Paying SMSF benefits

When and how you can pay an SMSF benefit to a member, the types of benefits and your obligations as SMSF trustee.

QC 23335

Income stream (pension) rules and payments

SMSF requirements for paying income stream (pension) benefits to members once members have met a condition of release.

Last updated 24 July 2025

About income streams (pensions)

A super income stream is an income stream that's a pension according to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994 (SISR)*.

We use the term:

- pension – when referring to the operation of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SISA)* or *SISR*
- super income stream – when referring to the operation of the income tax laws.

An income stream can't be a pension in accordance with the regulations, unless it meets 2 fundamental requirements:

- payment occurs at least annually
- a minimum amount is paid to the member each year (for an account-based pension).

A super income stream exists when all of the following apply:

- a member is entitled to a series of payments that relate to each other
- the payments are periodic, whether paid annually or more frequently
- the payments are made over an identifiable period of time
- the pension standards of the *SISR* have been met.

A liability to make a single payment for one year is not a series of payments and won't satisfy the requirements of being a super income stream.

An income stream is a series of periodic benefit payments to a member. Income streams from a self-managed super fund (SMSF) are usually account-based. This means the amount supporting the pension is allocated to a separate member's account.

Minimum pension standards

As an SMSF trustee, you may need to amend your fund trust deed so that it meets the minimum pension standards. For more information on how to do this, talk to your legal adviser.

All pensions that start from 20 September 2007 must meet the minimum pension standards.

Super income streams that SMSFs pay must be pensions that meet all the following minimum standards:

- The pension must be account-based, except in limited circumstances.
- You must pay a minimum amount at least once a year - from 1 July 2017, partial commutation payments don't count towards minimum annual pension payments.
- Once the pension has started, you can't increase the capital supporting the pension using contributions or rollover amounts.
- When a member dies, their pension can only be transferred to a dependant beneficiary of that member.
- You can't use the capital value of the pension or the income from it as security for borrowing.
- Before you can fully commute a pension, you must pay a minimum amount except in limited circumstances.
- Before you partially commute a pension, you must make sure there are sufficient assets to pay the minimum amount.

Pension payments from pensions that meet the minimum standards will be treated as super income stream benefits for income tax purposes. This means the fund may be able to claim an exemption for the income earned on pension assets, called **exempt current pension income** (ECPI).

Income streams started before 1 July 2007, such as market linked pensions, that complied with the rules applicable at the time:

- are considered to meet the new requirements
- must continue to be paid under the former rules.

Transition to retirement income streams

Transition to retirement account-based income streams must meet the same standards as account-based pensions.

Additionally, there is a maximum annual payment limit of 10% of the account balance. This is unless the member has met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions.

When a fund exceeds the maximum annual payment limit for a **transition to retirement income stream** (TRIS) in a financial year, the super income stream is considered to have stopped at the start of that year for income tax purposes.

These **income streams** can only be commuted to a lump sum in limited circumstances.

Minimum pension payment requirements

The SMSF must pay a minimum amount each year to a member from their pension account. The minimum amount that must be paid depends on several factors, including:

- the recipient's age
- their account balance
- the start date of the pension.

Where a member receiving a **reversionary pension** dies, the minimum pension payment must still be made for that year.

When a member receiving a non-reversionary account-based pension dies, we won't require a minimum pension payment to be made in the year of death. If the deceased member’s benefits are later used to start a new pension to a beneficiary, you must ensure the new minimum annual pension amount is paid in the relevant year.

Further information can be found in Taxation Ruling **TR 2013/5** *Income tax: when a superannuation income stream commences and ceases*.

Pension payments for the 2019–20 financial year above the reduced minimum withdrawal rate, paid before 25 March 2020, can't be re-categorised as a lump sum or commutation. This is even if a valid minute or election from the member was in place before the government announced the reduction.

How to calculate the minimum annual payment

The minimum annual payment amount is worked out by multiplying the member's pension account balance by a percentage factor. The amount is rounded to the nearest 10 whole dollars. If the amount ends in exactly 5 dollars, it is rounded up to the next 10 whole dollars.

Account balance means one of the following:

- pension account balance on 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made
- balance on the pension start day if the pension started during the financial year
- amount of the withdrawal benefit, if the amount of the pension account balance is less than the withdrawal benefit that the member would be entitled to if the pension were to be fully commuted.

When the pension starts after 1 July, the minimum payment amount for the first year is calculated proportionately to the number of days remaining in the financial year, starting from the pension start day.

To calculate the minimum payment amount, multiply the minimum **annual** payment amount by the remaining number of days in the financial year and divide by 365 (or 366 in a leap year). That is:

> Minimum payment amount = minimum annual payment amount × (remaining number of days ÷ 365 (or 366))

If the pension starts from 1 June in a financial year, no minimum payment is required for that financial year.

In response to global conditions, pension drawdown relief was provided during the following income years:

- 2008–09
- 2009–10
- 2010–11
- 2011–12
- 2012–13
- 2019–20
- 2020–21
- 2021–22

- 2022–23.

The minimum payment amount returned to normal:

- for 2013–14 up to and including 2018–19 income years
- from the 2023–24 income year and onwards.

Use the following tables to find the relevant percentage factor based on the member’s age. The member's age is determined at either:

- 1 July in the financial year in which the payment is made
- the start day of the pension, if that is the year in which it starts.

Minimum percentage of account balance factors, by age (2007–08 to 2012–13 income years)

Age	2007–08 income year	2008–09 to 2010–11 income years (inclusive)	2011–12 and 2012–13 income years (inclusive)
Under 65	4.0%	2.0%	3.0%
65–74	5.0%	2.5%	3.75%
75–79	6.0%	3.0%	4.5%
80–84	7.0%	3.5%	5.25%
85–89	9.0%	4.5%	6.75%
90–94	11.0%	5.5%	8.25%
95 or more	14.0%	7.0%	10.5%

Minimum percentage of account balance factors, by age (2013–14 to 2023–24 income years)

Age	2013–14 to 2018–19 income years (inclusive)	2019–20 to 2022–23 income years (inclusive)	2023–24 income year
Under 65	4.0%	2.0%	4.0%
65–74	5.0%	2.5%	5.0%
75–79	6.0%	3.0%	6.0%
80–84	7.0%	3.5%	7.0%
85–89	9.0%	4.5%	9.0%
90–94	11.0%	5.5%	11.0%
95 or more	14.0%	7.0%	14.0%

Example: pension starts after 1 July

Thavi starts an account-based pension on 1 January 2023 at age 66. His pension account balance on the start day is $250,000.

The minimum annual payment amount would be $6,250 (2.5% of $250,000). However, as the pension started on 1 January 2023, the required minimum amount is calculated proportionately from the start day to the end of the financial year. This is calculated as:

$6,250 (minimum annual payment amount)

× 181 (days remaining in the year)

÷ 365 (2023 is not a leap year)

= $3,099.

$3,099 rounded up to the nearest 10 whole dollars so the minimum payment required for 2022–23 is $3,100.

Timing of income stream (pension) payments

To ensure minimum pension standards are met, it is important you, as fund trustee, consider the time a member's benefit is cashed (paid).

Generally, a benefit is cashed when both the:

- member receives the payment
- member's benefits in the SMSF are reduced.

If the end of the financial year falls on a weekend or public holiday, you must ensure all pension payments are made before 30 June. The benefit payment must be recorded as debited from the SMSF's bank account and credited into the member's account.

Benefits can only be cashed with:

- a cheque honoured with an actual payment of money, or
- a transfer of benefits from the fund.

A member is considered to have received the benefit when:

- for cash payments: the member receives the cash
- for electronic funds transfer: the funds are credited to the members account
- for cheque: the member receives the cheque (as long as it is presented promptly and is honoured).

Taxation Ruling **TR 2010/1** *Income tax: superannuation contributions* further outlines our view on how and when a contribution is made. This view is equally relevant when considering how and when a benefit payment is made from an SMSF.

When minimum pension standards aren't met

Failing to meet the minimum pension standards means:

- the super income stream will be taken to have ceased at the start of the income year for income tax purposes
- the payments for the income year and subsequent income years won't be treated as super income stream benefits
- the fund won't be able to claim ECPI for the income year or subsequent income years
- there will be transfer balance account consequences, including that the
  - credit that arose when the member started the super income stream remains in the individual's transfer balance account
  - trustee must report to us, on a transfer balance account report (**TBAR**), the date that the super income stream stops being in the retirement phase.

For the member to receive a super income stream for income tax purposes in future years, the income stream must cease (for example by commutation) and a new super income stream start.

The trustee must:

- revalue assets at market value and recalculate the minimum pension payment required at the start of the new super income stream
- calculate the tax-free and taxable components of the new super income stream
- report the new super income stream on a TBAR.

There are **limited circumstances** where the Commissioner of Taxation's general administrative powers may allow a pension to continue even though the minimum pension standards have not been met.

Further information about the tax effects of withdrawing your super is available at **Tax on super benefits**.

Record keeping for pensions

You must keep appropriate records while running an account-based pension. These include:

- the date the member requested to start a pension and the condition of release was met
- the value of the pension at start date
- the taxable and tax-free components of the pension at start date
- the earnings from assets set aside to support the pension
- the pension payments made
- the account the payment was paid from
- any commutations to lump sums made from the pension account, ensuring you
  - document these at the time the payment is requested
  - record these in trustee minutes.

Each commutation will need to be reported to us as a transfer balance cap event on a TBAR. This may mean more events to report 28 days after the end of the quarter in which they happened.

When one or more of your members is being paid a pension that started between 1 July 2007 and 19 September 2007, you also need to keep a record of their election to be paid a pension (under either the current or the former standards).

Before starting an income stream (pension)

Before starting a pension, you must determine the **market value** of the assets supporting the pension on the start day of the pension. The valuation must be based on objective and supportable data. This is similar to valuing assets for the purpose of financial reports.

A reasonable estimate of the value of the account balance can be used when a pension is started part way through the year.

Starting an income stream (pension)

Once a super income stream starts, you're required to:

- treat the amount supporting the income stream as a separate interest

- determine the value of the separate interest, including the amount of its tax-free and taxable components.

The proportions of the tax components of this separate interest will be the same proportions of the member’s original non-pension interest just prior to the start of the income stream. This is called the proportioning rule. The proportioning rule prevents members from selecting which tax components their super income stream will be paid from.

The SMSF is required to report the value on the start day of the super income stream in the TBAR.

Further information can be found on **when to lodge a transfer balance account report for SMSFs**.

Super income stream (pension) start day

A pension's start day is the first day of the payment period. For example, if a pension is paid fortnightly, it will start on day 1 of the 14-day payment period. Funds generally determine the frequency of payments.

Pensions started before 1 July 2007

The SMSF must continue to pay pensions under the previous pension payment standards unless the pension is an allocated pension. For allocated pensions, the SMSF can choose to start paying under the minimum standards any time after 1 July 2007 without having to commute and start a new pension, provided this is permitted by the rules of your fund.

Complying super pensions include:

- market-linked pensions
- lifetime pensions
- life expectancy pensions
- a TRIS.

From 7 December 2024, a 5 year exemption period allows members to commute in full specific legacy retirement products. This doesn't include TRIS.

Once commuted in full, the entitlement can be used to start an account-based income stream that will be required to meet the new pension rules.

After the 5 year exemption period has finished, any remaining pensions can't be commuted to start another pension to adopt the new pension rules.

Further information on the 5 year exemption period can be found on **Relaxed commutation rules for legacy retirement products**.

There will still be an exception for existing, complying pensions that were commuted from 20 September 2007 in order to purchase a market-linked pension. In these circumstances, the new minimum pension standards will apply to the new market-linked pension, in addition to the rules that normally apply to market-linked pensions.

Pensions started between 1 July and 19 September 2007

Pensions may be paid under the previous or the new pension rules, provided this is permitted by the rules of your fund.

Electing to treat a pension payment as a lump sum

From 1 July 2017, members can no longer elect to treat SMSF pension payments as lump sums for tax purposes. This election has been removed for everyone who is receiving a super income stream.

Ending an income stream (pension)

The most common circumstances for a pension ending are:

- the pension capital is exhausted
- the **member dies**
- failing to meet the minimum pension standards
- the pension is **fully commuted** to a lump sum.

You are required to report the amount to us through a TBAR if you end an income stream due to either:

- failing to meet the minimum pension standards

- commuting an amount to a lump sum.

Pension capital is exhausted

A super income stream ends when both the:

- capital supporting the pension has been reduced to zero
- member's right to have any other amounts applied (other than by way of contribution or rollover) to their super interest has been exhausted.

For an account-based pension, the pension ends when the money funding the pension has run out.

Death benefit income streams (pensions)

As soon as a member receiving a pension dies, the pension ends. This is unless a dependent beneficiary is automatically entitled to a reversionary pension.

A reversionary pension is when a super income stream (pension) automatically transfers to a nominated beneficiary on the death of its current recipient (the SMSF member).

When a member who was receiving a non-reversionary super income stream that was in the retirement phase dies:

- The fund will continue to be entitled to claim ECPI in the period from the member’s death. This is until their benefits are applied to start a new super income stream or paid as a lump sum (subject to the benefits being cashed as soon as practicable).
- An alternative treatment will apply to determine the tax-free and taxable components of a death benefit lump sum or a death benefit superannuation income stream that started from the deceased's super interest. The superannuation death benefit lump sum or superannuation income stream benefit will generally have the same proportions of tax-free and taxable components as the superannuation income stream benefits that were paid to the deceased before their death.

Further information about what trustees need to do when a member dies can be found at Death of an SMSF member.

Commutations for SMSFs

How to action a partial or full commutation request and related tax consequences.

Transition to retirement income streams (TRIS)

Revised TRIS requirements a trustee must know for starting, paying, commuting and ending this type of pension.

Exception to minimum pension payment requirements

The required conditions for us to consider allowing a pension to continue when it hasn't met minimum pension payments.

QC 42480

Commutations for SMSFs

How to action a partial or full commutation request and related tax consequences.

Last updated 26 August 2025

What is a commutation?

Commutation is the process of converting a self-managed super fund (SMSF) pension or **annuity** into a lump sum payment. This payment can be:

- paid to the beneficiary
- rolled over to another
  - product in the same super fund
  - super fund.

Each commutation must be reported to us as a **transfer balance cap event** in a transfer balance account report.

Making a large pension drawdown, instead of partially commuting, doesn't:

- reduce your transfer balance
- bring you under your personal **transfer balance cap**.

To reduce your transfer balance, you must commute an amount of your super income stream.

Actioning commutation requests and minimum payments

When actioning a request to commute a pension, you must consider the following:

- Partial commutations no longer count towards the annual minimum pension payment amount.
- When the commutation is for the full amount of the pension, ensure the minimum pension amount has been paid before actioning the commutation.
- When the commutation is only partial, ensure that either
  - the minimum amount is paid before commutation
  - sufficient assets remain to meet the minimum pension payment standards for that year, based on the original value of the income stream at the start of the year.

The requirement to make a minimum payment before commutation doesn't apply when either:

- the commutation arises because of the death of a member
- the sole purpose of the commutation is to
  - pay a **Division 293 additional tax**
  - make a payment split under the family law provisions
  - allow a client’s right to return a financial product under the corporation's law provisions.

Full commutation and minimum payments

A full commutation doesn't count towards the minimum pension payment. It happens when you have a liability to pay a member a lump sum instead of a pension. The account-based pension also ends before you make the lump sum payment to the member.

Before fully commuting a member’s pension (paying the lump sum), ensure all minimum annual pension payments are made. This is to ensure the minimum pension standards are met up to the time the pension stops.

If a pension that started from 20 September 2007 is to be commuted in full, the SMSF must ensure at least a minimum amount is paid from the pension beforehand. This is because the pension ends at the time the decision is documented to fully commute.

The minimum payment must occur in the same financial year as the commutation.

The amount paid must be at least the pro rata of the **minimum annual payment amount.**

For pensions starting in the same financial year they are commuted, the pro rata minimum annual payment amount is calculated using the number of days from the start day of the pension to the day it is commuted. This is calculated as follows:

> Pro rata minimum payment amount = minimum annual payment amount × days from the start day to the day pension commuted ÷ 365 (or 366 in a leap year).

If a member fully commutes a pension and retains the amount of the commutation lump sum within the fund, you will be required to recalculate the tax-free and taxable components of any new benefit subsequently paid from the fund.

Example: full commutation in year pension started

Deepthi starts an account-based pension on 1 January 2023 at 60 years old. She decides to commute the pension on 30 May 2023. This is in the same financial year the pension began.

The account balance of the pension on 1 January 2023 is $235,000.

Step 1: Determine the minimum annual payment for 2022–23

Based on the account balance on the start day of the pension, the minimum annual payment amount is $4,700 (2% of $235,000). As the pension started after 1 July 2022, the minimum payment amount is calculated proportionately from the start day to the end of the financial year as follows:

- $4,700 (minimum annual payment amount)
- × 181 (the number of days from the start day of the pension to the end of the financial year) ÷ 365
- = $2,330.68.

Therefore, the minimum annual payment required for 2022–23 is $2,330 ($2,330.68 rounded to the nearest 10 whole dollars).

Step 2: Calculate the minimum payment prior to commutation

The number of days from the start of the pension (1 January 2023) to the day the pension is to be commuted (30 May 2023) is 150.

The pro rata minimum payment amount for the pension will be:

- $2,330 (minimum annual payment)
- × 150 (the number of days from the start of the pension to the day the pension is to be commuted) ÷ 365
- = $957.53.

Therefore, Deepthi must be paid at least a minimum amount of $960 ($957.53 rounded to the nearest 10 whole dollars) before the commutation.

Example: full commutation in a later year

John starts an account-based pension on 1 January 2023 at 63 years old. He decides to commute the pension on 31 July 2023. This is not in the same financial year as the pension began.

As required, the minimum payments were made from the fund during the first year. The account balance of the pension on 1 July 2023 is $240,000.

The minimum annual payment amount in 2023–24 is $9,600 (4% of $240,000).

The number of days from the beginning of the financial year (1 July) to the day the pension is commuted is 31.

The pro rata minimum payment amount for the pension will be:

- $9,600 (minimum annual payment amount)
- × 31 (number of days from the beginning of the financial year to the day the pension is commuted) ÷ 366 (2024 was a leap year)
- = $813.11.

As no payments have been made from the pension in 2023–24, the fund must pay John a minimum amount of $810 ($813.11 rounded to the nearest 10 whole dollars) before the commutation.

Commutation of legacy retirement products

From 7 December 2024, changes have been made to the law allowing members to commute a range of legacy retirement products for 5 years. These products generally started before 20 September 2007 or started as a result of a conversion of an earlier legacy product that started before that date.

The commutation must be in full and all minimum annual pension payments must be made in the same financial year as the commutation.

The minimum amount for the financial year of commutation is calculated as follows:

> Annual amount × days from the start day of the financial year to the day pension commuted ÷ 365 (or 366 in a leap year).

The annual amount is determined under regulations 1.07B and 1.07C of SISR or regulation 1.08 of the Retirement Savings Account Regulations 1997.

The minimum annual payment amount where a pension or annuity has been commuted will be calculated on a pro rata basis under the relevant regulations for that pension or annuity, as follows:

> Pro rata minimum payment amount = minimum annual payment amount × days from the start day to the day pension commuted ÷ 365 (or 366 in a leap year).

Where the legacy retirement product had moved to a reversionary income stream, members will be eligible to commute the income stream into a death benefit payment. Minimum pension payment rules apply.

Full commutation paid in specie

A full commutation can be paid in specie. For the purposes of super laws, the payment that results from a full commutation is a lump sum. If permitted under the fund’s governing rules, the payment may be in the form of cash or in specie.

You'll need to consider the governing rules of the fund and any CGT consequences with the transfer of assets instead of cash.

Tax consequences

If the pension was in retirement phase:

- the super income stream ends at the time the full commutation takes effect
- eligibility for ECPI also ends at the same time.

There may also be CGT consequences because of the disposal of assets after this time.

Partial commutation payments

A partial commutation:

- occurs when a member receiving a pension requests to withdraw a lump sum amount that is less than their total pension entitlement
- doesn't result in a pension ending because there's still an obligation to continue to pay pension benefits.

A partial commutation of an SMSF account-based pension doesn't count towards the minimum pension payment.

The taxable and tax-free components of any partial commutation payment must have the same proportions as those determined for the components of the separate interest that supported the pension when the pension started.

The payment that results from a partial commutation is a lump sum for the purposes of the super laws. A lump sum payment includes a payment made by way of an asset transfer, known as an in specie payment.

When the super income stream is partially commuted, the value of the super interest supporting the super income stream is reduced.

QC 103943

Transition to retirement income streams (TRIS)

Revised TRIS requirements a trustee must know for starting, paying, commuting and ending this type of pension.

Last updated 2 April 2025

About transition to retirement income streams

A transition to retirement income stream (TRIS) allows members who have reached their preservation age of 60 years of age to access their superannuation benefits without having to retire or leave their job. The preservation age of 60 years is the minimum age a member can access their preserved super benefits without meeting another condition of release.

A TRIS is an account-based pension. Lump sum payments can only be made in limited circumstances.

It's not compulsory for your SMSF to offer members a TRIS, although your SMSF may pay a TRIS if the fund's trust deed allows this.

The start of a TRIS won't count as a credit to the member's transfer balance account.

Before starting to pay any pension, we recommend you seek the advice of a professional such as an accountant, financial planner or actuary.

TRIS requirements

A TRIS must be an account-based pension and meet the following requirements:

- There must be a payment from the pension at least once each year.
- An account balance must be attributable to the recipient of the pension.
- Each year, you must **pay the minimum payment** amount to the member.
- The capital value of the pension and the income from it cannot be used as a security for a borrowing.
- The pension can only be transferred to another person on the death of the recipient.

Until the recipient meets a condition of release with no cashing restrictions:

- The total payments made in a year must not exceed 10% of the account balance on the start date of a TRIS
  - for the year it starts, or
  - on 1 July for each subsequent year.
- The restrictions on the commutation of the pension must be met.

If you don't meet these requirements when paying a TRIS in an income year, both of the following apply:

- As trustee, you are deemed not to have paid an income stream at any time during the year.
- The TRIS (super income stream) ends for income tax purposes.

An amount rolled over to another super fund or retained in the fund is not counted when working out if the minimum annual pension amount has been paid in a particular year. However, you do count a payment split under family law.

When paying a TRIS, you are required to treat the amount supporting the income stream as a separate interest in line with income tax laws. This means on the start day of the TRIS, you must determine the amount of the tax-free and taxable components of the separate interest.

Members can't choose which tax components they wish to start the TRIS with. The tax components of the separate interest will be in the same proportions as the tax components of the member's non-pension interest from which the amount was sourced to start the TRIS just before starting the TRIS.

Record keeping

If you're paying a TRIS, you must keep appropriate records that show:

- the value of the TRIS
  - when it starts
  - when it enters retirement phase
  - on 1 July each year
- any benefit payments made (including whether they are made as pension payments or lump sum payments)
- how the payments are made (which includes adjusting the preservation classes of the member's benefits where applicable)
- a recording of the date the TRIS entered into the retirement phase
- the share of the fund's earnings allocated to the TRIS.

The earnings allocated to the TRIS must be added to the member's preserved benefits.

It's very common for contributions to be made for a member while they are being paid a TRIS. A contribution received after a pension has started can't be added to the capital supporting the pension. So, you, as trustee, will be required to account for the contributions, and any rollovers, received for the member in a way that keeps them separate from the account balance of the TRIS.

If a member wants to combine accumulation money (including a contribution) with their existing TRIS, they must:

1. choose to fully commute the original TRIS
2. apply for a new pension using the increased balance.

Starting a TRIS

When a member asks to start a TRIS, first establish the amount of benefits they have in the SMSF. Use the valuation guidelines to help you establish:

- the value of all the fund's assets and liabilities
- each member's share of the net value of the fund.

You should also determine the amount of each preservation class of benefits the member has in the SMSF. A member may have a mix of unrestricted non-preserved benefits, restricted non-preserved benefits and preserved benefits.

If the member chooses to start a TRIS using an amount less than their total super benefits in the SMSF, you can (but don't have to), allocate the preservation classes of the member's benefits to the TRIS.

TRIS moving into retirement phase

A TRIS will move into the retirement phase when the member meets one of the following conditions of release:

- age 65
- retirement
- permanent incapacity
- terminal medical condition.

A TRIS automatically moves into the retirement phase:

- as soon as the member reaches age 65, or
- if the super income stream starts to be paid to a reversionary beneficiary after the member's death.

For the other conditions of release listed above, the member needs to notify the SMSF for the TRIS to move into the retirement phase. In these cases, the TRIS will move into the retirement phase at the time SMSF is notified.

Meeting a condition of release with no cashing restrictions means the pension is no longer subject to the restrictions generally characteristic of a TRIS. However, the pension does not end; it continues and all benefits become unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

Subject to the rules of the pension:

- The maximum annual pension payment limit no longer applies.
- The commutation restrictions specific to a TRIS will end.

It also means that the TRIS meets the definition of a retirement phase income stream. Entering the retirement phase has the following consequences for a TRIS:

- The value of the pension at that date is counted towards the member's transfer balance cap, as a transfer balance credit.
- Some or all of the fund's income and capital gains may be treated as exempt current pension income and exempt from tax from the date the TRIS moves into the retirement phase.

Payments of TRIS benefits

Priority of cashing benefits

As each TRIS payment is made, you must adjust the fund's record of the member's preservation classes allocated to the TRIS. If the member has a combination of any preserved, restricted non-preserved or unrestricted non-preserved benefits allocated to the TRIS, the payments from the TRIS must be deducted from the preservation classes in the following order:

1. unrestricted non-preserved benefits
2. restricted non-preserved benefits
3. any preserved benefits.

This means, until the member has met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions, their unrestricted non-preserved benefits allocated to the TRIS (which would otherwise be fully accessible as a lump sum super benefit) are reduced by the annual pension payments from the TRIS.

Before you pay a lump sum benefit from a TRIS to a member, you need to check whether the member has met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions. If not, check if there are enough unrestricted non-preserved benefits to pay the lump sum. This ensures no breach of the pension standards.

If the member has met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions (that is, without a restriction on the amount of benefit that can be paid or how it can be paid), usually you don't need to adjust the fund's record of the member's preservation classes. With a no cashing restrictions condition of release, all the member's benefits generally become unrestricted non-preserved benefits. However, most TRISs when they start are subject to cashing restrictions.

Tax implications when paying a TRIS

When the fund is liable to pay a super income stream such as a TRIS to a member of the fund in a particular income year, some or all of the fund's income and capital gains may be treated as **exempt current pension income** (ECPI) and exempt from tax.

Whether you are eligible to treat some of the fund's income from the assets supporting the payment of a TRIS as ECPI income will depend on if the TRIS is in the retirement phase.

Earnings from assets supporting a TRIS that is not in the retirement phase will be taxed at 15%.

If you're paying super benefits from a TRIS to a member who is over 60 years of age, there is no need to withhold tax as the pension payments will generally be received tax-free. The member won't generally have to declare their TRIS income in their tax return.

If you are paying super income stream benefits to a member who is under the age of 60, the taxable and tax-free components determined at the start of the TRIS will determine how much:

- of each benefit is assessable income
- tax you must withhold.

The member:

- is generally entitled to a tax offset of 15% of the taxable component of benefits received in the year
- must declare the taxable component of such benefits received in the year in their tax return.

As trustee, you must confirm whether a member under age 60 wishes to claim the tax-free threshold to ensure the correct amount of tax is withheld.

Restrictions on commutations from a TRIS

There are restrictions when the TRIS can be commuted to cash a lump sum in addition to the circumstances in which any other account-based pension can be commuted.

When the pension account only contains preserved benefits and/or restricted non-preserved benefits, you can commute the TRIS to cash a lump sum only in the following circumstances:

- paying a super contributions surcharge liability
- to make a payment split under family law
- to action a release authority for excess contributions or **Division 293 tax**.

However, if the pension account contains unrestricted non-preserved benefits, the member can choose to partially commute the TRIS to cash their unrestricted non-preserved benefits as a lump sum from their TRIS at any time.

The restrictions above don't stop a member from either:

- choosing to commute a TRIS and retaining the amount in their accumulation account
- starting a new income stream.

Before you fully commute a TRIS, you must ensure that a proportion of the minimum annual pension payment amount is paid from the TRIS in that year. The proportional amount is equal to the number of days in the financial year during which the pension is payable divided by the number of days in the year.

You do not need to pay the proportional amount if either the:

- TRIS has ended on the death of the recipient

- sole purpose of the commutation is to
  - pay a super contributions surcharge liability, or
  - make a payment split under family law.

Partial commutation from a TRIS

Restrictions on withdrawals from a TRIS don't stop you from paying a member all or part of their unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

When a member has unrestricted non-preserved benefits as part of their TRIS, they may partially commute the TRIS and receive a lump sum payment up to the amount of their unrestricted non-preserved benefits. Importantly, when a member meets a condition of release with no cashing restrictions, all of their super benefits are treated as unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

As trustee, when a member partially commutes their TRIS to receive a lump sum payment consisting of unrestricted non-preserved benefits:

- you must ensure that either
  - the account balance of the TRIS immediately after the partial commutation is greater than or equal to the remaining amount of the minimum annual pension payment amount to be paid for that financial year
  - a proportion of the minimum annual pension payment amount is paid from the TRIS in the year before the partial commutation
- the payment does not count towards the maximum annual pension payment limit
- the taxable and tax-free components of the partial commutation payment must have the same proportions as those determined for the separate interest that supports the TRIS when it started
- the payment can be made by way of an asset transfer, known as an in specie payment.

From 1 July 2017, a partial commutation payment no longer counts towards the member's minimum annual pension payment amount.

Calculating the maximum annual pension payment limit

When working out whether you have stayed below the maximum annual pension payment limit, you ignore any payments you made as a result of any commutation of the TRIS.

When calculating the maximum annual pension payment limit for a TRIS:

- don't reduce the maximum annual pension payment limit for a financial year if the TRIS started in that year on a day after 1 July
- the 10% rate does not vary with the member's age
- don't round the maximum annual pension payment amount to the nearest $10.

Exceeding the maximum annual pension payment limit

If a member has only restricted non-preserved benefits or preserved benefits as part of their TRIS, exceeding the maximum annual pension payment limit will be a breach of super laws. This is because the fund has not met the cashing restrictions that apply to a TRIS.

If the maximum annual pension payment limit is exceeded for a year in these circumstances:

- we may make your fund non-complying and penalise you as trustee
- the TRIS ends for income tax purposes at the start of that income year
- the member's account balance is no longer seen as supporting a TRIS and any payments made during the year (not just the amount in excess of the limit) will be
  - super lump sums for income tax purposes
  - lump sums for SIS Regulations purposes
- the lump sum payments are included in the member’s assessable income and are taxed at marginal rates, without any tax offsets.

The payments are treated as early access to the member's super benefits and a breach of the SIS payment standards.

Full commutation of a TRIS

A TRIS ends when a member's request to fully commute their TRIS to a lump sum occurs.

Subject to the preservation status of the benefits, the SMSF's trust deed and the rules of the TRIS, a member can fully commute the TRIS and:

- leave the funds that were supporting the TRIS in the SMSF or roll them over to another complying super fund
- receive a lump sum super benefit if either the
  - member has met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions
  - amount of the lump sum does not exceed their unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

A member who hasn't met a condition of release with no cashing restrictions and has restricted non-preserved benefits or preserved benefits can only fully commute their TRIS and either:

- retain the amount of the commutation lump sum to accumulate within the super system
- start another non-commutable income stream or TRIS from the SMSF or from another complying super fund.

When the commutation lump sum is returned to accumulation in the SMSF, the tax-free and taxable components will need to be recalculated whenever a new benefit is paid from the fund.

When a member receiving a TRIS dies

A TRIS ends as soon as the member in receipt of the pension dies. This is unless a dependant beneficiary is automatically entitled under the SMSF's trust deed or the rules of the pension to receive the pension upon the **member's death**. For example, the member's spouse may be paid the member’s benefits in the form of a pension. This is known as a reversionary pension or reversionary income stream. For a TRIS that is a reversionary pension:

- The tax-free and taxable components of the pension will continue to be in the same proportions as determined when the TRIS started.
- The balance will count towards the beneficiary's transfer balance cap.
- The pension will no longer be non-commutable or subject to the maximum annual pension payment limit.

As trustee, you must ensure that the minimum annual pension payments continue to be made. In the year the member dies, the minimum annual pension payment amount is based on the member's age. In subsequent years, it is based on the age of the dependant beneficiary who became automatically entitled to receive the pension upon the member's death.

When a TRIS is not a reversionary pension, the TRIS ends as soon as the member in receipt of the pension dies. In this case, the trustee does not need to make the minimum annual pension payment unless required to do so by either the:

- SMSF trust deed
- rules of the pension.

QC 42388

Exception to minimum pension payment requirements

The required conditions for us to consider allowing a pension to continue when it hasn't met minimum pension payments.

Last updated 13 August 2025

About the exception

There are limited circumstances where the Commissioner of Taxation's general administrative powers may allow an account-based pension to continue even though the **minimum pension payment** requirement for the income year has not been met.

The minimum pension payments will not have been met if the total payments for an income year are less than the minimum pension payment requirement for the pension for the income year.

Conditions for the exception

The exception generally applies only if all the following conditions are met:

- You did not pay the minimum pension amount in that income year because an honest mistake resulted in a small underpayment (does not exceed one-twelfth of the minimum pension payment in the income year).
- If the income stream was in the retirement phase, the exempt current pension income (ECPI) exemption would have continued if you had made the minimum payment.
- When you became aware the minimum payment was not made, you either
  - made a catch-up payment as soon as practicable (generally within 28 days) in the current income year
  - treated a payment made in the current income year as being made in that prior income year.
- If you had made the catch-up payment in the prior income year, the minimum pension standards would have been met.
- For all other purposes, you treat the catch-up payment as if it were made in the prior income year.

If you have not applied the exception in a prior income year, you can self-assess whether you meet the conditions.

If you have applied the exception in the past (by self-assessing conditions are met), you cannot apply it again. You will need to write to us and ask us if we will make an exception.

If all conditions above are met:

- The super income stream is considered to have continued. The proportions of tax-free and taxable components calculated when the super income stream commenced will continue to apply to superannuation income stream benefits.
- If the income stream was in the retirement phase, you can continue to claim a tax exemption for earnings on assets supporting that pension.

- Payments continue to be treated as super income stream benefit payments (pension payments) and not super lump sums.

If all conditions above are not met, the super income stream will be treated as having ended at the start of the income year for income tax purposes.

If an SMSF pays more than one pension to one or more members, the minimum pension payment requirements must be met for each pension. If you did not meet the minimum pension payments for one or more pensions, you must consider the exception conditions for each pension.

Example: trustee did not meet minimum pension payment for one member's pension in an income year, but did for another

The fund has 2 members who both receive a pension:

- Member A gets Pension 1 and receives income greater than the minimum required.
- Member B gets Pension 2 and receives less than the minimum required.

Both pensions are in the retirement phase.

The trustee must ensure each pension meets the minimum payment requirements. The requirement is met for Pension 1 but not for Pension 2.

If all conditions are met, the exception can be applied for Pension 2. The fund will be treated as if it continuously paid Pension 2 despite the underpayment.

If the conditions are not met, Pension 2 will cease for income tax purposes and we will treat it as not having been paid from the start of the income year. The fund can't claim ECPI in relation to income from the assets supporting Pension 2.

Example: trustee incorrectly calculates minimum pension requirement

The trustee uses the incorrect minimum pension payment concession (minimum percentage reduced by 50% for the 2019–2023 income years). To calculate the minimum pension payment amount for the 2024 income year, they used the previous year reduced percentage rate and there was a delay in updating their computer system to the new rate. This was an honest administrative error.

They need to assess if all the following apply:

- Payments were made during the year and failing to meet the minimum payment requirements by 30 June 2024 was due to an honest administrative error.
- The underpayment was small (it doesn't exceed one-twelfth of the minimum annual pension payment).
- They made a catch-up payment as soon as practicable, in the following income year.

If they meet all of these conditions, they can self-assess the entitlement to the exception to treat the SMSF as having continuously paid a super income stream.

Example: minimum payment requirements were not met due to factors outside trustee's control

Both members of a 2-member SMSF are injured in a car accident just before the final pension payment for the relevant year. They were both incapacitated and spent extended periods in hospital recovering.

They were unable to make the payment before 30 June. The payment is made in August of the following income year.

In this case, we would consider all the following to determine whether to allow the exception:

- The pension would have continued if the minimum amount had been paid.
- The catch-up amount was made as soon as practicable and the trustee treats it as if it were made in the prior income year.
- The circumstances were out of the trustee's control.

Transition to retirement income stream (TRIS)

The exception may apply for a **TRIS** if you did not pay the minimum pension amount for the income year, but the TRIS must still meet all the other minimum pension standards to be an account-based pension.

The exception does not apply to a TRIS if you have paid more than the maximum limit of 10% of the account balance.

If a TRIS is not in retirement phase in the income year you failed to pay the minimum pension amount, it will not be eligible for the ECPI exemption, therefore the ECPI component of the exception will not be relevant.

Allocated pensions started before 19 September 2007

The exception may apply to these pensions if they continue to be paid under the previous **pension payment standards**.

You can also consider applying the exception if you made a choice after 1 July 2007 to start paying the allocated pension under the new minimum pension standards (or account-based pension standards). The fund rules must allow the choice to operate under the new minimum pension standards. A new pension is not required.

What is a small underpayment?

A small underpayment is one that doesn't exceed one-twelfth of the minimum pension payment in the income year. If the underpayment exceeds one-twelfth, you need to write to us and explain why you couldn't make the minimum payment.

What does 'as soon as practicable' mean?

Generally, if the underpayment is due to an honest error, we consider 'as soon as practicable' is within 28 days after you become aware of the underpayment.

If the underpayment is due to matters outside your control, 'as soon as practicable' is within 28 days after you are in a position to be aware of the underpayment.

How to request the exception

You can request in writing that we apply the exception if you:

- haven't met all the exception conditions to self-assess and apply the exception
- have previously (through self-assessment or at the Commissioner's discretion) applied the exception.

You need to write to us, provide evidence and explain why you did not meet the minimum pension payment requirements. We'll consider each case and make a decision.

Include the following information with your request:

- details for all pensions paid by the fund during the relevant income year the underpayment was made including the
  - recipient member
  - type of pension – for example, account-based, allocated or market-linked
  - minimum pension amount and minimum percentage factor
  - actual amount paid and shortfall amount, if relevant
- date each shortfall was identified
- how each shortfall was identified
- detailed reasoning why the shortfall occurred
- evidence showing
  - the catch-up payments paid from the fund's account to the members
  - receipt of each catch-up payment by the members

  - the fund had sufficient liquidity on 30 June to have otherwise met the minimum pension amounts required
- if the fund previously failed to meet its minimum pension requirements, provide details of the underpayment and whether the trustees self-assessed or applied for the Commissioner's discretion
- outline the systems put in place by the trustees to ensure minimum pension requirements will be met in future income years
- the amount of tax in dispute – this is the difference between the tax position if the Commissioner both
  - does not consider the fund to have met its minimum pension requirements
  - considers the fund to have met its minimum pension requirements.

To make a request, write to us at:

AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE
PO BOX 3100
PENRITH NSW 2740

To ensure a fair and reasonable outcome for each case, decisions align to the:

- ATO Charter
- compliance model
- good decision-making model.

The good decision-making model requires decisions to be legal, ethical, open, sensible, timely and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

QC 103944

PAYG withholding obligations when paying super benefits

SMSF PAYG withholding obligations when paying superannuation benefits to members.

Last updated 2 April 2025

When you have PAYG withholding obligations

As trustee of a self-managed super fund (SMSF), you have **pay as you go (PAYG) withholding** obligations for superannuation benefit payments to members who are:

- under 60 years old and the benefit is an **income stream (pension) or a lump sum**
- under 60 years old and the benefit is both
  - a death benefit for a person who was 60 years or older when they died
  - a capped defined benefit income stream
- 60 years old or over and the benefit is a pension which is a capped defined benefit income stream.

You also have obligations to withhold tax from super benefits you pay to a non-dependant in the event of another person's death.

When tax is not withheld

Tax is not withheld if the member:

- is 60 years old or over and the benefit is from an income stream (pension) that is **not** a capped defined benefit income stream
- has died and the benefit is paid to a dependent beneficiary as a lump sum
- has died and the benefit is paid to a dependent beneficiary as an income stream that is **not** a capped defined benefit income stream and either the dependant or member were 60 years old or over
- has a terminal medical condition.

What you need to do to meet withholding tax obligations

If you have obligations to withhold tax, you need to:

1. Register for PAYG withholding.
2. Obtain a tax file number (TFN) declaration from the member.
3. If a TFN has not been provided before payment has been made, withhold tax at the top marginal tax rate from the taxable component. This rate will be different for residents and non-residents.
4. If a TFN has been provided, calculate the rate of withholding that applies using Schedule 13 – Tax table for superannuation income streams.
5. Pay withheld amounts to us.
6. Issue one of the following PAYG payment summaries to the recipient of the benefit, even if the amount you needed to withhold from the income stream was zero
   - PAYG payment summary – superannuation lump sum
   - PAYG payment summary – superannuation income stream.
7. Provide the payee with their copy of the PAYG payment summary
   - within 14 days of making a lump sum payment
   - by 14 July following the end of the financial year you made income stream payments to them
   - within 14 days of receiving the member request, if the payee requests a payment summary from you in writing before 9 June.
8. Lodge a PAYG withholding payment summary statement with us
   - by 14 August following the end of the financial year in which the payment was made
   - even if the amount you withheld from the income stream was zero.
9. Lodge a PAYG withholding payment summary annual report at the end of each financial year, which is made up of the
   - PAYG withholding payment summary statement

- ATO copy of the payment summaries you have issued.

To make it easier for members to have their tax information pre-filled by us, lodge the PAYG summary statement and the PAYG withholding payment summary annual report promptly.

Provide information to the recipient of the benefit

Provide the recipient of the super benefit with a PAYG payment summary detailing each income stream or lump sum payment.

The recipients are those where the:

- super lump sum is paid to either
  - a member who was under 60 years old
  - a non-dependant in the event of another person's death
  - the trustee of a deceased estate
- super income stream is either
  - paid to the member up until they turn 60 years old
  - a capped defined benefit income stream you pay a member after they turn 60 years old
  - a death benefit capped defined benefit income stream where the recipient is under 60 years and the deceased was aged 60 years old or over at the time of death. The payment summary will need to show that this is a death benefit (reversionary income stream).

Each pension payment summary must include details of the payment, including the:

- tax-free component
- taxable component
- tax offset (if applicable)
- tax withheld (if applicable).

Payment summaries should be issued in the situations listed above even if no tax has been withheld. You must provide separate payment summaries for lump sums and income streams, even if they are paid to the same person.

Capped defined benefit income streams

If the member is receiving a **capped defined benefit income stream**, the member's defined benefit income cap may need to be taken into consideration when working out the member's withholding.

Capped defined benefit income streams include life expectancy and market-linked pensions that were payable before 1 July 2017 and reversionary income streams paid to beneficiaries.

You can use the **defined benefit income cap tool** to work out:

- if the defined benefit income cap applies to your member
- the assessable amount, which is what you calculate the member's withholding on
- any tax offset they may be eligible for.

For more information on calculating the withholding steps (including examples), see **Part B of Schedule 13- Tax table for superannuation income streams.**

QC 42475

Death of an SMSF member

What trustees need to do when an SMSF member dies, how super death benefits can be paid, and tax on death benefits.

Last updated 2 April 2025

Media:When a benefit is a member benefit
http://tv.ato.gov.au/ato-tv/media?v=bd1bdiub8cjgsy

Media: SMSF – What happens when a member dies?
https://tv.ato.gov.au/ato-tv/media?v=bd1bdiub8cjgsy (**Duration:**

3:00)

What trustees need to do when a member dies

When a self-managed super fund (SMSF) member dies, trustees are responsible for correctly identifying who to pay the member's superannuation to. This is called a **super death benefit**.

The SMSF generally pays the member's remaining super to one of the following:

- a **dependant**
- a nominated beneficiary of the deceased (either **binding or non-binding**)
- the deceased's legal personal representative to distribute it according to the instructions in their will.

Trustees must also:

- ensure required **tax on super benefits** is deducted from the benefit
- meet their **PAYG obligations**.

Death benefits should be paid as soon as possible after the member's death.

Depending on the structure of the SMSF, trustees may also need to:

- sell assets to pay the super death benefit
- check their fund structure is still best for the new circumstances.

For example, if there were two trustees and now there is only one left, they could either:

- appoint another trustee
- set up the SMSF with a corporate trustee
- transfer their super to another fund and **wind up the SMSF**.

The fund has 6 months to restructure after the death of a member.

If there is a change in trustee structure, **notify us of changes** within 28 days.

Getting all of this right is important because death benefit payment disputes can lead to costly court action.

When a benefit is a member benefit

If a member requested an amount to be paid from their fund before they died, but died before they received it, it may be a member benefit in some limited cases. This is determined by the facts and circumstances surrounding the payment.

At the time of payment, the trustee must assess whether it is a member or death benefit based on the facts known at the time. These include the:

- terms of the request from the member
- terms of the trust deed and any other governing rules
- knowledge at the time the payment is made (including if the trustee is aware that the member has died)
- entity that the payment is being paid to
- circumstances and timing of the payment
- payment being made because of and in line with the request made by the member.

For advice on specific circumstances, the executor or legal personal representative of a member's estate can apply for a private ruling.

Paying death benefits

A trustee of a regulated super fund can only pay super benefits according to the governing rules of the fund, including:

- the fund’s trust deed
- tax and super laws.

Your fund's trust deed must be followed, even if it is different to a member's will.

The governing rules of the fund:

- set out when benefits can be paid and who they can be paid to, including after a member’s death
- must be read carefully to determine a member’s benefit entitlements in the event of death.

Trustees need to:

- consider any binding or non-binding death benefit nominations where the member has asked the SMSF trustees to pay their death benefit to their nominated beneficiaries
- consider, if the deceased member did not nominate a beneficiary, whether the death benefit may be paid to the deceased's estate for the executor or legal personal representative (executor of their estate) to distribute according to the instructions in the member's will
- keep records of all decisions made
- ensure the nominated beneficiaries are entitled to receive the death benefits under the trust deed and super law.

Without a binding nomination, the remaining trustees will decide how the benefits are distributed by considering the fund's trust deed and super laws.

Example: SMSF paying a super death benefit

Jacinta and Jack are spouses, and members and trustees of the Hill SMSF. Jack has a terminal medical condition. He makes a request to his SMSF for release of his super.

Before the benefit payment is made, Jack passes away. It is then paid to an account belonging to his legal personal representative (executor of his estate), forming part of Jack’s deceased estate.

At the time of payment, Jacinta, as the surviving trustee, considered the above factors to determine that the payment is a death benefit. This is because:

- the terms of the trust deed of the Hill SMSF allow for release when a member meets a condition of release, including both the terminal medical and death conditions
- the trustee of the SMSF knew Jack had passed away before authorising the payment
- Jack’s super benefits are being paid to his legal personal representative’s (executor of his estate's) account
- the payment is being made as soon as reasonably practicable to meet the compulsory cashing requirement that applies

when a member dies, rather than in accordance with Jack's prior request.

How death benefits can be paid

If the recipient is a dependant of the deceased, the death benefit can be paid as a lump sum or income stream (pension). The income stream can be new or a continuation (reversionary) of an existing pension.

If the recipient is not a dependant of the deceased, the death benefit must be paid as a lump sum to the appropriate beneficiary or legal personal representative (executor of their estate). It can be in 2 amounts, an interim lump sum and then a final lump sum but no more than 2 amounts.

Who is a dependant

A person is a dependant of a deceased member if, at the time of death, that person was:

- the deceased's spouse or former spouse
- a child of the deceased – this includes a child less than 18 years old or a child that was financially dependent on the deceased and less than 25 years old or the child has a disability
- in an interdependency relationship with the deceased – this is a close personal relationship between two people who live together, where one or both provides for the financial, domestic and personal support of the other.

For income tax purposes, a person is a death benefits dependant of a deceased member if, at the time of death, that person was:

- the deceased's spouse or former spouse
- the deceased person's child, aged less than 18
- any other person with whom the deceased had an interdependency relationship

Also included in the definition of a death benefit dependant is someone receiving a super lump sum because:

- the deceased died in the line of duty as a

  - member of the defence force
  - member of the Australian Federal Police
  - member of the police force of a state or territory
  - protective service officer
- they are the deceased member's former spouse or de facto spouse.

Calculating tax on super death benefits

If the death benefit is paid as a lump sum to a dependant of the deceased, it's tax free. It's not assessable income or exempt income. The SMSF doesn't withhold tax from the payment and the recipient doesn't include it in their income tax return.

If the death benefit is paid as an income stream (pension) or is paid to a non-dependant or the trustee of a deceased estate, there may be tax to pay. Your SMSF will need to determine the taxed and untaxed elements of the benefit, calculate the applicable tax and, if appropriate, withhold tax from payments.

Further information, including tax rates for beneficiaries, can be found in **Tax on super death benefits**.

QC 42473

Our commitment to you

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet your obligations.

If you follow our information and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we will take that into account when determining what action, if any, we should take.

Some of the information on this website applies to a specific financial year. This is clearly marked. Make sure you have the information for the right year before making decisions based on that information.

If you feel that our information does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, contact us or seek professional advice.

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