

The Local Government Pension Scheme



Councillors Pension Scheme

A guide to your pension scheme

Introduction

The information in this booklet is based on the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1997 and other relevant legislation. The booklet is for councillors in England or Wales and reflects the current provisions of the LGPS at the time of publication in April 2011. Changes to the scheme may be made by the Government in the future after consultation with interested parties.

The booklet is for general use and can not cover every personal circumstance. In the event of any dispute over your pension benefits, the appropriate legislation will prevail as this booklet does not confer any contractual or statutory rights and is provided for information purposes only.

The booklet explains the benefits available to you when you join the Local Government Pension Scheme. It describes how the Scheme works, what it costs to join and the financial protection that it offers to you and your family.

Where pension terms are used, they appear in **bold** type. These terms are defined on pages 50 to 66 at the back of this booklet.

The national web site for members of the LGPS can be found at www.lgps.org.uk

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The Choice

Your Pensions Choice

Your retirement is a goal to look forward to. However, if your retirement is to meet your expectations, you will need to plan and secure your retirement income.

Your retirement income and benefits, over and above the basic flat-rate State pension, will in general be provided by the State Second Pension Scheme (S2P), a personal pension plan, a stakeholder pension scheme or by an occupational pension scheme such as the Local Government Pension Scheme. These are described briefly below.

State Second Pension (S2P)

The State Second Pension (S2P) is part of State Pension payable in addition to the flat rate Old Age Pension. Benefits

are paid by the Department for Work and Pensions (the old DSS) and cannot be paid before **State pension age**. Initially, S2P was an earnings related pension but from April 2009 it began building up as a flat rate pension achieving full flat rate accrual by around 2030.

Personal Pension Plans and Stakeholder Pension Schemes

Various institutions, such as banks, building societies and life assurance companies provide and administer personal pensions and stakeholder pension schemes. Your chosen organisation would invest your contributions and when you retire the investments are cashed in and the sum of money realised is used to buy retirement benefits from the insurance market. Your benefits are therefore based on investment returns and are not guaranteed or linked to your earnings.

The age from which you may receive them will vary according to the plan, but you may not be able to receive that part which replaces the State Second Pension (S2P) before **State pension age**.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a statutory, funded pension scheme. As such it is very secure because its benefits are defined and set out in law. The LGPS is **contracted-out** of the State Second Pension (S2P) and must, in general, provide benefits at least as good as most members would have received had they been members of S2P.

Highlights of the LGPS are:

- a tax-free lump sum when you retire
- a pension based on your **career average pay**

- the ability to increase your pension by paying additional voluntary contributions
- voluntary retirement from age 60
- retirement from age 50 with your authority's consent
- an ill health pension from any age
- a death in service lump sum of two times **career average pay**
- a widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** pension
- children's pensions
- the index-linking of benefits to ensure that they keep pace with inflation.



In addition, as a member of the LGPS, your contributions will attract tax relief at the time they are deducted from your allowances and, up to **State pension age**, you will also pay lower National Insurance contributions on earnings between the **Lower Earnings Limit** and **Upper Accruals Point** unless you have opted to pay the married woman's/widow's reduced rate of National Insurance.

The Guide

Joining the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Who can join?

The LGPS is available to all councillors and elected mayors of an English county council, district council or London borough council or of a Welsh county council or county borough council who are offered

membership of the Scheme under the council's scheme of allowances and who are under age 75. Those who are offered membership are termed **eligible councillors**. If you have been offered membership of the Scheme it will be for you to decide whether or not to opt to join the Scheme. If you make an election to do so you will become a member of the LGPS from the beginning of the first pay period following the receipt of your option (but see the special rules for previous optants out on page 39).

How do I ensure that I have become a member of the LGPS?

To secure your entitlement to the Scheme benefits it is important that you complete and return the joining form if you wish to opt into membership of the Scheme. On receipt of your form, relevant records will be set up and an official notification of your membership of the Scheme will be

sent to you. In addition, you should check your allowance payments to ensure that pension contributions are being deducted.

Can I join the LGPS if I already have a personal or stakeholder pension?

If you currently contribute to a personal pension plan or stakeholder pension scheme and decide to join the LGPS, you can, if you wish, still continue to make your own contributions to the personal pension or stakeholder pension scheme from your earnings as a councillor.

There are HM Revenue and Customs controls on the total amount of contributions you can make into all pension arrangements and receive tax relief. You can, if you wish, pay up to 100% of your UK taxable earnings in any one tax year into any number of pension arrangements of your choice (or, if greater, £3,600 to a "tax relief at

source" arrangement, such as a personal pension or stakeholder pension scheme) and be eligible for tax relief on those contributions. There are also controls, known as the **lifetime allowance** and the **annual allowance**, on all the pension savings you can have before you become subject to a tax change. Most scheme members' pension savings will be less than these allowance.

I'm already receiving an LGPS pension - will it be affected if I join again?

If you become a councillor where your council offers you membership of the LGPS you must tell the LGPS fund that pays your pension about your new position, regardless of whether you join the scheme in your new position or not. They will then check to see whether the pension they are paying should be reduced.

Contributions

What do I pay?

Your contribution is currently 6% of the **pay** you receive.

Your contributions are very secure. As the LGPS is set up by Statute, payment of benefits to its members is guaranteed by law.

What does the council pay?

The council pays the balance of the cost of providing your benefits after taking into account investment returns. Every three years, an independent actuary calculates how much the council should contribute to the Scheme. The amount will vary, but the present underlying assumption is that you contribute approximately one third of the Scheme's costs and the council contributes the remainder.

Do I receive tax relief on my contributions?

The Scheme is fully approved by HM Revenue and Customs, which means that you receive tax relief on your contributions. To achieve this, your contributions are deducted from your allowances before you pay tax. So, for example, if you pay tax at the rate of 20%, every £1 that you contribute to the Scheme only costs you 80p net. There are restrictions on the amount of tax relief available on pension contributions. If the value of your pension savings increase in any one year by more than the **annual allowance** you may have to pay a tax charge. Most people will not be affected by the **annual allowance**.

What about my National Insurance contributions?

As the Scheme is **contracted-out** of the State Second Pension (S2P) you will, up to **State pension age**, pay reduced National Insurance contributions on your allowances between the **Lower Earnings Limit** and **Upper Accruals Point**, unless you have opted to pay the married woman's/widow's reduced rate of National Insurance.

Can I make extra contributions to increase my benefits?

Members are able to increase their benefits by making additional voluntary contributions (AVCs). Additionally, you may pay contributions into a personal pension plan or a stakeholder pension scheme. These options are explained in more detail on pages 27 to 32.



Is there a limit to how much I can contribute?

At the present time there is no overall limit on the amount of contributions you can pay (although there is a limit on the amount you can pay into the Scheme's AVC arrangement). However, tax relief will only be given on contributions up to 100% of your UK taxable earnings (or, if greater, £3,600 to a "tax relief at source" arrangement, such as a personal pension or stakeholder pension scheme).

There are also HM Revenue controls known as the **lifetime allowance** and the **annual allowance** on all pension savings you can have before you become subject to a tax charge. Most scheme members' pension savings will be less than these allowances.

Can I transfer pension rights into my current LGPS Fund from a previous pension scheme?

The rules of the Scheme do not permit you to transfer pension rights into the LGPS from another pension scheme or, indeed, from another local authority pension fund.

Points to Note

- If you have a deferred benefit from a previous period of councillor membership in the same LGPS Fund you may opt to aggregate the earlier councillor membership with the current period of councillor membership but only if you opt to do so within 12 months of rejoining the Scheme or such longer period as your council allows. This is a council **discretion**; you can ask your council what their policy is on this matter.

Retirement Benefits

When can I retire?

You can retire and receive your LGPS benefits in full once you have attained age 65. The Scheme also makes provisions for the early payment of your LGPS benefits and these are detailed in the sections on Ill Health and Early Retirement on pages 15 to 19.

The State pension age is 65 for men. **State pension age** for women is currently being increased to be equalised with that for men. The Government has announced that it will speed up the pace of **State pension age** equalisation for women, so that women's **State pension age** will reach 65 by November 2018. The **State pension age** will then increase to 66 for both men and women from December 2018 to April 2020. Under current legislation the **State**

pension age is due to rise to 68 between 2034 and 2046.

What are my retirement benefits?

When you retire, you will receive a pension and a tax-free lump sum from the LGPS. At **State pension age** you will also receive the basic flat-rate State pension if you have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions during your working life.

How much will my pension be?

Your pension is based on your **total membership** and your **career average pay**. The example below shows how your pension is calculated by dividing your **career average pay** into 80ths and multiplying this figure by your **total membership** to give you your annual pension.

How much will my lump sum be?

The lump sum automatically paid on retirement is three times your annual pension and is tax-free. Like your pension, it is based on your **career average pay** and your **total membership**. The calculation for the lump sum is 3/80ths of your career average pay for every year of **total membership**. When you draw your benefits you will be able to exchange some of your pension to receive a bigger tax-free lump sum – further information on giving up some of your pension to increase your lump sum is provided on page 8.

Example pension and lump sum calculation

On retirement at age 65, a Scheme member has 30 years and 204 days **total membership** and has a **career average pay** of £16,200.

The annual pension is therefore: $1/80 \times £16,200 \times 30 \frac{204}{365} = £6,188.18$

The tax-free lump sum automatically paid is therefore:

$3/80 \times £16,200 \times 30 \frac{204}{365} = £18,564.53$

Can I give up some of my pension to increase my lump sum?

You will be able to exchange some of your pension for a bigger tax-free lump sum. You will be able to take up to a maximum of 25% of the capital value of your pension benefits as a tax-free lump sum or, if lower, 25% of the **lifetime allowance** less an adjustment for the value of any other pension benefits you are already drawing. The lump sum automatically paid on retirement as detailed above roughly equates to 15% of the capital value. Any amount you take as a lump sum above the automatic lump

sum would be achieved by exchanging part of your annual pension for a one-off tax-free cash payment – for each £1 annual pension given up you will receive £12 lump sum.

An option to take extra lump sum has to be made in writing before your benefits are paid. So that you have plenty of time to make up your mind and seek financial advice if you wish, it is important you contact your administering authority well in advance of your intended retirement date so they can provide you with more details.

Your pension will be reduced in accordance with any election you make to receive extra lump sum. Any subsequent widow's, widower's, **civil partner's** and children's long term pensions will not be affected if you decide to exchange part of your pension for extra lump sum.



How will my pension be paid?

Monthly pension payments will be made direct into your bank or building society account. Similar arrangements can also be made to pay your pension into your account should you move abroad. Further information regarding payment of pensions is provided on retirement.

Will my pension increase?

After age 55, members' pensions in payment will be increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index. If you retire before age 55, the accumulated effect of inflation since you retired will be added to your pension when you reach age 55 (but see page 17 regarding the increasing of ill health pensions.)

Points to Note

- If your pension benefits are subject to a Pension Sharing Order issued by the Court following a divorce or annulment of marriage or the making of an order for the dissolution or nullity of a **civil partnership**, or are subject to a qualifying agreement in Scotland, your benefits will be reduced in accordance with the Court Order or agreement (see pages 42 to 44 for further details).
- There are HM Revenue and Customs controls on the pension savings you can have before you become subject to a tax charge when you draw them (over and above any tax due under the PAYE system on a pension in payment). These are known as the **lifetime allowance** and the **annual allowance**.

- Under HM Revenue and Custom rules, if the LGPS makes an unauthorised payment or if you pay some or all of your LGPS lump sum back into a pension arrangement, there will be a tax charge.
- If, after retiring, you return to employment or office within Local Government or employment with another organisation that participates in the LGPS, your pension may be reduced or suspended in accordance with the policy adopted by your **administering authority**. Under the LGPS, this is an **administering authority discretion** and their policy with regard to it must be included in a **policy statement**. Further details will be provided on request.

Ill Health Retirement

What happens if I have to retire early due to ill health?

If you have at least three months **total membership** and an **administering authority** approved independent registered medical practitioner certifies that you have become permanently unable (until your 65th birthday) to perform the duties of your office efficiently because of ill health or infirmity of mind or body, you will receive your pension and lump sum immediately. The medical practitioner must be qualified in occupational health medicine and must not have previously been involved in your case.

How is an ill health pension and lump sum calculated?

Ill health pensions and lump sums are calculated in the same way as detailed

in the section on Retirement Benefits, except that the **total membership** used in the calculation will be increased if your **total membership** is five years or more. This is to reflect that you are having to retire early. The amount by which it will be increased is shown in the table below.

Total Membership	Total Membership after Increase Awarded
Less than 5 years	Actual total membership only
Between 5 and 10 years	Total membership doubled
Between 10 and 13 1/3 years	Total membership increased to 20 years
Over 13 1/3 years	Total membership increased by 6 2/3 years

Your increased membership, however, must not exceed the **total membership** you would have accrued had you continued in service until age 65.

What if I do not qualify for an ill health pension and lump sum?

If you have less than three months total membership you will receive a refund of your contributions.

Points to Note

- Your pension benefits will not be increased if you have previously been awarded an ill health pension under the Scheme.
- When, at the date of retirement, the **administering authority** is satisfied that there is a life expectancy of less than a year, the **administering authority** may commute the pension

into a lump sum equal to a lump sum of five times the annual amount of pension given up. No **annual allowance** tax charge will apply to such a lump sum.

- Ill health pensions are increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index regardless of age.
- You are exempt from the annual allowance if an independent registered medical practitioner certifies that you are suffering from ill health which makes it unlikely that you will be able (otherwise than to an insignificant extent) to undertake gainful work (in any capacity) before reaching **State pension age**.
- See also Point to Note on Retirement Benefits on page 14.



Early Retirement

Can I retire early?

If you have at least three months **total membership** you can retire from office and receive payment of your benefits at any time from age 60 onwards.

If you are aged 50 to 59 you may be able to retire from office and receive payment of your benefits immediately but payment of benefits before age 60 is only possible with your council's consent. This is a council **discretion** and under the LGPS your council's policy with regard to this must be included on their **Policy Statement**.

Will my pension and lump sum be reduced if I retire early?

If you join the LGPS after 30th September 2006, retire and elect to receive benefits before age 65 your pension and lump

sum, initially calculated as detailed in the section on Retirement Benefits, will be reduced to take account of being paid for longer. How much your benefits are reduced by depends on how early you draw them.

The reduction is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the Government Actuary from time to time. The reduction is based on the length of time (in years and days) that you retire early - i.e. the period between the date your benefits are paid to age 65. The earlier you retire, the greater the reduction.

As a guide, the percentage reductions, issued in October 2006, for retirements up to five years early between and including the ages of 55 and 65 are shown in the table below. Where the number of years is not exact, the reduction percentages are adjusted accordingly.

payment of your benefits and can defer them within the LGPS for payment at a later date as detailed on page 34.

Points to Note

- If your council gives their consent to pay immediate early retirement benefits before age 55, this may result in a tax charge on your benefits. This would be in addition to the normal PAYE tax on your monthly pension. Payment of benefits on or after age 55 will not result in this additional tax charge.
- If your council gives consent to immediate early retirement benefits on or after age 50 and before age 60 your pension will be increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index except that if the benefits are paid before age 55 your pension will be paid at a flat rate until age 55. At that time it will be

Years Early	Pension Reduction %		Lump Sum Reduction %
	Males	Females	All Members
1	6	5	2
2	11	10	5
3	16	15	7
4	20	19	9
5	24	23	12

If you are contributing to the scheme on 30th September 2006 some or all of your benefits paid early could be protected from the reduction if you are a **protected member**.

Your council can agree not to make any reduction on compassionate grounds. This is a council **discretion**; you can ask your council what their policy is on this matter.

If you voluntarily retire before age 65 you do not have to receive immediate

increased by the accumulated effect of inflation since you retired.

Late Retirement

What if I carry on working after age 65?

If you carry on in office after age 65 you will continue to pay into the scheme, building up further benefits. You can receive your pension when you retire, or when you reach the eve of your 75th birthday, whichever occurs first.

If you draw your pension after age 65 the pension you have built up to age 65 will be increased to reflect the fact that it will be paid for a shorter time.

Your pension has to be paid before your 75th birthday.

Protection for your Family

What benefits will be paid if I die in service?

If you die in service as a member of the LGPS, subject to the qualifying conditions detailed, the benefits shown below are payable.

- **A lump sum death grant**
A lump sum death grant of two times your **career average pay** is payable no matter how long you have been a member of the LGPS, provided you are under age 75 at the date of death.
- **A widow's, widower's or civil partner's pension**
A short-term pension, at an annual rate equal to your **career average pay**, is paid to your widow, widower or **civil partner** for three months

immediately following your death, no matter how long you have been a member of the LGPS. If there are eligible children (any of whom are in the care of your widow, widower or **civil partner**) this pension is paid for six months.

If you should die in service having built up three months **total membership** then the LGPS will also pay a long-term pension to your widow, widower or **civil partner** commencing when the short-term pension ends. The long-term pension is generally half the pension you would have received if you had retired early due to ill health on the date of death.

- **Pensions for eligible children**
Children's pensions are payable for so long as eligible children remain following your death, no matter how



long you have been a member of the LGPS. Eligible children are your children. They must, at the date of your death:

- a) be under 18 and be wholly or mainly dependent on you, or
- b) be aged 18 or over and under 23, be dependent on you, and be in full-time education or undertaking vocational training (although a dependent child who commences full-time education or vocational training after the date of your death may be treated as an eligible child up to age 23), or
- c) in some cases, a dependent child of any age who is disabled may be classed as an eligible child

In all cases, the children must have been born before or within a year of your death.

A long term pension is payable at the rate of one quarter of your notional pension entitlement if there is one child or at the rate of one-half if there are two or more children. If no widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** long-term pension is payable, the pension is payable at the rate of one-third where there is one eligible child and at the rate of two-thirds where there is more than one eligible child. The pension may be reduced if a child is receiving pay over and above a set level while in full-time training for a trade, profession or vocation.

Your notional pension entitlement is calculated by reference to the lesser of the **total membership** you would otherwise have accrued by age 65, or 10 years. If at the date of death you have already built up five or more years **total membership**, and you had not previously retired from the LGPS on health grounds, the notional amount will, if higher, be calculated by reference to the

total membership you would have had if you had retired due to ill health. Normally, payment of the children's long-term pension will commence when the widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** short-term pension ceases. If no widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** short-term pension is payable, however, a children's short-term pension, equal to the amount that would have been paid to a widow, widower or **civil partner**, is paid for six months.

If the children are not in the care of the surviving spouse or **civil partner**, a children's short term pension is paid for three months. In both cases, commencement of the children's long-term pension is normally deferred until the short-term pension ceases.

What benefits will be paid if I die after retiring on pension?

If you die after retiring on pension, your

benefits will no longer be payable. Your widow, widower, **civil partner**, next-of-kin or person dealing with your Estate must immediately inform the Pension Section of the **administering authority** whose address is given on the back cover of this booklet of your date of death as otherwise an overpayment could occur.

The following benefits may then be payable:

- **A lump sum death grant**
A lump sum death grant will be payable if the death occurs in the first five years on pension and you are under age 75 at the date of death. The sum payable will be five times your annual pension reduced by the pension already paid to you up to the date of death.
- **A widow's, widower's or civil partner's pension**
A widow, widower or **civil partner**

will receive a short-term pension for the three months following your death, or six months if one or more eligible dependent children are in the widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** care. This will be equal to the pension you were receiving or would have received but for a reduction as a result of early retirement or had it not been paid as a lump sum due to exceptional ill health. After that the widow, widower or **civil partner** will receive a long-term pension generally equal to half the pension you were receiving or would have received but for a reduction as a result of early retirement or as a result of an exchange of pension for an increased lump sum, or had it not been paid as a lump sum due to exceptional ill health. If you married after retirement and you had retired on the grounds of permanent ill

health, the widow's or widower's pension will only be based on half of your basic pension i.e. excluding any enhancement to your pension on account of ill health retirement (see page 15). If you entered into a **civil partnership** after retirement, the **civil partner's** pension will be half your pension.

- **Pensions for eligible children**
Children's pensions are payable for so long as eligible children remain following your death, as detailed on page 21. The pension is not calculated, however, against a notional entitlement. It is calculated instead against the pension you were receiving at the date of your death or would have received but for a reduction as a result of early retirement or as a result of an exchange of pension for an increased lump sum, or had it not been paid

as a lump sum due to exceptional ill health. If your pension was originally calculated on a **total membership** of less than the shorter of ten years or the amount you could have accrued had you continued working to age 65, this amount is used to increase your pension for the purpose of calculating the children's pension only.

Points to Note

- Your **administering authority** has the **discretion** to pay the lump sum death grant to your nominee or personal representatives or to any person who appears, at any time, to have been your relative or dependant. The LGPS allows you to express your wish as to who you would like any death grant to be paid to by completing and returning an expression of wish form. If any



part of the death grant has not been paid by the second anniversary of your death, it must be paid to your personal representatives, i.e. to your Estate. If you have not already made your wishes known, or you wish to change a previous expression of wish, a form is available from your **administering authority**.

- Your personal representatives will need to inform HM Revenue and Customs if, with the lump sum death grant, the value of all your pension benefits (not including any spouse's, **civil partner's** or dependant's pensions) exceeds the HM Revenue and Customs **lifetime allowance** (or primary **lifetime allowance protection** if you have opted for it). Under HM Revenue and Customs rules, any excess will be subject to a recovery tax charge. Most scheme members' pension savings will be

significantly less than the allowance.

- Widows', widowers', **civil partners'** and children's pensions are increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index regardless of age.
- Widow's, widower's and **civil partner's** pensions are payable for life even if your widow, widower or **civil partner** remarries, enters into a new civil partnership or cohabits.
- If your pension benefits are subject to a Pension Sharing Order issued by the Court following a divorce or annulment of marriage or the making of an order for the dissolution or nullity of a **civil partnership**, or are subject to a qualifying agreement in Scotland, your benefits will be reduced in accordance with the Court Order or agreement. In consequence, if you remarry or enter

into a new **civil partnership**, any spouse's pension or **civil partner's** pension payable following your death will also be reduced (see pages 42 to 44 for further details). Benefits payable to eligible children will not, however, be reduced because of a pension share.

Increasing your Benefits

How can I increase my benefits?

To increase the value of the benefits that you and your dependants receive, you may:

- **make an additional voluntary contributions arranged through the LGPS (in-house AVC's).**

All local government pension funds have an AVC arrangement in which you can invest money, deducted directly from your allowances,

through an AVC provider (often an insurance company or building society).

If you choose to pay AVC's under the LGPS, the AVC's are invested separately, in funds managed by the AVC provider. You have your own personal account that, over time, builds up with your contributions and the returns on your investment, and will be available to you when you retire. You can often choose which investment route you prefer.

You decide how much you can afford to pay. You can pay up to 50% of your pay into an in-house AVC in each office you hold where you pay into the LGPS.

AVCs are deducted from your allowances, just like your normal contributions. Your LGPS and AVC

contributions are deducted before your tax is worked out, so, if you pay tax, you receive tax relief automatically through the payroll. You qualify for tax relief (normally at your highest rate) on all pension contributions up to 100% of your taxable earnings, including your normal contributions - but see Points to Note on page 31. Deductions start from the next available pay day after your election has been accepted and you may vary or cease payment at any time whilst you are paying into the LGPS.

At retirement any of your AVC fund which you do not take as a lump sum is used to buy you an annuity. An insurance company, bank or building society of your choice takes your AVC fund and pays you a pension in return. You can do this at the same time you draw your LGPS benefits or you may be able to choose to defer

buying an annuity until any time up to the eve of your 75th birthday. If you carry on paying into the LGPS after age 65 you cannot buy an annuity until you retire, or you reach the eve of your 75th birthday if this is earlier.

An annuity is paid completely separately from your LGPS benefits.

The amount of annuity depends on several factors, such as interest rates and your age. You also have some choice over the type of annuity, for example whether you want a flat-rate pension or one that increases each year, and whether you also want to provide for dependant's benefits in the event of your death.

Annuities are subject to annuity rates which in turn are affected by interest rates. When interest rates rise, the organisation selling annuities

is able to obtain a greater income from each pound in your AVC fund, and therefore can provide a higher pension. A fall in interest rates reduces the pension which can be purchased.

If you draw your AVCs at the same time as your LGPS pension, you may be able to take some or all of your AVCs as a tax-free lump sum provided, when added to the automatic LGPS lump sum as detailed on page 11, it does not exceed 25% of the overall value of your LGPS benefits (including your AVC fund) or, if less, 25% of the **lifetime allowance** less an adjustment for the value of any other pension benefits you are already drawing. If you retire and draw your AVCs later, you can normally only have up to 25% of your AVC fund as a lump sum.



You can also pay AVCs to increase your death in service lump sum cover over and above the two times **career average pay** provided by the LGPS, or to provide additional dependants' benefits.

- **contribute to a concurrent personal pension plan or stakeholder pension scheme**

You may be able to make your own arrangements to pay into a personal pension plan or stakeholder pension scheme at the same time as paying into the LGPS. With these arrangements, you choose a provider, usually an insurance company. You may want to consider their charges, alternative investments and past performance when you do this.

You choose how much to pay into

the arrangement. You can pay up to 100% of your total UK taxable earnings in any one tax year into any number of concurrent pension arrangements of your choice (or, if greater, £3,600 to a "tax relief at source" arrangement, such as a personal pension or stakeholder pension scheme) and be eligible for tax relief on those contributions.

If you pay into a personal pension plan or stakeholder pension scheme, the contributions you make to it are invested in funds managed by an insurance company. You have your own personal account that, over time, builds up with your contributions and the returns on your investment, and will be available later in your life to convert into additional benefits. You can often choose which investment route you prefer.

When the benefits are paid, you will be able to take up to 25% of your Fund as a tax free lump sum, provided the lump sum does not exceed 25% of the **lifetime allowance** less the value of any other pension benefits you have in payment, with the remainder available to buy you an annuity from an insurance company, bank or building society.

The amount of annuity depends on several factors, such as interest rates and your age. You also have some choice over the type of annuity, for example whether you want a flat-rate pension or one that increases each year, and whether you also want to provide for dependants' benefits in the event of your death.

Annuities are subject to annuity rates which are affected by interest

rates. When interest rates rise, the organisation selling annuities is able to obtain a greater income from each pound in your AVC fund, and therefore can provide a higher pension. Conversely a fall in interest rates reduces the pension which can be purchased.

Points to Note

- You can, if you wish, pay up to 100% of your UK taxable earnings in any one tax year into any number of pension arrangements of your choice (or, if greater, £3,600 to a "tax relief at source" arrangement, such as a personal pension or stakeholder pension scheme) and be eligible for tax relief on those contributions. However, there are also controls, known as the **lifetime allowance** and the **annual allowance** on all the pension savings you can have

before you become subject to a tax charge. Most scheme members' pension savings will be less than these allowances.

- The maximum amount of Scheme AVCs you can pay is 50% of your pay in each office you hold where you are a member of the LGPS.
- If you elect to pay AVCs for additional death benefits, you may be required to satisfy certain medical conditions. You may be asked to complete a medical questionnaire and may be asked to undergo a medical examination at your own expense before your election is accepted.
- Further information on increasing your Scheme benefits is available by contacting your **administering authority**.

Ceasing to be a Councillor before Retirement

What happens to my benefits if I cease to be a councillor participating in the LGPS?

In these circumstances you may choose, from a number of options, what happens to the benefits you have accrued in the LGPS. The options available to you are described in the table below.

If you have:

Less than three months total membership

Either

To take a refund of your contributions less a deduction for tax and the cost, if any, of buying you back into the State Second Pension Scheme (S2P).

Or

To transfer an amount equal to the cash equivalent of your pension benefits into your new employer's scheme provided they are willing and able to accept it, into a personal pension plan, into a stakeholder pension scheme, or into a 'buy-out' insurance policy (but not to the LGPS unless you again participate in the same LGPS fund as a councillor member).

Or

To defer making a decision until you either re-join the same LGPS fund as a councillor member, or join a new pension scheme, or want to take a refund of contributions.

If you have:

At least three months total membership

Either

To leave your accrued benefits in the



LGPS. Your pension and lump sum will be calculated as described in the section on Retirement Benefits using the length of your **total membership** up to the date that you left the Scheme. This is known as having deferred benefits.

Or

To transfer an amount equal to the cash equivalent of your pension benefits into your new employer's scheme provided they are willing and able to accept it, into a personal pension plan, into a 'buy-out' insurance policy or into a stakeholder pension scheme (but not the LGPS unless you again participate in the same LGPS fund as a councillor member).

Note: it may be possible to make a transfer payment to an overseas pension scheme or arrangement that meets HM Revenue and Customs conditions.

What will happen to my benefits if I choose to defer them?

Deferred benefits are where we work out the value of your benefits when you leave the LGPS and hold them in the LGPS for you until either you decide to transfer them to another pension scheme, or they are due to be paid.

Deferred benefits become payable at age 65 (unless you opt to defer payment beyond that age), but may be put into payment at any age earlier than 65 in the event of ill health, without reduction. You can also elect to receive your benefits early, on or after age 50 and before age 60 with your council's consent as detailed on page 18, or at or after age 60, without your council's consent. Your benefits (unless being paid on the grounds of permanent ill health) will be reduced as detailed on page 18 if paid before age 65 to take account of

early payment (although some or all of your benefits could be protected from the reduction if you were contributing to the scheme on 30 September 2006 and you are a **protected** member). Your former council can agree not to make any reduction on compassionate grounds. The percentages will differ from those shown where benefits are paid with the former council's consent before age 55. Please contact your **administering authority** for details of the percentage reductions that apply when deferred benefits are put into payment before age 55 for reasons other than ill health.

What will happen if I die before receiving payment of my deferred benefits?

Should you die while your benefits are deferred your retirement lump sum will be paid as a death grant. Payment will be made as detailed on page 23.

A widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** long-term pension will also become payable. The widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** pension is payable at the rate of one-half of your deferred pension.

Long-term children's pensions will be payable for so long as eligible children remain following your death, as detailed on page 20. The pension is not calculated, however, against a notional entitlement. It is calculated instead against the pension you would have received had your deferred benefits been put into payment on the date of your death. If your pension would have been calculated on a **total membership** of less than the shorter of ten years or the amount you could have accrued had you continued in office to age 65, that amount is used to increase your pension for the purpose of calculating the children's pension only.

What will happen if I wish to transfer my LGPS pension benefits to another (non LGPS) scheme?

If you are interested in transferring the value of your LGPS pension rights to another occupational pension scheme (outside of the Local Government Pension Scheme), to a personal pension plan, to a stakeholder pension scheme or to a buy-out insurance policy you can ask for a transfer value quotation to be provided (known as the 'cash equivalent' transfer value). Under provisions introduced by the Pensions Act 1995, a quotation must be guaranteed for a period of three months from the date on which it was calculated (the 'Guarantee Date'). A written option to proceed with the guaranteed transfer value must be received within the three month guaranteed period. If you opt to proceed, the normal time limit for the Scheme to pay the guaranteed transfer value

will be six months from the 'Guarantee Date'. If the Scheme does not make payment within this period it will need to recalculate the value as at the actual date of payment and pay the recalculated value or, if it is greater, the original value plus interest.

Transfer values are calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1997 (as amended) which comply with requirements of the Pensions Schemes Act 1993.

Points to Note

- A refund of contributions cannot be paid if you already have a deferred benefit in the LGPS in England or Wales.
- Only Scheme members who leave more than one year before age 65

can transfer their pension rights. The latest an option to transfer can be made is one year before age 65 or six months after leaving the Scheme, if this is later.

- You may wish to obtain independent financial advice before you make a decision to transfer your deferred benefits to a personal pension plan, stakeholder pension scheme or buy-out insurance policy, as you will be bearing all of the investment risk, which could significantly affect your future pension benefits.
- When you draw your benefits you will be given the option to exchange some of your pension for a bigger tax-free lump sum (see page 12 for further details).
- There are HM Revenue and Customs controls on all your pension savings



you can have before you become subject to a tax charge - not including any state retirement pension, state pension credit or any spouse's, **civil partner's** or dependant's pension you may be entitled to. There are two main allowances for pension savings - an **annual allowance** and a **lifetime allowance**. Most scheme members' pension savings will be less than these allowances.

- If your council gives their consent to the early payment of your benefits before age 55, this may result in a tax charge on your benefits. This would be in addition to the normal PAYE tax on your monthly pension. Payment of benefits on or after age 55 will not result in this additional tax charge.
- Deferred benefits (including the lump sum benefits) are increased each

year in line with the appropriate cost of living index. However, should your deferred benefits be brought into payment before age 55 on the grounds of permanent ill health, pensions increase is only payable before your 55th birthday if you are certified as being incapable of engaging in any regular full-time work; if you are not so certified, or your deferred benefits are brought into payment with your former authority's consent before age 55, the benefits will be paid at a flat rate until age 55. Then, at age 55, the benefits will be increased by the accumulated effect of inflation since they were brought into payment.

- Widows', widower's and **civil partner's** pensions are payable for life even if your widow, widower or **civil partner** remarries, enters into a new civil partnership or cohabits. Widows', widowers', **civil partner's**

and children's pensions are increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index regardless of age.

- If your pension benefits are subject to a Pension Sharing Order issued by the Court following a divorce or annulment of marriage or the making of an order for the dissolution or nullity of a **civil partnership**, or are subject to a qualifying agreement in Scotland, your benefits will be reduced in accordance with the Court Order or agreement. In consequence, if you have deferred benefits and you remarry or enter into a new **civil partnership**, any spouse's or **civil partner's** pension payable following your death will also be reduced (see pages 42 to 44 for further details) but benefits payable to eligible children will not be reduced because of a pension share.

- Further information on the options available will be sent to you on leaving.

Opting-out of the LGPS

Can I opt-out of the LGPS?

You can leave the LGPS at any time by giving your council notice in writing. An election to opt-out becomes effective from the end of the payment period during which you gave notification, unless your notification specifies a later date. You are recommended to obtain advice before opting-out of the LGPS.

If you opt-out the same options are available to you as detailed in the section on Ceasing to be a Councillor before Retirement (except that deferred benefits cannot be paid until you have ceased to be a councillor or, if earlier, age 75).

Can I re-join the LGPS at a later date?

If you opt-out once, you can re-join the LGPS at any time whilst you remain an **eligible councillor**.

If you opt-out of the LGPS more than once, unless you elect to re-join the Scheme within three months of commencing as an **eligible councillor** with a new council, you will only be allowed to re-join at the **discretion** of your council. You can ask your council what their policy is on this matter.

Points to Note

- You may wish to obtain independent financial advice before you make a decision to opt-out of the LGPS.

Some other LGPS Provisions

The LGPS requires your **administering authority** to:

- pay interest on lump sum benefits that are paid more than one month after they should have been paid.
- pay interest on pensions that are paid more than a year after they should have been paid.
- pay interest on refunds of contributions that are paid more than a year after the date you left the LGPS.
- issue annual benefit statements to Scheme members (other than to pensioners).
- have a statement setting out their policy on communicating with scheme members, members'

representatives, prospective members and employers.

The LGPS allows your **administering authority** to:

- commute small pensions into single lump sum payments. The circumstances where this may happen are restrictive, particularly if you have other pension benefits.

The LGPS allows your authority to:

- reduce pension benefits if a LGPS member leaves as a result of which you have incurred some monetary obligation to your employer.
- forfeit a LGPS member's pension rights if the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government agrees and the member has been convicted of a serious offence connected with their office.



The LGPS does not allow you to:

- assign your benefits. Your LGPS benefits are strictly personal and cannot be assigned to anyone else or used as security for a loan.

Pensions and Divorce or Dissolution of a Civil Partnership

Under the LGPS, if you get divorced or a **civil partnership** is dissolved, you may wish to note that:

- your ex-wife, ex-husband or ex-civil partner will cease to be entitled to a widow's, widower's or **civil partner's** pension should you predecease them.
- any children's pension payable in the event of your death will not be affected by your divorce.

- if you have said that you would like your ex-wife, ex-husband or ex-civil partner to receive any lump sum death grant payable on your death by completing and returning an expression of wish form, this will remain in place unless you change it. The Court may, however, issue an Earmarking Order stating that all or part of any lump sum death grant is payable to your ex-spouse or ex-civil partner.

You should also note that in proceedings for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage, or for dissolution, separation or nullity of a **civil partnership**, you will be required to obtain the cash equivalent value of your pension rights from the **administering authority** which the Court will take into account in the divorce or dissolution settlement. In Scottish divorces / dissolution, only the pension rights built up during the period of the

marriage / **civil partnership** are taken into account.

The Court may offset the value of your pension rights against your other assets in the divorce / dissolution settlement or it may issue a Pension Sharing Order or an Earmarking Order against your pension.

If the Court issues an Earmarking Order, the Order may require that when your benefits come into payment your ex-spouse / ex-civil partner should receive one, or a combination, of the following benefits:

- all, or part, of your pension (this does not apply to divorces / dissolutions in Scotland)
- all, or part, of your lump sum retirement grant
- all, or part, of any lump sum paid in the event of your death.

An Earmarking Order against pension payments, but not lump sums (unless the Order directs otherwise), will automatically lapse if your former spouse or **civil partner** remarries or enters into a **civil partnership** and the full pension would be restored to you. Pension payments to your former spouse or **civil partner** would cease on your death.

If the Court issues a Pension Sharing Order, or you are subject to a qualifying agreement in Scotland, part of your benefits are transferred to your ex-spouse or ex-civil partner. Your pension, your lump sum and the contingent spouse's / **civil partner's** pension, but not the contingent children's pensions, will be reduced accordingly, and your ex-spouse / ex-civil partner will hold benefits in his / her own right which can be left in the Scheme to be payable from, normally, age 65, or can be drawn on or after age 60 and before age 65 with a reduction for

early payment, or transferred to another qualifying pension scheme. The reduction to your benefits is known as a Pension Debit. The amount of the Pension Debit will be increased in line with the rise in the appropriate cost of living index(es) between the date the Debit was first calculated and the date your benefits become payable. When your benefits become payable, the revalued amount of the Pension Debit will be deducted from your retirement benefits.

In assessing the value of your benefits against your **lifetime allowance** or **primary lifetime allowance protection**, the reduced value after the Pension Debit will be used, but any **primary lifetime allowance protection** will be lost if the debit reduces it to below the standard **lifetime allowance**. You may be able to pay Additional Voluntary Contributions, or contribute to a concurrent personal pension plan or

stakeholder pension scheme in order to make up for the benefits 'lost' following a Pension Share.

A separate leaflet providing more information is available from the **administering authority** upon request.

All correspondence received by the **administering authority** in connection with divorce or dissolution proceedings will be acknowledged in writing. If no acknowledgement is received, you should contact the **administering authority** to ensure that your correspondence has been received.

The cost of supplying information and complying with any court order imposing obligations on the LGPS will be recovered from you and/or your ex-spouse or ex-civil partner in accordance with a schedule of charges published by the **administering authority**.

Scheme Administration

Who runs the LGPS?

The LGPS is run by administering authorities, for example County Councils, in accordance with regulations approved by Parliament. Each administers their own Fund, into which all contributions are paid. Every three years, independent actuaries carry out a valuation of each Fund and set the rate at which the participating employers must contribute to fully fund the payment of Scheme benefits for that Fund's membership.

How is the Scheme amended?

The Scheme regulations are made under the Superannuation Act 1972. Changes to the rules are discussed at national level by employee and employer representatives but can only be amended with the approval of Parliament. Your **administering**



authority must keep you informed of any changes that are made.

Are the Scheme benefits protected?

As the Scheme is set up by statute, payment of the Scheme benefits is guaranteed by law.

What other legislation applies to the Scheme?

The Scheme is a registered public service scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004. It achieved automatic registration by virtue of Part 1 of Schedule 36 of that Act (because the Scheme was, immediately before 6th April 2006, both a retirement benefits scheme approved under Chapter I of Part XIV of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and a relevant statutory scheme under section 611A of that Act). This means, for example, that you receive tax

relief on your contributions. It complies with the relevant provisions of the Pension Schemes Act 1993, the Pensions Act 1995 and the Pensions Act 2004.

How can I check the accuracy of my pension records?

To maintain the security of any information about you, your **administering authority** is registered under the current Data Protection Acts. You can check that your computerised personal record is accurate, although we may charge a small fee.

What other information am I entitled to?

You are entitled to obtain a copy of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument Number 1997 No.1612) and subsequent amendments. The Regulations are

available from The Stationery Office. A current version, including all amendments, is available on the Local Government Employers' website at [http://
timeline.lge.gov.uk/](http://timeline.lge.gov.uk/)

A copy of the Regulations may be inspected at the offices of your **administering authority**. In addition, you are entitled to view, and take copies of, your **administering authority's** Annual Report and Accounts.

Help with Pension Problems

Who can help me if I have a query or complaint?

If you are in any doubt about your benefit entitlements, or have a problem or question about your LGPS membership or benefits, please contact the Pension Section of your **administering authority**. They will seek to clarify or

put right any misunderstandings or inaccuracies as quickly and efficiently as possible.

If you are still dissatisfied with any decision made in relation to the Scheme you have the right to have your complaint reviewed under the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure. There are also a number of other regulatory bodies that may be able to assist you. The various ways you can ask for help with a pension problem are:

- **Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure**

In the first instance, you should write to the person nominated by the council that made the decision about which you wish to appeal. You must do this within six months of the date of the notification of the decision or the act or omission about which you are complaining (or such

longer period that the nominated person considers reasonable). The nominated person will consider your complaint and notify you of his/her decision. If you are still dissatisfied with that person's decision (or their failure to make a decision), you may, within six months of the date of the decision apply to the **administering authority** to have the decision reconsidered.

A leaflet explaining the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure and relevant time limits is available from your **administering authority's** Pension Section.

To avoid any unnecessary effort on your behalf we would welcome the opportunity to attempt to resolve with you the matter with which you are dissatisfied before you resort to a formal complaint.

- **The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS)**

TPAS is available at any time to assist members and beneficiaries of the Scheme in connection with any pensions query they may have or any difficulty which they cannot resolve with their scheme administrators. TPAS can be contacted at:

11 Belgrave Road, London
SW1V 1RB
Telephone 0845 601 2923

- **Pensions Ombudsman**

In cases where a complaint or dispute has not been satisfactorily resolved through the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure or with the help of TPAS, an application can be made to the Pensions Ombudsman within three years of the event that gave rise to the complaint or dispute. The

Ombudsman can investigate and determine any complaint or dispute involving maladministration of the Scheme or matters of fact or law and his or her decision is final and binding. Matters where legal proceedings have already started cannot be investigated. The Pensions Ombudsman can be contacted at:

11 Belgrave Road, London
SW1V 1RB
Telephone 0207 630 2200

- **The Pensions Regulator**
This is the regulator of work-based pension schemes. The Pensions Regulator has powers to protect members of work-based pension schemes and a wide range of powers to help put matters right, where needed. In extreme cases, the regulator is able to fine trustees or



employers, and remove trustees from a scheme. You can contact the Pensions Regulator at:
Napier House, Trafalgar Place
Brighton, BN1 4DW
Telephone 0870 6063636

The Pension Tracing Service
The Pension Service
Tyneview Park
Whitley Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE98 1BA
Telephone 0845 6002 537

How can I trace my pension rights?

The Pension Tracing Service holds details of pension schemes, including the LGPS, together with relevant contact addresses. It provides a tracing service for ex-members of schemes with pension entitlements (and their dependants), who have lost touch with previous schemes. All occupational and personal pension schemes have to register if the pension scheme has current members contributing to the scheme or people expecting benefits from the scheme. If you need to use this tracing service please write to:

Also, don't forget to keep your pension providers up to date with any change in your home address.

Pension Terms Defined

Administering authority

Please see the section entitled Who runs the LGPS? on page 45.

Annual Allowance

The annual allowance is the amount by which the value of your pension benefits may increase in any one year without you having to pay a tax charge. Years run from 1 April to 31 March. The annual

allowance for 2011/2012 is £50,000. Generally speaking, the assessment covers any pension benefits you may have in all tax-registered pension arrangements where you have been an active member of the scheme during the tax year i.e. you have paid contributions during the year (or your employer has paid contributions on your behalf).

You would only be subject to an annual allowance tax charge if the value of your pension savings in a tax year increase by more than £50,000. However, a three year carry forward rule allows you to carry forward unused annual allowance from the last three years. This means that if the value of your pension savings increase by more than £50,000 in a tax year you may not be liable to the annual allowance tax charge. For example, if the value of your pension savings in a tax year increase by £60,000 (i.e. by £10,000 more than the annual allowance) but in

the three previous years had increased by £35,000, £38,000 and £40,000, then the amount by which each of these previous years fell short of £50,000 would more than offset the £10,000 excess pension saving in the current year. There would be no annual allowance tax charge to pay in this case. To carry forward unused annual allowance from an earlier year you must have been a member of a tax registered pension scheme in that year. Most people will not be affected by the annual allowance tax charge because the value of their pension saving will not increase in a tax year by more than £50,000 or, if it does, they are likely to have unused allowance from previous tax years that can be carried forward. If, however, you are affected you will be liable to a tax charge (at your marginal rate) on the amount by which the value of your pension savings in the tax year, less any unused allowance from the previous three years, exceeds £50,000.

Working out whether you are affected by the annual allowance is quite complex, but this should help you work out your general position. In general terms, the increase in the value of your pension savings in the LGPS in a tax year is calculated by working out the value of your benefits immediately before the start of the input period (1 April), increasing them by inflation, and comparing them with the value of your benefits at the end of the input period (31 March). The value of your benefits is calculated by multiplying the amount of your pension by 16 and adding any lump sum you can automatically draw from the pension scheme and any contributions you have paid into the scheme's AVC arrangement. If the difference in value is more than £50,000, you may be liable to a tax charge.

It is important to note that the assessment covers any pension benefits

you may have where you have been an active member during the tax year, not just benefits in the LGPS, and the method of valuing the benefits in the other schemes may be different to the method set out above. If you exceed the annual allowance in any year you are responsible for reporting this to HMRC on your self-assessment tax return. Your administering authority will be able to tell you how much the value of your LGPS benefits, including any Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) arrangement you may have, has increased.

From 6 April 2011 the exemption from the annual allowance for the relatively small number of scheme members who applied to HMRC for, and received, an enhanced protection certificate will cease.

Career average pay

Career average pay is the pay for each

year or part year ending 31 March adjusted (other than the final years pay) by the change in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index(es), between the end of the relevant year and the last day of the month in which the councillor member's active membership of the Scheme ends. The aggregate of each years revalued pay is then divided by the total number of years and part years to arrive at the career average pay. This is the figure used to calculate your pension benefits.

Example

Assume that a councillor has been in the Scheme for 3 years, from 1 May 2003 to 30 April 2006.

The average pay calculation would be calculated as follows:

Pay from 1 May 2003 to 31 March 2004:
£8,250 plus inflation from 1 April 2004 to
30 April 2006 = £8,781



Pay from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005:
£9,300 plus inflation from 1 April 2005 to
30 April 2006 = £9,592

Pay from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006:
£9,500 plus inflation from 1 April 2006 to
30 April 2006 = £9,573

Pay from 1 April 2006 to 30 April 2006:
£800 = £800

Career average pay = £8,781 + £9,592 +
£9,573 + £800 divided by 3 = £9,582

Should you reach age 65 and continue in
employment please refer to page 20.

Civil Partnership

A civil partnership is a relationship
between two people of the same sex
("civil partners") which is formed when
they register as civil partners of each
other.

Contracted-out

The LGPS is contracted-out of the State
Second Pension Scheme (S2P). This
means that, up to State pension age,
you pay reduced National Insurance
contributions between the Lower
Earnings Limit and the Upper Accruals
Point, unless you have opted to pay the
married woman's/widow's reduced rate
of National Insurance, and that you do
not earn a pension under S2P. Instead,
the LGPS must guarantee to pay you a
pension that in general is as high as you
would have earned had you been in the
S2P. The LGPS must meet a minimum
reference scheme test prescribed under
the Pensions Act 1995.

Discretion

This is the power given by the LGPS to
enable your council or your administering
authority to choose how they will apply
the Scheme in respect of certain of its
provisions. Under the LGPS your council

or your administering authority are obliged to consider how to exercise their discretion and, in respect of some (but not all) of these discretionary provisions, to have a written policy statement on how they will apply their discretion. They have a responsibility to act with 'prudence and propriety' in formulating their policies and must keep them under review. You may ask your council or your administering authority what their policy is in relation to a discretion. See also 'Policy Statement' on page 57.

Eligible councillor

This is a councillor or an elected mayor (other than the Mayor of London) who is eligible for membership of the LGPS in accordance with the scheme of allowances published by an English county council, district council or London borough council or by a Welsh county council or county borough council.

Enhanced protection

See under Primary Lifetime Allowance Protection.

Lifetime Allowance

The lifetime allowance is the total capital value of all pension benefits you can have without triggering an excess benefits tax charge. If the value of your pension benefits when you draw them (not including any state retirement pension, state pension credit or any spouse's, civil partner's or dependant's pension you may be entitled to) is more than the lifetime allowance, or more than any primary lifetime allowance protection or enhanced protection you may have, you will have to pay tax on the excess benefits.

The lifetime allowance for 2011/2012 is £1.8million. The Government has announced that the lifetime allowance will reduce to £1.5million in 2012/2013. The lifetime allowance covers any

pension benefits you may have in all tax-registered pension arrangements – not just the LGPS. Most scheme members pension savings will be significantly less than the lifetime allowance.

For pensions that start to be drawn on or after 6 April 2006, the capital value of those pension benefits is calculated by multiplying your pension by 20 and adding any lump sum you draw from the pension scheme. For pensions already in payment before 6 April 2006, the capital value of these is calculated by multiplying the current annual rate, including any pensions increase, by 25. Any lump sum already paid is ignored in the valuation.

When any LGPS benefit, or any other pension arrangement you may have, is brought into payment you use up some of your lifetime allowance – so even if your pensions are small and will not exceed the lifetime allowance you should keep a record of any pensions you receive. If you have a pension in payment before 6 April

2006, this will be treated as having used up part of your lifetime allowance.

When you draw your LGPS pension your administering authority will let you know the value of your LGPS benefits and ask you about any other pensions you may have in payment, so they can work out whether or not to deduct a recovery tax charge. If you do not provide this information promptly it could delay the payment of your pension.

If your LGPS benefits are more than your lifetime allowance or, if you have registered for them, your primary lifetime allowance protection or enhanced protection, a recovery tax charge will be made against the excess. If excess benefits are paid as a pension the charge will be 25%, with income tax deducted on the ongoing pension payments; if the excess benefits are taken as a lump sum the excess will be taxed once only at 55%.

Lower Earnings Limit

This is the amount of pay that you can receive before you pay any National Insurance contributions. The Lower Earnings Limit for 2011/2012 is £102 per week. It is usually increased annually by Parliament.

Pay

In England, this is your basic allowance or special responsibility allowance, or both, which is specified as being pensionable in your council's scheme of allowances. In Wales it is your basic and special responsibility allowance. It does not include any dependants' carers allowance, travelling and subsistence allowance, or co-optees allowance.

Policy Statement

This is a statement that your council and your administering authority must publish, setting out how they have chosen to exercise certain discretions under the LGPS. Other discretions may also be included. You may ask your council and your administering



authority for the latest copy of their Policy Statements.

Primary lifetime allowance protection and enhanced protection

To have primary lifetime allowance protection or enhanced protection, you must have registered for this with HM Revenue and Customs by 5 April 2009.

Primary protection is aimed at protecting benefits earned up to 5 April 2006 in respect of those high earners affected by the introduction of the lifetime allowance from 6 April 2006. Under HM Revenue and Customs rules, if the value of your pension benefits at 5 April 2006 was more than the 2006/2007 lifetime allowance of £1.5million, and you have registered for primary protection, you have an individual lifetime allowance based on how much your benefits at 5 April 2006 exceeded the value of the 2006/2007 standard lifetime allowance. Your individual lifetime

allowance increases at the same rate as the standard lifetime allowance. You could register for enhanced protection, as well as primary protection, if the value of your pension benefits at 5 April 2006 exceeded the 2006/2007 lifetime allowance of £1.5million. You could also register for enhanced protection if you believed the value of those benefits might in the future be more than the standard lifetime allowance or if you believed your pension benefits in any one year would increase by more than the old annual allowance that applied prior to 6 April 2011. Under enhanced protection you will not pay tax on benefits in excess of the lifetime allowance provided your benefits at retirement do not exceed the value of your benefits at 5 April 2006 as increased after then, in general terms, by the greater of 5% per annum, the increase in the appropriate cost of living index or increases in your pensionable pay. If the limit is exceeded you will pay tax on the

excess. You will lose enhanced protection if you pay contributions into a money purchase pension arrangement (e.g. pay into the LGPS in house AVC facility) or if you start a new pension arrangement, or if you transfer your LGPS benefits to another defined benefit pension scheme. You can also voluntarily give up enhanced protection by giving notice that you no longer wish to keep it. If you lose enhanced protection you must notify HM Revenue and Customs within 90 days. Failure to do so could result in a fine of up to £3,000.

From 6 April 2011 the exemption from the annual allowance for the relatively small number of scheme members who applied to HMRC for, and received, an enhanced protection certificate has ceased.

Protected member

If you were contributing to the Scheme

on 30 September 2006 you may have protected rights regarding early payment of your benefits.

- If you will be age 60 or over by 31 March 2016 and choose to retire before age 65 (with employer's consent if retiring before age 60) you may have some protection from the reductions applied to benefits voluntarily drawn before age 65, as explained below: -
 - o If you satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, the benefits you have accrued up to 31 March 2016 will not be reduced. However, the benefits built up after 31 March 2016 will be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.

- o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, but would have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, the calculation of your benefits is split into two parts. Firstly, all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme up to 31 March 2016 will be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than the date you would have met the 85 year rule. Secondly, any benefits you have built up in the Scheme after 31 March 2016 will be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.
- o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, and would not have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme will be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.
- If you will be under age 60 by 31 March 2016 and will not be 60 by 31 March 2020 and choose to retire before age 65 (with employer's consent if retiring before age 60) you may have some protection from the reductions applied to benefits voluntarily drawn before age 65, as explained below: -
 - o If you satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, the benefits you have accrued up to 31 March 2008 will not be reduced. However, the benefits built up after

31 March 2008 will be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.

- o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, but would have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, the calculation of your benefits is split into two parts. Firstly, all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme up to 31 March 2008 will be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than the date you would have met the 85 year rule. Secondly, any benefits you have built up in the Scheme after 31 March 2008 will be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to
- o the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.
- o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, and would not have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme will be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.
- If you will be aged 60 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2020 and choose to retire before age 65 (with employer's consent if retiring before age 60) you may have some protection from the reductions applied to benefits voluntarily drawn before age 65, as explained below: -

- o If you satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, the benefits you have accrued up to 31 March 2008 will not be reduced. However, the benefits built up after 31 March 2008 will, if you do not meet the 85 year rule by 31 March 2020, be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65. If you do meet the 85 year rule by 31 March 2020 a smaller reduction factor than that shown on page 19 will be applied to the benefits built up between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2020.
- o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension, but would have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, the calculation of your benefits is split into two parts. Firstly,
 - o all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme up to 31 March 2008 will be reduced by the factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than the date you would have met the 85 year rule. Secondly, any benefits you have built up in the Scheme after 31 March 2008 will, if you would not meet the 85 year rule by 31 March 2020, be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65. If you would meet the 85 year rule by 31 March 2020 a smaller reduction factor than that shown on page 19 will be applied to the benefits built up between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2020.
 - o If you do not satisfy the 85 year rule when you start to draw your pension,

and would not have satisfied the rule if you had remained in employment until age 65, all the benefits you have built up in the Scheme will be reduced by the appropriate factor shown in the table on page 19 which relates to the number of years the benefits are being paid earlier than age 65.

How do I know if I will satisfy the 85 year rule?

The rule is satisfied if your membership (as defined below) and age (each in whole years) adds up to 85.

Membership that counts in working out the 85 year rule

The number of years that you have been a LGPS member as a councillor or elected mayor plus, for deferred benefits, the period between the date of leaving and the date benefits are to be bought into payment, but excluding any membership



in respect of which you are already in receipt of a Local Government pension, or in respect of which you hold an earlier Local Government deferred pension which relates to an earlier period of membership of the Scheme as a councillor or elected mayor, or in respect of any other earlier period of membership of the Scheme as a councillor or elected mayor which has not been aggregated with your current period of membership.

State pension age

This is the earliest age you can receive the state basic pension. State pension age is currently age 65 for men. State pension age for women is currently being increased to be equalised with that for men. The Government has announced that it will speed up the pace of State pension age equalisation for women, so that women's State pension age will reach 65 by November 2018.

State pension age equalisation timetable for women:

Date of Birth	New State Pension Age
Before 6 April 1950	60
6 April 1950 - 5 April 1951	In the range 60 - 61
6 April 1951 - 5 April 1952	In the range 61 - 62
6 April 1952 - 5 April 1953	In the range 62 - 63
6 April 1953 - 5 August 1953	In the range 63 - 64
6 August 1953 - 5 December 1953	In the range 64 - 65

The State pension age will then increase to 66 for both men and women from December 2018 to April 2020.

Increase in state pension age from 65 to 66 for men and women:

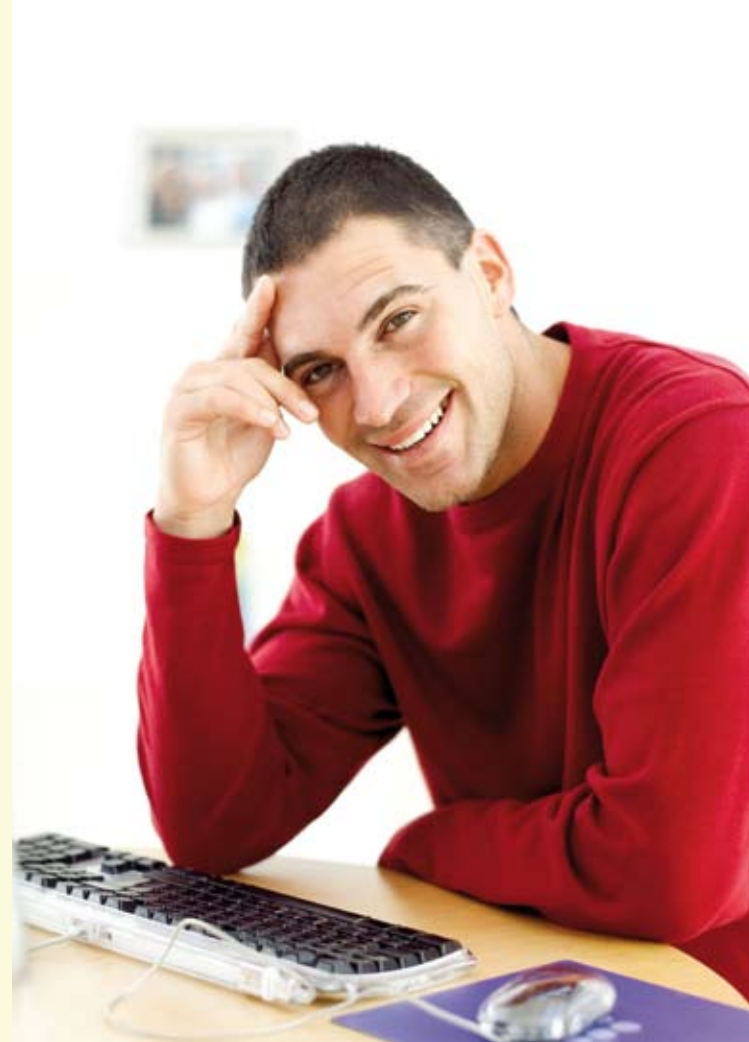
Date of Birth	New State Pension Age
6 December 1953 - 5 April 1954	In the range 65 - 66
After 5 April 1954	66

Under current legislation the State pension age is due to rise to 68 between 2034 and 2046.

Total membership

This is the amount of membership that counts, as detailed below, for:

- working out whether you are entitled to a benefit
 - ~ the number of years and days that you have been a LGPS member as a councillor or elected mayor.



- working out the amount of your personal benefits
 - ~ the number of years and days that you have been a LGPS member as a councillor or elected mayor but excluding any membership in respect of which you are already in receipt of a Local Government pension, or in respect of which you hold a Local Government deferred pension which relates to an earlier period of membership of the Scheme as a councillor or elected mayor, or in respect of any other earlier period of membership of the Scheme as a councillor or elected mayor which has not been aggregated with your current period of membership.

- ~ any membership granted by way of ill health enhancement (see page 15).

Upper Accruals Point

This is the amount of pay beyond which you cease to pay the lower, contracted-out, rate of National Insurance contributions. The Upper Accruals Point for 2011/2012 is £770 per week. On earnings above the Upper Accruals Point and up to the Upper Earnings Limit of £817 per week you pay the full 12% National Insurance contribution and on earnings above the Upper Earnings Limit you pay a 2% National Insurance contribution.

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Contact details

LPFA Pensions Team
London Pensions Fund Authority
Dexter House
2 Royal Mint Court
London
EC3N 4LP

Our offices are open from:
8.30 am to 5 pm, Monday to Friday

Website: www.lpfa.org.uk

Telephone: 020 7369 6118
Fax: 020 7369 6242
Textphone: 020 7369 6119

Email: enquiries@lpfa.org.uk





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LPFA, Dexter House, 2 Royal Mint Court, London EC3N4LP
www.lpfa.org.uk