when entries seem excessive, say in Investment Returns or Interest Rates on Loans.



The *Retirement Plan*, shows the value of the *Retirement Accounts* separate to Investment Income and Investment Capital. Values may be either PV or FV.



The second graph displays which type of account funded the Drawdown.



A Data View for each 5-year period is also available.

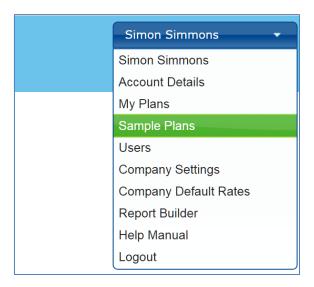
Fleselit value Tutule value	resent Value is the value t oney in the future.	oday of an am	ount of	View Data	View Graph
Retirement Phase	Year 1 2034	Year 2 2035	Year 3 2036	Year 4 2037	Year 5 2038
Age John, Mary	Age 65, 65	Age 66, 66	Age 67, 67	Age 68, 68	Age 69, 69
Retirement Plan					
Drawdown	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Capital & Investment Allocation					
Retirement Accounts	\$189,207	\$189,029	\$188,864	\$188,680	\$188,506
Drawdown - Investments (Income)	\$20,091	\$19,588	\$19,061	\$18,511	\$17,937
Drawdown - Investments (Capital)	\$40,702	\$41,384	\$42,074	\$42,809	\$43,557
Funding for Retirement Plan					
Bank Account	\$11,159	\$10,712	\$10,216	\$9,738	\$9,215
Emergency Cash	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Partner B Shares	\$19,742	\$19,772	\$19,807	\$19,834	\$19,865
Our Managed Funds	\$13,904	\$13,950	\$14,000	\$14,044	\$14,091
✓ Property Trust	\$15,987	\$16,537	\$17,113	\$17,705	\$18,324
Partner A Super (John)	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
✓ Partner B Super (Mary)	\$49,371	\$49,213	\$49,068	\$48,904	\$48,751
Partner A's Old Super (John)	\$1,836	\$1,831	\$1,825	\$1,819	\$1,813
John's Military Pension	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000

Sample Plans

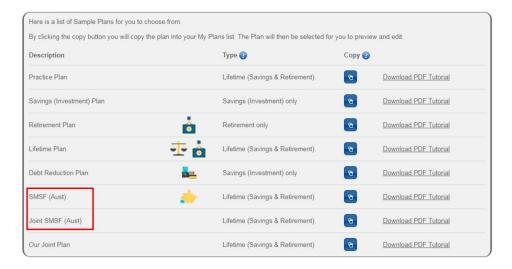
Sample plans can be helpful to quickly use for demonstration purposes with a client. In this case, you may want to demonstrate simple strategies you like to employ without getting too deeply into the specifics of your client's account.

If your client is a **Pro**^{CONNECT} they can use this Sample Plan as an aid to understanding how the account functions.

In the drop-down menu below the adviser's name, choose Sample Plans.



Here you can select the Sample Plan, SMSF (Aust).



When you click on the **COPY** icon, you should select the client, to which you want to add the plan.

Conversational SmartPanels

Examples of the three *Retirement Account SmartPanels* are: Superannuation

Annuities

Annuities

This plan has 2 annuities. Note all values are listed in "Today's Dollar Value" (PV), unless listed as (FV), the inflation-indexed value.

Annuities are usually purchased in retirement to fund a regular income stream. Defined Benefit Pensions operate in a similar fashion and use the same calculations, but the cost is funded by your employer.

Following are the funds included in this plan.

Annuity: Annuities 1

 $Annuities\ 1\ is\ an\ annuity\ commenced\ by\ Mary\ in\ Year\ 6\ with\ a\ value\ of\ \$200,000.\ It\ is\ provided\ as\ a\ defined\ benefit\ pension\ from\ an\ external\ source.$

The fund is a lifetime annuity.

The first payment in the plan is estimated to be \$10,000. This reflects an investment return of 5.00%. The annual payments increase at the rate of inflation.

Annuity: Annuity 2

Annuity 2 is an annuity purchased by Brad in Year 6 with a value of \$500,000.

The fund is an annuity fixed for 10 Years.

The first payment in the plan is estimated to be \$25,000. This reflects an investment return of 5.00%. The annual payments increase at the rate of 4.00%.

Superannuation

Superannuation/Pension Funds

This plan has 2 superannuation/pension funds that are employer sponsored and are defined contribution funds. Note all values are listed in "Today's Dollar Value" (PV), unless listed as (FV), the inflation-indexed value.

Super/Pension/KiwiSaver Fund: Bob's Super

Bob's Super is a fund for Bob. Employer contributions are paid to this superannuation account.

At the start of the plan, the total value of the fund is \$400,000. The account balances are:

- Employer funded contributions: \$400,000
- Personal pre-tax contributions: \$0
- Personal after-tax contributions: \$0

The following contributions are made from the bank account.

- Pre-tax contributions:
 - Years 1 to 10: \$5,000

The following investment profiles are selected:

Start Year	Investment Profile	% pa Return
Year 1	Balanced	7.00%
Year 15	Conservative	7.00%

At the start of your drawdown at Age 65, the balance of this super/pension/KiwiSaver fund is \$890,120.

The drawdown amount has been calculated to be drawn down over 25 Years.

At the end of the plan, this super/pension/KiwiSaver fund is worth 424,549 (which is 890,521 in FV).

SMSF

SMSF: Our SMSF

Our SMSF is a self-managed superannuation fund for John & Betty. Employer contributions are paid to this superannuation account.

At the start of the plan, the total value of the fund (net of loans) is \$1,500,000. The account balances are:

- Employer funded contributions: \$752,984
- · Personal pre-tax contributions: \$587,719
- · Personal after-tax contributions: \$159.297

The funds are held in the following accounts:

- Cash Account: \$400.000
- Shares & Managed Funds: \$600,000
- Properties (net of loans): \$500,000
 - Total Value: \$600,000
 - o Loans: \$100,000

In the investment plan, the following percentage of salary savings (after loan expenses) is allocated to the fund:

- After-tax contributions (John):
 - o Years 1 to 10: 5.00%
- · After-tax contributions (Betty):
 - Years 1 to 10: 5.00%

The following contributions are made from the bank account.

- Pre-tax contributions (John):
 - o Years 1 to 10: \$1,000
- · After-tax contributions (John):
 - o Years 1 to 10: \$5,000
- · After-tax contributions (Betty):
 - Years 1 to 10: \$1,000

The Spouse Contribution has been activated. This may entitle your spouse to contributions paid by you, where the contributions and your partner's income meet the requirement for that allocation of after-tax contributions.

According to the plan, you may be entitled to a government co-payment.

At the start of the drawdown for John at Age 65, the balance exceeds the Transfer Balance Cap. This results in \$1,562,397 in the Transfer Balance Account and \$173,074 in the Excess Accumulation Account.

The funds in the Excess Accumulation Account are drawn down as follows:

- Year 20: \$50,000
- Year 30: \$50.000

 $The drawdown amount for the funds held in the Transfer Balance Account has been calculated to be drawn down over 30 \, Years.$

At the start of the drawdown for Betty at Age 65, the portion of the balance of this SMSF allocated to Betty is \$1,125,915.

The drawdown amount has been calculated to be drawn down over 30 Years.

Additional drawdown amounts are planned as follows:

• Year 16: \$10,000

At the end of the plan, this SMSF is worth \$1,607,185 (which is \$3,371,180 in FV).

Contact

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