



FAQ about the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations 2024

Retirement



When can I retire?

You can draw an AHV pension (1st pillar) at the earliest at the age of 63, but a pension from the pension fund (2nd pillar) at the age of 58. In both the 1st and 2nd pillars, pensions must be drawn by the age of 70 at the latest. In the pension fund, you have the choice between a pension or a capital withdrawal or a mix of both.

→ **Art. 2.2 ff. of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

Earliest retirement
Latest retirement

AHV (1st pillar)	Pension fund (2nd pillar)
63 years of age	58 years of age
70 years of age	70 years of age

How early do I have to register a capital withdrawal?

You can register a capital withdrawal with the Vita Collective Foundation at short notice, at the latest before the first pension is possible. It doesn't matter whether you want to withdraw all or part of your retirement savings capital. The Vita Collective Foundation will contact you two months before you retire and ask whether you would like to draw a pension or a lump sum.

→ **Art. 4.3.4 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

What do I need to consider when taking partial retirement?

With the Vita Collective Foundation, you have the option of retiring in a maximum of three steps: To do this, you must reduce your workload by at least 20%. It is not possible to increase the workload again at a later date. However, it is also possible to combine a capital withdrawal with a pension in the case of partial retirement.

→ **Art. 2.2.6 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



Death



How high is the partner pension in the event of death?

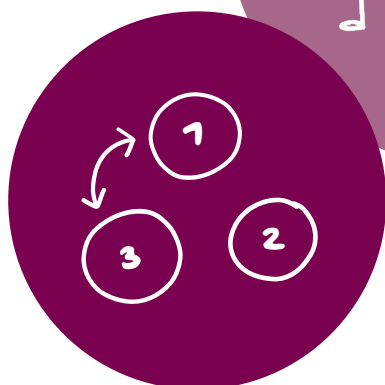
In the event of death before retirement, the spouse's pension is 60% of the maximum disability pension in accordance with the law. In the event of death after retirement, it is 60% of the retirement pension. However, the Vita Collective Foundation also pays a partner pension for life partners if they have lived in the same household for the last five years until the death of the insured person. The specific benefits are set out in the individual retirement provision strategy. It is possible that the partner pension is higher than the statutory minimum benefits.

→ **Art. 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

Can I change the order of beneficiaries?

This is possible in justified cases. However, you must inform the Vita Collective Foundation of this in writing and provide a sensible explanation. You can find the relevant form on vita.ch/downloads.

→ **Art. 4.5.7, para. 2 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



What happens to my pension capital after my death if I am not married and have no children?

Death before retirement: If there is no partner who is entitled to a partner pension, the retirement capital is paid out. The beneficiaries are first of all persons who were supported to a considerable extent by the deceased insured person, the parents, then the siblings and any other heirs. If there are no heirs, the capital remains in the foundation. Death after retirement: If you have withdrawn the retirement savings capital, it will be included in the estate. If you were drawing a retirement pension and there is no partner who is entitled to a partner pension, the pension payments will be discontinued.

→ **Art. 4.5.7 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



What happens to my purchases if I die?

Your pension fund purchases in the Vita Collective Foundation are not used to finance a partner pension, but are paid out as an additional lump-sum death benefit. Purchases that you have made in a previous pension fund are used for the partner pension.

→ **Art. 3.6, para. 10 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



Purchase, promotion of home-ownership, divorce



Can I use my pension capital to buy a house?

Basically, yes. However, this only applies to residential property that is used as a main residence, i.e. is owner-occupied, only for one property and not for second or vacation homes. You can withdraw the entire available pension capital up to the age of 50. Thereafter, you can either withdraw the amount available on your 50th birthday or half of the capital at the time of early withdrawal. The minimum payment is CHF 20,000.

→ **Art. 8 ff. of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

What happens to my pension capital if I get divorced?

In the event of a divorce, the entire pension capital saved during the marriage will be divided in half, and half will be transferred to the pension fund of the departing partner. In a traditional family model, the person working a higher number of hours may subsequently have a large gap in their pension fund. It is possible to close these with voluntary purchases. There are specific rules that apply here following a divorce.

→ **Art. 7.1 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

Can I voluntarily pay additional capital into the pension fund?

Basically yes, as long as you have not already exhausted your purchasing potential. This depends on the pension capital you have already saved, your retirement provision strategy, your salary and your age. You can see your purchasing potential on your pension certificate. Pension fund purchases can be deducted from taxes. The prerequisite for this is that you have not made an early withdrawal for the promotion of home-ownership. Otherwise, this contribution must first be paid in again. Seek advice so that you can make your pension fund purchases as tax-efficient as possible.

→ **Art. 3.6 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



Miscellaneous

What happens to my pension capital if I change employer?

You must have your pension capital transferred to the pension fund of your new employer. If this exceeds the amount defined for financing the benefits, the pension fund will not be obliged to take over the entire credit balance. You can pay the rest into a vested benefits account or custody account and withdraw it separately when you retire, which can have a positive effect on your tax burden.

→ **Art. 4.7 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



Is my bonus also insured in the pension fund?

Variable salary components such as bonuses are only insured in the pension fund if this has been agreed in the individual retirement provision strategy. It is important that the employer reports the correct salary to the pension fund.

→ **Art. 2.3.1 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**

Am I insured in the pension fund with a fixed-term employment contract?

If you have been employed for more than three months, yes - from the first day. If you work for the same employer for several temporary assignments, each of which is shorter than three months, but with less than three months' interruption in between, it is possible to insure you retroactively in the pension fund.

→ **Art. 3.1 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**





Why is the conversion rate lower than 6.8%?

The conversion rate is used to convert the pension capital saved in the pension fund into a pension. Under the law, the current conversion rate for mandatory retirement assets is 6.8%. However, the pension funds are free to choose the conversion rate for the super-mandatory retirement assets - i.e. the amounts paid in over and above the statutory minimum. Some pension funds use what is known as an enveloping conversion rate, which is applied to the entire pension capital. Because increased life expectancy means that the assets saved are often no longer sufficient to finance a lifelong pension, most pension funds have lowered their conversion rate. However, they must always pay out the legally guaranteed minimum benefits.

What happens if the foundation falls short?

In the event of coverage deficiency, i.e. if the cover ratio of the pension fund is below 100%, the existing retirement provision assets will not be sufficient to cover the obligations. As long as the company does not terminate the affiliation contract in this situation, nothing happens in principle. The foundation has various options for restoring the financial balance. Restructuring contributions are only due if other measures have not helped.

→ **Art. 5, para. 6 of the Vita Classic Pension Plan Regulations**



Disclaimer: This publication has been prepared with the greatest possible care and is intended for marketing purposes. With regard to the content, the Vita Collective Foundation assumes no liability for its topicality, completeness and accuracy. The current retirement provision regulations apply.

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