

How to use your pension fund to secure your family and partner

Your pension fund not only provides for your occupational benefits, but is also a form of insurance for your dependants.

In the event of death, your spouse will automatically receive a pension. If you are not married, but live in a partnership, you can notify your partner to us. Please refer to the information sheet "[Life partnership](#)" to see which conditions must be met for a pension entitlement.

In addition, in the event of the death of a working person and – depending on the situation, also for pensioners (see the information sheet "[Retirement](#)") – Profond pays out a lump sum payable at death to the survivors. With your beneficiary order, you determine who should receive this lump sum payable at death. You can find out who can be made a beneficiary and how to report your wishes in this information sheet.

Children can receive an orphan's pension. You can find the requirements for this in the section "When is a child entitled to an orphan's pension?".

Profond checks the entitlement to benefits only after the insured person's death. The person entitled to a claim must prove within three months of the death that they meet the requirements.

For the payment of the lump sum payable at death or an additional lump sum payable at death, as well as the survivor's pensions, the regulations and legal provisions at the time of death apply. Any changes are reserved.

Beneficiary order

The retirement assets are paid out in addition to the spouse's or partner's pension as a lump sum payable at death if the insured person dies before the reference age. An additional amount (additional lump sum payable at death) may be provided for by the pension plan.

Depending on the option chosen, pensioners will receive a lump sum payable at death up to three years after the start of the pension or – in the case of a pension with capital protection – 10 years after the start of the pension, but at most until the 75th year of life.

The beneficiaries shall be divided into the following groups:

Group 1

A spouse and/or children who would receive an orphan's pension

Group 2

Life partner and/or persons who have received significant support from the insured person and have been notified to Profond

Group 3

Children of the insured person who would not receive an orphan's pension

Group 4

Parents of the insured person

Group 5

Siblings of the insured person

The surviving dependants are entitled to claim in accordance with this order irrespective of the law of succession. Each previous group excludes the following from the entitlement.

You can adjust the beneficiary using the form "[Order of beneficiaries for lump sum payable at death](#)". The step-by-step guide below explains to you exactly how to do this.

When is a child entitled to an orphan's pension?

Children of a deceased insured person are entitled to an orphan's pension. Foster children and stepchildren are also eligible if the deceased person has provided support for them.

The claim ends when the child turns 18. The claim may be extended until the 25th birthday if the child is in education or is at least 70 percent disabled.



Examples

- Mia Müller is married and has adult children. She does not fill out the form. In the event of her death, her spouse would receive 100% of the lump sum payable at death.
- Roberto Rodriguez is married and has a 30-year-old daughter from a previous marriage. He wants both his wife and daughter to be taken into account in the event of his death and combines groups 1 and 3: 30% for the spouse, 70% for his daughter (a child not entitled to an orphan's pension).
- Marco Meier has 2 children, 12 and 15, with his partner. He wants his children to receive 25% each in the event of his death and his partner to receive 50%, so he combines groups 1 and 2. As groups 2 (life partners) and 3 (children not entitled to an orphan's pension) cannot be combined, he must complete and submit the form again in 3 years when his child is 18 years old. That is why he's already putting a reminder in his calendar today.
- Sarah Studer is single and childless. She wants her brother, not her parents, to be her beneficiary in the event of her death. That is why she swaps the order of groups 4 and 5.

3. Assign percentages

Determine how lump sum should be allocated among beneficiaries within the selected group(s):

- The sum of the percentages for each group must be 100%.
- If you combine group 1 with another group, the total must be 100%.

4. Check

Check that all of the information is correct:

- The order of precedence must be clear.
- Percentages within each group or in combination with group 1 must total 100%.

5. Sign and submit

Send the form to leistungen@profond.ch or by post to Profond Vorsorgeeinrichtung, Zollstrasse 62, 8005 Zürich.

6. Regular review

Re-submit your beneficiary order if your life situation changes (e.g. birth or age of majority of your children) or to benefit others.

Next steps

1. Check your personal situation

Look at the order of beneficiaries and consider which groups apply to your situation. Remember: Groups that are higher have priority and exclude the following group.

If your wish differs from the regulations, download the “[Order of beneficiaries for lump sum payable at death](#)” form at www.profond.ch/en/death-lump-sum and adjust it according to the following steps.

2. Make a decision

Decide which group(s) you would like to benefit:

- You can change the order of groups 3, 4 and 5.
- You can put group 1 (spouse, children entitled to an orphan's pension) behind the other groups or combine them with them.