

# Police Account Guide

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**[qsuper.qld.gov.au](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au)**

Australian Retirement Trust Pty Ltd ABN 88 010 720 840, AFSL 228975,  
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 **Super**  
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## Who this guide is for

Read this guide if you have a Police account and want to understand how it works, the retirement benefits you get, your insurance entitlements, and what happens when you leave the account.

## This guide does not cover the Defined Benefit account for police officers

Information about the closed Defined Benefit account is available in the Defined Benefit Account Guide. You can download a copy from [qsuper.qld.gov.au/guides](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/guides) or call us on **1300 360 750** to request a copy.

## Case studies and examples

The case studies and examples in this guide are provided for illustrative purposes only, and the members shown are not real. It is assumed for these hypothetical purposes that all terms and conditions are met. Figures may be rounded for ease of understanding.

## The Police account is closed

The Police account closed to new members on 1 January 1993. Your Police account remains open until you are no longer employed as a Police officer, or you decide to transfer to another type of QSuper account.

## Important information

You should consider the information contained in this guide, the Product Disclosure Statement for Accumulation Account (PDS), and Product Disclosure Statement for Income Account and Lifetime Pension, before making any decisions about your Police account. If you need copies of any of the documents we refer to in this guide, you can download them from [qsuper.qld.gov.au/PDS](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/PDS) or call us to request a copy.

When we talk about Queensland Government employers in this guide, we also mean related entity employers.

## Keeping you informed

The information in this guide may change from time to time. We'll keep you updated on changes and events, both directly and via our website. If you have any questions, please call us on **1300 360 750**.

# Benefits of the Police account

With a Police account, your retirement benefit is based on a formula that uses several factors including your (fortnightly) final average salary, your years of service after age 20, your age, and the date you joined the Police account. This means your Police account final benefit isn't impacted by market movements – no matter what happens to investment markets, you still get a 'defined' amount. The account also comes with a number of other great benefits.

## Choose between pension for life or lump sum benefit

If you retire on or after turning 55, you have the option to receive your benefit as a pension for life, lump sum, or combination of both. The pension is fully indexed in line with movements in the consumer price index (CPI).<sup>1</sup>

## Protection from volatile markets

Your retirement savings aren't subject to market fluctuations, so you get a defined pension or lump sum benefit when you retire. A global financial crisis will not affect your final benefit.

## Your retirement savings are safe

The Queensland Government is required to pay their share of your Police account benefit. You can relax knowing you will receive your super when you retire.

## A pension for your spouse and for your children should you die

If you die while holding a Police account, your surviving spouse has the option to receive a pension for life.<sup>2</sup> Your children (if eligible) will also receive a pension until they turn 18, or 25 if they're studying full-time, or for life if they have a permanent disability<sup>3</sup> at the time of your death.

## Total and permanent disability cover

This is automatically included as part of the account, with no additional charges.

## No fees

There are no fees with the Police account, as the amount you receive is determined by a formula. There are no fees on transactions, either.

## Financial advice

Deciding what is best for you will depend on your personal circumstances and you may want to seek personal financial advice to get the most from your superannuation. You can find out more about financial advice options at [qsuper.qld.gov.au/advice](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/advice)

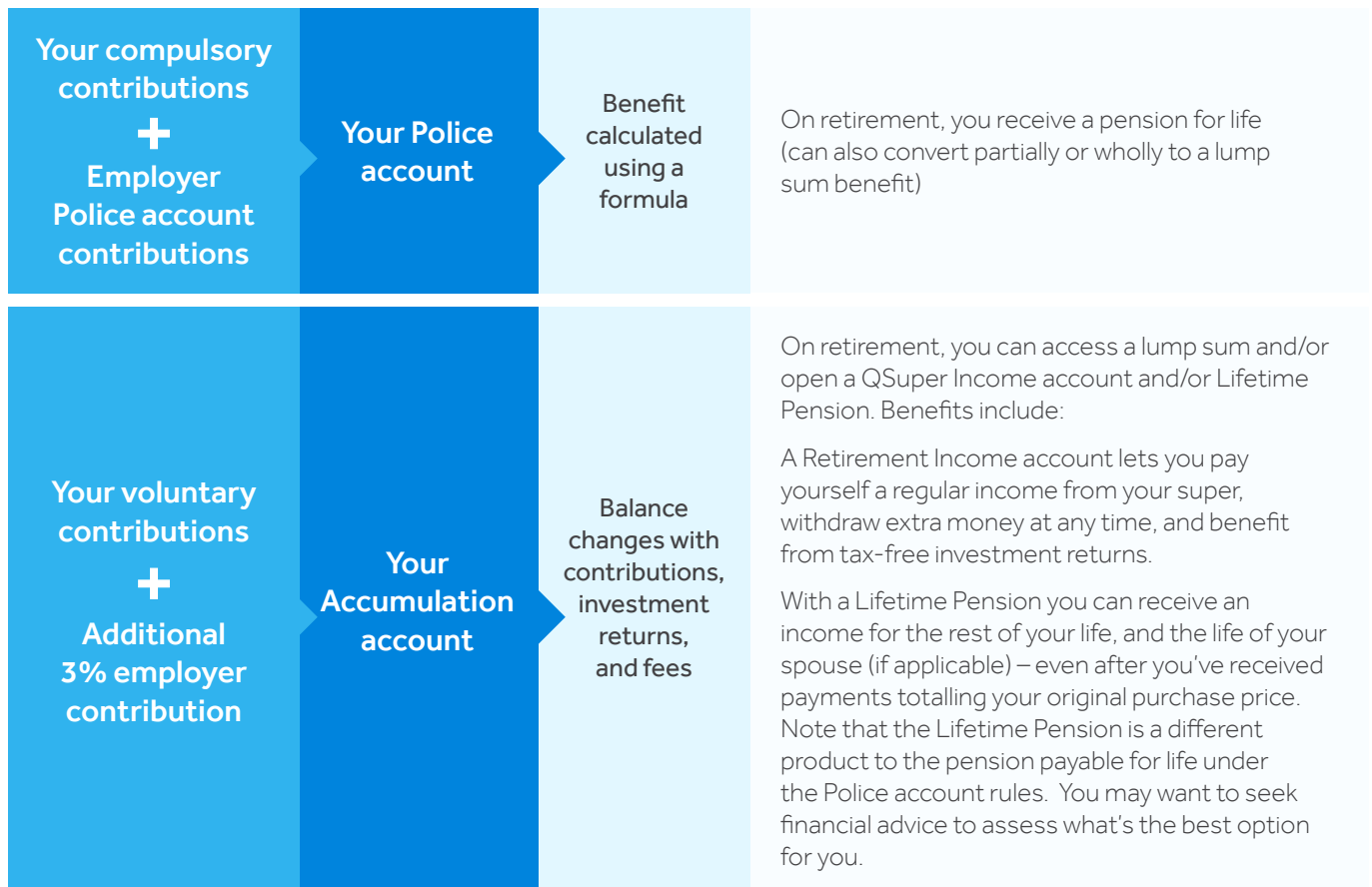
<sup>1</sup> Indexed annually with the Consumer Price Index – All Groups, Brisbane. <sup>2</sup> Exclusions may apply for female members who joined the account before 27 February 1984, as explained in this guide. <sup>3</sup> Defined as suffering from a permanent (or likely to be permanent) physical, intellectual, or psychiatric disability that results in a substantially reduced capacity of the person for communication, learning, or mobility, and the need for ongoing support.

# How the account works

The Police account was designed to provide you with a respectable retirement amount that reflects your service to the Police.

The scheme was designed around the idea that you would work for the police force until you retire at age 55 or older, with 55 being the earliest retirement age. This means that if you leave before turning 55, some different rules apply to determine what happens with your super.

Under current Queensland legislation, you are required to retire as a police officer when you reach age 60. Below is a snapshot of how your account works if you stay in the Police account until you retire.



## Transition to retirement

You can transfer some or all the money in an Accumulation account (e.g. voluntary contributions) to a Transition to Retirement (TTR) Income account if:

- You’ve reached age 60
- You’re still working
- You’re under 65.

**Please note that the additional 3% employer contribution cannot be used for this purpose.**

The TTR Income account allows you to start receiving regular payments from your super while you continue to work. It may also be used to boost your super as part of a smart tax strategy.

To apply for a TTR Income account or for more information, see the ‘Transition to Retirement’ section of our website, or the Product Disclosure Statement for Income Account and Lifetime Pension.

# Growing your super

You have two different ways to grow your super with us.



## Standard contributions

You need to make these as part of your Police account.



## Voluntary contributions

Contributing a little bit more now can make a big difference later.

## What you contribute

You are required to make contributions towards your Police account. This contribution amount is adjusted in the first full pay period in November each year. This is based on a percentage of your superannuable salary at 1 October, which is your salary excluding any allowances or higher duty payments you may receive.

Your contribution percentage rate depends on various factors, including your age, when you joined the scheme, your gender, and whether you have death cover. If you joined after 26 February 1984, your current contribution rate is 7% of your salary. If you joined the Police account before 26 February 1984 and aren't sure what your contribution percentage rate is, contact your pay office or call us.

If you work part-time, your contributions are calculated on a pro rata basis (i.e. the above percentage of your part-time salary). This will affect the service time used when calculating your benefit.

## If you are on leave without pay or receiving an income protection benefit

If you are on leave without pay, you don't pay contributions, and when it comes to calculating your benefit, the time you were on leave without pay will be deducted from your total service time. If you are receiving WorkCover, you are required to pay contributions during this period and you should contact your employer to organise this.

If you are receiving a benefit through the Sick Leave Bank, you don't need to pay contributions, but this period will still be counted as part of your total service time when your benefit is calculated.

## Employer contributions

Your employer makes a contribution to your Police account of 17% if you are making a 7% contribution. They also make a 3% contribution (an **award contribution**) to your Accumulation account.

Your employer will also pay an additional contribution to your Accumulation account to ensure that the total employer contribution made (including the award contribution) is at least 18% of your ordinary time earnings (OTE<sup>1</sup>).

## Voluntary contributions

It's never too late to give your retirement savings a boost. Anything extra you can add to your super can pay off in the long term. Even small amounts can add up over time – although investment returns can go up and down. Contribution limits apply, and these are explained later in this guide.

Any voluntary contributions you make go into an Accumulation account, and you can choose how you want your funds invested. For more information about your investment options, visit our website.

## How to make voluntary contributions



### Set up regular additional contributions into super

Ask your payroll office how you can set up regular additional contributions, including salary sacrificing. You may need to use **RemServ.com.au** or **SmartSalary.com.au** for salary sacrifice contributions. You should check your contribution limits because, if you have a high salary, you may already be near or at the limit.



### Complete a Deposit form

Download the Deposit form at **qsuper.qld.gov.au/forms** or call us to request a copy. Include a cheque or money order for the amount you want to deposit.



### Via BPAY®

Use the individual BPAY details listed in Member Online or on your annual statement. If you cannot find them, call us and we can provide these details.



## Salary sacrificing your standard contributions can be tax-effective

By default, your contributions are paid using after-tax money. However you may be able to use before-tax money instead (called salary sacrificing).

Speak to your payroll to find out how you can salary sacrifice your standard contributions. Find out more about salary sacrifice at **qsuper.qld.gov.au/salary-sacrifice**

<sup>1</sup> Your OTE salary is generally what you earn for your ordinary hours of work, including commissions, shift loadings and allowances, but not overtime payments, and includes paid leave. For more information, see [ato.gov.au/super](http://ato.gov.au/super)

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# How your retirement benefit is calculated

We calculate your benefit by using your fortnightly final average salary and your length of time you contribute as a member in the Police account.

The fortnightly final average salary used to calculate your benefits under the Police account is the average of your superannuable salary over the 12 months up to the date we calculate your benefit. It excludes any allowances you receive.

If your salary increases due to a promotion during the period two years before retirement, your final average salary is calculated using a formula that averages out the effect of the promotional salary increase over this period.

You will also be entitled to the amount held in your Accumulation account as a result of the 3% award contribution made by your employer. You can leave this money in your Accumulation account, withdraw it as a lump sum, or transfer it to a QSuper Retirement Income account and/or Lifetime Pension if you meet a **condition of release** (explained in this guide). To start a Lifetime Pension, you will also need to be aged between 60 and 80. For more information, see our website.

Additionally, if you are a male police officer who joined the Police account before 27 February 1984 and take any of your benefit as a lump sum, you are entitled to an additional endowment in lieu of a widow pension benefit. You can find more information about this benefit on your annual statement.

Your retirement benefit is also calculated a little differently depending on whether you retire before or on age 60. We outline the two scenarios below, but to see the latest estimate of how much you may get when you retire, please contact us on **1300 360 750**.

## Keeping up with inflation

A significant benefit of your Police account pension is that it is indexed in line with movements in CPI,<sup>1</sup> with the adjustment applied every August. Where a pension starts partway through a financial year, we will apply a proportionate variation to your pension when it increases for the first time.

## Retirement at age 60

If you retire when you turn 60, your default benefit is a pension for life, paid fortnightly, and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly final average salary} \times \left[ \left( \frac{3 \times \text{service (years) before 1 July 1988}}{160} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{service (years) from 1 July 1988}}{62.5} \right) \right]$$

Your fortnightly pension amount cannot exceed 75% of your final average salary, and the total length of service used in your pension benefit calculation is capped at 40 years.

## How David's fortnightly pension is calculated

David retired on 1 July 2024 at age 60. His final average salary is \$4,234 per fortnight and David had three years' service before 1 July 1988 and 36 years' service after 1 July 1988. David's pension is calculated as:

$$\$4,234 \times \left[ \left( \frac{3 \times 3}{160} \right) + \left( \frac{36}{62.5} \right) \right] = 2,676.95 \text{ per fortnight}$$

You have the choice within one month of your retirement to convert all or part of your pension to a lump sum. This means your regular payments will be reduced or stop altogether.

We use gender and age-based factors in this calculation, which are prescribed under the Trust Deed for Australian Retirement Trust ("Trust Deed"). As there are a large number of these factors for various calculations, we can't show them all here, but if you need to know what your lump sum value would be, please call us.

<sup>1</sup> Indexed annually in line with the Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Brisbane.

### How David's part pension part lump sum is calculated

As per the example on the previous page, David's pension entitlement is **\$2,676.95** per fortnight.

If David chooses to receive his total entitlement as a lump sum, his benefit would equal:

**\$2,676.95 x 313.1** (the factor that applies at age 60) = **\$838,153.05**

Alternatively, if David chooses to receive half of his entitlement as a pension and half as a lump sum, his benefits would be calculated as follows:

Pension benefit = **\$2,676.95 x 50% = \$1,338.48 per fortnight**

Lump sum benefit = **\$1,338.48 x 313.1 = \$419,078.09**

Your lump sum benefit is transferred to your Accumulation account. You can continue to invest it through that account, roll it over to another superannuation fund, or withdraw it.

### Retirement between ages 55-59

If you retire between age 55 and 59, your default benefit is also a pension for life, but it is calculated slightly differently:

$$\text{Fortnightly final average salary} \times \left[ \left( \frac{3 \times \text{service (years) before 1 July 1988}}{160} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{service (years) from 1 July 1988}}{62.5} \right) \right] \times \left( \frac{85 + (3 \times (\text{age at retirement} - 55))}{100} \right)$$

Your fortnightly pension amount cannot exceed 75% of your final average salary, and the total length of service used in your pension benefit calculation is capped at 40 years.

As with retirement at age 60, you also have the choice within one month of retirement to convert all or part of your pension to a lump sum. This is calculated in the same way as it is for retirement at age 60. The only difference in the calculation is the relevant age factor prescribed under the Trust Deed.

You can immediately access the cash value of your benefit, which are your own contributions (plus interest) made before 1 July 1999 and the employer component of your benefit that accrued before 1 July 1999.

The remainder of your benefit (preserved component) can be accessed if you meet a preservation cashing condition, such as when you turn age 65, permanently leave the workforce after reaching age 60, or leave an employment arrangement on or after age 60. Your benefit also becomes available to you or your estate if you become permanently disabled or die.

### How David's early retirement pension is calculated

In this scenario, David retired two years earlier at age 58 (i.e. on 1 July 2022), with 34 years service after 1 July 1988, and everything else stayed the same. David's fortnightly pension is calculated as:

$$\text{\$4,234} \times \left[ \left( \frac{3 \times 3}{160} \right) + \left( \frac{34}{62.5} \right) \right] \times \left[ \frac{(85 + (3 \times (58 - 55)))}{100} \right] = \text{\$2,388.97 per fortnight}$$



# Resignation

If you resign from the Queensland Police Service, your Police account will be closed. When we hear from the Queensland Police Service that you've left your job, we will write to you to find out how you would like your money invested.

Your options vary depending on your age.

## If you're aged 55 or over when you resign or voluntarily leave employment

You will be entitled to a retirement benefit in the form of a pension for life, lump sum, or a combination of both as explained in this guide.

## If you're under 55 years old when you resign or voluntarily leave

There are three options available to you, and you must let us know within three months of leaving your job which option you choose by completing the form we send to you. If you don't return the form to us, option 1 will automatically apply.

Under any of these options, the 3% award contribution made by your employer to your Accumulation account can be accessed when you meet a condition of release such as turning 65, stopping work, or permanently retiring after age 60.

### Option 1

You can keep your benefit in the Police account where it will grow in line with the Police account earning rate until you turn age 55, become permanently incapacitated, or die. When any of these things happens, your benefit will be transferred to an Accumulation account – or if you die, your benefit will be paid to your legal personal representative.

This retained benefit is calculated as follows:

$$\left[ \left( \frac{\text{Lump sum benefit had you retired at age 55} \times \text{service (years) at resignation}}{\text{service (years) if you had retired at age 55}} \right) \times [1 - (0.02 \times (55 - \text{age at resignation}))] \right]$$

The age at resignation is calculated using years and completed months.

#### How John's preservation benefit is calculated

John is 51 years old and decides he wants a career change, so he leaves the Queensland Police Service. At the time of his resignation, John has 31 years of service and his benefit, if he had retired at age 55, would have been \$748,952.96. John's retained benefit is calculated as follows:

$$\left[ \frac{\$748,952.96 \times 31}{35} \right] \times [1 - (0.02 \times (55 - 51))] = \$610,289.67$$

Your annual statement gives you the value of your retained benefit as at 30 June each year.

If you ever decide you want to withdraw your preservation benefit from your Accumulation account, you can close your Police account and withdraw this benefit as per option 3.

### Option 2

You can continue to invest and grow your super by transferring your preservation benefit (as calculated in option 1) to an Accumulation account. It is important to note that if you choose this option, the entire benefit will be preserved until you meet a condition of release, turn 65, stop work or permanently retire after age 60, become permanently disabled, or die.

### Option 3

You can withdraw your money as a withdrawal benefit. Your withdrawal benefit is displayed on your annual statement and is generally a smaller benefit than under option 1 or 2. It consists of:

1. Cash value of your own contributions (plus interest) made before 1 July 1999, plus
2. Preserved amount made up of your contributions (plus interest) made after 1 July 1999 and an amount that represents the minimum employer contribution required under Commonwealth legislation.

Your withdrawal benefit is transferred to your Accumulation account. You will be able to access the cash value of your benefit, which under Commonwealth legislation is called your unrestricted non-preserved component.



### Changing jobs? Take us with you

You can keep your QSuper account even if you're starting a new job outside the Queensland Government.<sup>1</sup> There are plenty of good reasons to stay with us. A fund that works for you, not shareholders. We're committed to returning profits to members as better services and lower fees.

Your Accumulation account gives you access to a range of benefits:

- Default investment option – that will automatically change investment strategy based on your age and account balance, or take control of how your super is invested with our range of investment options
- Manage your account when and where it suits you through Member Online or our mobile app
- Flexible insurance cover you can tailor to meet your needs (subject to eligibility).

To find out more, head to [qsuper.qld.gov.au/changingjobs](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/changingjobs) or call us on **1300 360 750**.

<sup>1</sup> In some circumstances, you may not be eligible to have your employer contribute to your QSuper account. Please check with your employer.

# Insurance

As a Police account member, you automatically receive insurance that you do not pay premiums for, and this cover cannot be cancelled.

## Types of insurance and benefits included with the account



### **Total and permanent disability**

The choice of a lump sum payment or a pension for life.



### **Pension for life**

Option to receive up to 75% of your salary for life when you retire at age 55 or over.



### **Death**

Your loved ones may receive a lump sum benefit or a fortnightly pension.



### **Child's pension**

Fortnightly payments to your young children if you die.

## Permanent disability

You may be entitled to a benefit if you suffer from a permanent mental or physical condition that prevents you from performing your work.

### How much benefit you'll receive

The benefit you receive is a **pension for life** that is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly final average salary} \times \left[ \frac{3 \times (\text{service if retired at age 60})}{160} \right]$$

#### How Jim's pension benefit is calculated

Jim is 52 years old and retires due to incapacity. His final average salary is \$4,387 per fortnight and he has 32 years' service, all after 1 July 1988. If Jim had retired at age 60, his service would have equalled 40 years. Jim's **pension benefit** is therefore calculated as follows:

$$\$4,387 \times \left[ \frac{3 \times 40}{160} \right] = \$3,290.25 \text{ per fortnight}$$

Your pension will be indexed in line with movements in CPI in the first full pay period of August of each year.

You have the option to convert your pension entitlement to a **lump sum** payment. If you are under age 55 at the date you became permanently disabled, the lump sum benefit is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly pension benefit} \times \text{age-based factor} \times \left[ \frac{\text{length of service up to age 60} - 5}{\text{length of service up to age 60}} \right]$$

If you are age 55 or over at the date you became permanently disabled, the lump sum benefit is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly pension benefit} \times \text{age-based factor} \times \left[ \frac{\text{length of service up to age 60} - (60 - \text{age at disability})}{\text{length of service up to age 60}} \right]$$

You can choose the lump sum option at any time in the first six months after you become entitled to a permanent disability pension, and any pension payments made to you in the meantime will be deducted from the lump sum value payable to you. However, if we received medical evidence that someone making a claim was not medically competent to handle a lump sum payment, only the pension option would be available.

### How Jim's lump sum benefit is calculated

If Jim chooses to take his benefit as a lump sum payment, his benefit (using Jim's aged based factor of 233) is calculated as:

$$\$3,290.25 \times 233 \times \left[ \frac{40 - 5}{40} \right] = \$670,799.72$$

The 3% award contribution made to your Accumulation account, plus any investment earnings on these contributions, is deducted from your Accumulation Account as it forms part of the lump sum or pension benefit. Unlike a retirement benefit, there is no option to take a part pension and part lump sum payment. Your lump sum benefit will be transferred to an Accumulation account.

You can also open a Retirement Income account, which lets you choose your pension payment amount and frequency, withdraw lump sums as needed, and continue to invest your account balance. Similarly, if you're over age 60, you can open a Lifetime Pension, which provides you with payments for life. Please note that unlike our income accounts, withdrawals or account closures are not available with a Lifetime Pension after the six-month cooling-off period. Alternatively, you can choose to have the whole or part of your lump sum paid directly to your bank, credit union, or building society account.

### Can I earn other income while receiving a permanent disability pension?

Yes, you can, but your pension may be reduced or suspended if your gross income exceeds your allowable additional earnings. If the combined income from your pension and any additional earnings you receive exceeds the salary you would otherwise have been earning in your previous position (less the applicable superannuation contribution), we will reduce your pension on a dollar for dollar basis. We will monitor your income levels until you turn age 60.

### How to apply for a permanent disability benefit

To apply for a permanent disability benefit, complete the form at the back of the Permanent Disability Benefit Guide. You can access the guide on our website or call us to request a copy.

You and your employer will need to complete the relevant sections in the form, and we'll also need at least one detailed report from your current doctor or specialist about your condition. In some cases, we may ask you to visit a specific doctor – but we'll pay for the appointment and medical report.

If your application is approved, we will send you a quote of your benefit and a claim form so you can tell us whether you want to receive your benefit as a pension or a lump sum.

# Death benefits

Your Police account provides a benefit to your spouse or your estate if you die while in service, or when (subject to conditions) you are receiving a retirement or disability pension.

It is important to note if you are a female member who joined the Police account before 27 February 1984, you may not have death cover. In this instance, your death benefit is the sum of your own contributions (plus interest) and an employer-funded amount. Please contact us to check if you have death cover.

In this section, when we talk about a **spouse**, it includes the person you are married to or your de facto spouse if you lived together as a couple on a genuine domestic basis<sup>1</sup> for a continuous period of at least two years before your death (or a shorter period if the circumstances of the relationship evidenced a clear intention for it to be a long-term, committed relationship). Your spouse may be of any gender.

Information on claiming a death benefit can be found in the Death Benefit Claim Guide. You can download the guide from our website at [qsuper.qld.gov.au/guides](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/guides) or call us to request a copy.

## Death benefit while in service

### Spouse's benefit

If you are **under age 55** and have death cover, the lump sum benefit your surviving spouse will receive is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly disability pension benefit} \times \text{age-based factor} \times \left[ \frac{\text{length of service up to age 60} - 5}{\text{length of service up to age 60}} \right]$$

We use age-based factors in this calculation, which are prescribed under the Trust Deed. As there are a large number of these factors for various calculations, we can't show them all here, but if you need to know what your lump sum value would be, please call us.

If you are **age 55 or over** and have death cover, your spouse's lump sum benefit is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly disability pension benefit} \times \text{age-based factor} \times \left[ \frac{\text{length of service up to age 60} - (60 - \text{age at death})}{\text{length of service up to age 60}} \right]$$

### How Jane's death benefit is calculated

Jane dies at age 52 and has a surviving spouse, Phil. Jane's final average salary at her time of death was \$6,455 per fortnight, and she had 31 years of service (all after 1 July 1988). Jane had 8 years to go before she would have turned age 60, so her service up to age 60 is 39 years (31 + 8).

Jane's **fortnightly pension benefit** if she had retired on the grounds of disability immediately before her death would be determined as follows:

$$\$6,455 \times \left[ \frac{3 \times 39}{160} \right] = \$4,720.22 \text{ per fortnight}$$

The death benefit payable to Phil would then be calculated as follows:

$$\$4,720.22 \times 233 \times \left[ \frac{39 - 5}{39} \right] = \$958,809.56$$

<sup>1</sup> Within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* (Qld) section 32DA.

Your spouse has the option to receive the benefit as a lump sum, a pension for life, or a combination of both. This choice must be made within six months – otherwise, your benefit will be paid as a lump sum. Your spouse's pension is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fortnightly disability pension benefit} \times \% \text{ of lump sum converted to pension} \times 0.667$$

The pension will be indexed each year in line with movements in CPI.<sup>1</sup>

### Phil chooses to receive a pension

Instead of receiving a lump sum, Phil chooses to receive 50% of the benefit as a lump sum and 50% as a pension.

Phil's pension benefit is determined as  $\$4,720.22 \times 50\% \times 0.667 = \$1574.19$  per fortnight

His lump sum death benefit is 50% of \$958,809.56 = **\$479,404.78**.

The 3% award contribution made to your Accumulation account, plus any investment earnings on these contributions, is deducted from your Accumulation account and it forms part of the lump sum or pension benefit.

If you received your whole benefit as a lump sum, no death benefit is payable. The only exception is for members who retired before 27 February 1984, whose spouse (must be the same spouse at retirement) may be eligible for a benefit payable as a lump sum, pension, or combination of both. If this applies to you, we will contact your spouse when we become aware of your death.

### Child's benefit

In addition to the spouse's benefit (if payable), any children you have under the age of 18, or 25 if they are full-time students, will be entitled to receive an indexed fortnightly pension. They will also continue to receive a child's pension past the age of 18 if, in the opinion of the Trustee, they have a disability as defined under Queensland's *Disability Services Act 2006* at the time of your death. Your child's pension is paid to your spouse or, if you have no spouse, to your child's guardian, unless the Trustee decides otherwise.

**If you are a female Police account holder without death cover, the child's pension will still be available to any children who are wholly dependent on you at the time of your death.**

### How much is the benefit?

Effective August 2024, the child's pension is \$168.25 per fortnight.

If you did not have a spouse at the time of your death, any children you have who meet the criteria above are entitled to what's known as an orphan's benefit.

- For one child – the benefit is 66.7% of the pension benefit that would have been paid to you if you had become permanently disabled immediately before your death.
- For more than one child – the benefit is 100% of the pension benefit that would have been paid to you if you had become permanently disabled immediately before your death, divided equally among the children.

### How David's child's pension is calculated

David dies and has no surviving spouse. The permanent disability benefit that would have become payable to David is \$2,650 per fortnight.

If David had one child, the pension benefit payable would be  $66.7\% \times \$2,650 = \$1,767.55$  per fortnight.

If David had three children, the pension benefit payable to each child would be  $\$2,650/3 = \$883.33$  per fortnight.

<sup>1</sup> Indexed annually with the Consumer Price Index – All Groups, Brisbane.

If the total amount of orphan benefit paid is less than what the estate benefit would have been, the difference will be paid to the children as a lump sum after the last child is no longer eligible to receive the orphan's benefit.

Child pensions (including orphan benefits) are indexed in August each year in line with movement of CPI.

If you received your whole benefit as a lump sum, no death benefit is payable. The only exception is for members who retired before 27 February 1984, whose spouse (must be the same spouse as at the time of retirement) may be eligible for a benefit payable as a lump sum, pension, or combination of both. If this applies to you, we will contact your spouse when we become aware of your death.

### Child pension if you die within one year of becoming permanently disabled

A child pension equal to \$168.25 per fortnight will be paid to an eligible child if you received a permanent disability lump sum and the same or related condition causes your subsequent death within one year from the date of the payment.

### Estate benefit

If you had death cover and you don't have any dependants at the time of your death, an amount equal to the spouse's lump sum benefit will be paid to your estate. If you don't have death cover, the estate benefit will be equal to the contributions you made, plus interest, plus an amount that represents the minimum employer contribution required under Commonwealth superannuation legislation (the minimum requisite benefit).

### Death benefit while you are receiving a pension for life

This section outlines the benefits your dependants would be entitled to if you die while you are receiving a defined pension.

#### Spouse's benefit

If you have death cover, and your spouse was also your spouse on the date you retired (including retiring due to disability), they will receive a benefit after your death.

The benefit is a lump sum payment, which is calculated by multiplying the pension that was payable immediately before your death times a factor related to the age of your spouse. This factor is prescribed under the Trust Deed, and you can call us if you want to find out what factors would apply in your case.

Your spouse can also choose in the first six months after your death to convert all or part of the lump sum to a pension for life, which is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Pension payable immediately before death} \times \% \text{ of lump sum converted to pension} \times 0.667$$

#### How John's spouse's benefit is calculated

John dies and is survived by his spouse, Robin, who is aged 67. At his time of death, John was receiving a pension of \$2,500 per fortnight.

If Robin chose to receive the total benefit as a lump sum benefit, it would be calculated as:

$$\text{\$2,500} \times 139 \text{ (age-based factor that applies at age 67)} = \text{\$347,500}$$

If Robin instead chose to receive the total benefit as a fortnightly pension for life, it would be calculated as:

$$\text{\$2,500} \times 100\% \times 0.667 = \text{\$1,667.50 per fortnight}$$

### Child's benefit

If you have any dependent children at the time of your death, they will receive a child's pension as outlined above. However, please note that if they are entitled to an orphan's benefit, this benefit will be based on the pension you were receiving immediately before your death.



# Tax

## Tax when you make contributions

### Contributions tax

Concessional contributions are contributions made before income tax is taken out. They include the super from your employer, your salary sacrificed contributions, and any other contributions where you've claimed a tax deduction. These contributions are taxed at 15% when they enter your super fund.

### Tax on high-income earners

If your income<sup>1</sup> plus concessional contributions is more than \$250,000 per year, different tax rules apply. You will pay tax of 30%, instead of 15% on your concessional contributions once the threshold is exceeded.<sup>2</sup>

#### Example

Let's say your income is \$230,000 and you make concessional contributions of \$25,000.

This takes your total income plus concessional contributions to \$255,000.

You'll pay 30% tax on \$5,000 of the concessional contribution, and 15% on the remaining \$20,000.

The additional tax is called Division 293 tax. The payment of Division 293 tax is deferred for Police account holders because tax payments cannot be made out of the Police account until the first benefit payment is made out of this account. The Division 293 tax liability will be held as a debt at the ATO, with interest charged at the long-term bond rate. This means if you are a high-income earner, you may need to pay an additional 15% tax on concessional contributions when the first payment is made from your Police account. You can pay this tax from your own money, from any money held in your Accumulation account, or from your Police account pension.

### Concessional contributions cap

A cap applies to the level of concessional contributions. For the 2025-26 financial year, the general cap is \$30,000. You can view the latest concessional contributions cap information on our website at [qsuper.qld.gov.au/super/contributions](https://qsuper.qld.gov.au/super/contributions).

### Notional taxed (concessional) contributions formula

As the Police account doesn't allocate employer contributions to an individual but instead to a pool, we use a notional taxed contributions (NTC) formula to determine your total concessional contributions (money from your employer or salary sacrificed money).

The formula is:

$$1.2 \times [(NECR \times 1 \text{ October salary}^3) - \text{non-concessional standard contributions}]$$

The NECR (notional employer contribution rate) is 11%.

If you have worked part-time or have taken leave without pay and no contributions were made over this period, you should adjust your full-time salary proportionally to the amount you've worked. For example, if you worked 3 days per week, then multiply your full-time 1 October salary by 60% or 0.60.

For concessional cap purposes, the NTC is capped at the cap, meaning that **Police account concessional contributions cannot exceed the cap**. Concessional contributions to your Accumulation account may also cause you to exceed your cap and incur additional tax.

For Division 293 tax purposes, the NTC is not capped, and the full amount is considered to calculate the tax.

<sup>1</sup> Income for surcharge purposes (less any reportable superannuation contributions) which equals your taxable income less any assessable first home super saver amount, plus your reportable fringe benefits and any net investment loss for the income year. <sup>2</sup> Division 293 tax liabilities are assessed and processed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). <sup>3</sup> The 1 October salary of the financial year before the current financial year is used. For example, for the financial year ending 30 June 2025, 1 October 2023 salary is used.

### How Roger's total concessional contributions are calculated

Roger's concessional contributions cap is \$30,000. He works full-time and his 1 October salary is \$301,000 per year. He contributes the standard 5% after-tax, which is \$15,050. Roger's NTC amount at the end of the financial year is calculated as follows:

$$1.2 \times [(11\% \times \$301,000) - \$15,050] = \$21,672$$

Roger also receives the 3% award contribution (which is a concessional contribution) in his Accumulation account, which equals \$9,030. As such, Roger's concessional contributions for the year are \$30,702 (\$21,672 + \$9,030), which means that he exceeds the concessional contributions cap by \$702.

### What happens if you exceed the concessional cap

Any concessional contributions over the cap will be taxed at your marginal tax rate, but you will be entitled to a 15% tax offset that reflects the contributions tax taken out by the fund. You may also incur other interest charges.

If you exceed the cap, you can withdraw up to 85% of your excess contributions (for a financial year) from your super, excluding award contributions (which are only accessible when you retire). Any excess contributions that you leave in your super will count towards your non-concessional contributions cap (see below).

### Non-concessional contributions cap

Non-concessional contributions are contributions you make after income tax is taken out. They include your standard contributions, spouse contributions, and any additional after-tax contributions you make to an Accumulation account. The non-concessional contributions cap is \$120,000 for the 2025-26 financial year.

If you are under age 75 at any time in the financial year, you may also be able to bring forward your contributions, depending on your total account balance over all your superannuation accounts, including the value of your Police account as at 30 June of the preceding financial year.

| Superannuation balance (30 June of preceding financial year) | Contribution and bring forward available |
|--|--|
| Less than \$1.67 million                                     | \$360,000 over 3 years                   |
| \$1.67 million to less than \$1.88 million                   | \$240,000 over 2 years                   |
| \$1.88 million to less than \$2 million                      | \$120,000 over 1 year                    |
| \$2 million or more  | Nil                                      |

The withdrawal value of your Police account as at 30 June is counted towards your total account balance. You can find more information on the value of this withdrawal benefit in this guide or in your annual statement.

### What happens if you exceed the non-concessional cap?

Any non-concessional contributions over this cap are taxed at the highest marginal tax rate (which is 47% in the 2025-26 financial year, including the 2% Medicare levy). Alternatively, you can choose to withdraw the excess contributions from your Accumulation account (excluding your 3% award contribution), in which case you also need to withdraw the associated earnings on the excess contributions. The earnings will be included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate and the ATO will apply a 15% tax offset to the earnings.

## Tax when you receive your super

The tax paid when you receive your superannuation benefit depends on several factors, including your age, the situation the benefit is paid for, and how your benefit is paid (i.e. as a pension or a lump sum).

Your benefit will consist of two components: tax-free and taxable. You pay no tax on your tax-free component,<sup>1</sup> but tax may be payable on your taxable component, depending on your situation. The table below summarises the situation where you may have to pay tax on your taxable component:

| You receive a...        | Your age is....    | Effective tax rate on taxable component<br>(including Medicare levy)  |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>Pension</b>          | Less than 60 years | Your marginal tax rate with a 15% tax offset for disability superannuation benefits   |
|                         | 60 years or more   | No tax on your annual pension payment up to \$125,000 for the 2025-26 financial year<br>50% of the annual pension payment over \$125,000 is taxed at your marginal tax rate |
| <b>Lump sum payment</b> | Less than 60 years | Your marginal tax rate or 22%, whichever is lower   |
|                         | 60 years or more   | No tax  |

<sup>1</sup> If a defined pension amount is over \$125,000 p.a., half the amount over \$125,000 will be treated as assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate.

## Permanent disability benefits

Permanent disability pension holders pay tax at the rates shown in the previous table. The only exception to this is if you are under your preservation age and receive a permanent disability pension, you will also benefit from the same 15% tax offset that those over preservation age receive.

If you choose to receive a **lump sum** permanent disability payment, your tax-free component is increased by an amount calculated as follows:

$$\text{amount of benefit} \times \left[ \frac{\text{days to retirement}}{\text{service days} + \text{days to retirement}} \right]$$

## Terminal medical condition

There is no provision to receive a terminal medical condition benefit with the Police account. However, if you are diagnosed with a terminal medical condition, any lump sum payments you receive within 24 months from the date you've been certified as having a terminal medical condition are tax-free.

If you're diagnosed with a terminal medical condition within 90 days of withdrawing a lump sum from your super, you can apply to the ATO to be reimbursed for any tax deducted.

## Surcharge

Some members may be liable for the surcharge tax, which is a tax payable for certain contributions before 30 June 2005. Please refer to your latest annual statement or call us to find out whether this applies to you. The Superannuation Surcharge Guide provides you with more information about this tax.

## Tax on death benefits

The tax on death benefits depends on several factors including:

- The age of the person receiving the benefit
- The age of the deceased member
- Whether the person receiving the benefit is a dependant for tax purposes.

Under taxation law, a death benefit dependant includes:

- The deceased's spouse
- A child of the deceased under 18 years old<sup>1</sup>
- A person financially dependent on the deceased
- A person in an interdependency relationship with the deceased<sup>2</sup>
- Any person who receives a death benefit lump sum if the deceased person was a police officer who died in the line of duty.

Please see the table below for further explanation on the tax on super death benefits.

| Type of benefit                                       | Age of deceased   | Age of beneficiary | Tax treatment - taxed element                       | Tax treatment - untaxed element                     |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Superannuation lump sum paid to dependant</b>      | Any age           | Any age            | Tax-free  | Tax-free  |
| <b>Superannuation lump sum paid to non-dependant</b>  | Any age           | Any age            | Taxed at a maximum rate of 15% (plus Medicare levy) | Taxed at a maximum rate of 30% (plus Medicare levy) |
| <b>Superannuation income stream paid to dependant</b> | 60 years or older | Any age            | Tax-free <sup>3</sup>                               | Taxed at marginal rates with a 10% tax offset       |
|   | Any age           | 60 years or older  | Tax-free <sup>3</sup>                               | Taxed at marginal rates with a 10% tax offset       |
|   | Under 60 years    | Under 60 years     | Taxed at marginal rates with a 15% tax offset       | Taxed at marginal rates with no tax offset          |

<sup>1</sup> A child is your biological or adopted child, stepchild, ex-nuptial child, your spouse's child, or your child within the meaning of the *Family Law Act 1975*.

<sup>2</sup> An 'interdependency relationship' exists if two people:

- Have a close personal relationship
- Live together, and
- Provide each other with financial support or domestic support and personal care.

For example, a child over 18 years old can still be a dependant if they were, at the time of death, financially dependent on the deceased.

<sup>3</sup> For dependants receiving a death benefit as a defined pension income stream, 50% of amounts received over \$125,000 p.a. for the 2025-26 financial year will be taxed at marginal tax rates.



Part of Australian Retirement Trust

#### Phone

**1300 360 750** (+617 3239 1004 if overseas)

Monday to Friday: 8.00am – 6.00pm (AEST)

#### Email

[qsuper@qsuper.qld.gov.au](mailto:qsuper@qsuper.qld.gov.au)

#### Postal address

GPO Box 200, Brisbane QLD 4001

#### Fax

1300 241 602 (+617 3239 1111 if overseas)

#### Member Centres

70 Eagle Street, Brisbane

63 George Street, Brisbane

Sunshine Coast University Hospital, Ground Floor,  
Main Hospital Building, 6 Doherty Street, Birtinya

[qsuper.qld.gov.au](http://qsuper.qld.gov.au)

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