

A brief guide to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Employees in England and Wales

Highlights of the LGPS

The LGPS gives you:

Secure benefits –

You can look forward to your retirement with the LGPS with:

A secure pension –

worked out every ***scheme year*** and added to your ***pension account***. The pension added to your account at the end of a ***scheme year*** is, if you are in the main section of the scheme, an amount equal to a 49th of your ***pensionable pay*** in that year. At the end of every ***scheme year*** the total amount of pension in your account is adjusted to take into account the cost of living (as currently measured by the ***Consumer Prices Index (CPI)***).

Flexibility to pay more or less contributions –

you can boost your pension by paying more contributions, which you would get tax relief on. You also have the option in the LGPS to pay half your normal contributions in return for half your normal pension. This is known as the 50/50 section of the scheme and is designed to help members stay in the scheme when times are financially tough.

Tax-free cash –

you have the option when you draw your pension to exchange part of it for some tax-free cash.

Peace of mind –

your family enjoys financial security, with immediate life cover and a pension for your spouse, ***civil partner*** or ***eligible cohabiting partner*** and ***eligible children*** in the event of your death in service. If you ever become seriously ill and you've met the 2 years ***vesting period***, you could receive immediate ill health benefits.

bringing you into the scheme for up to a maximum of 3 months) or if your contract is extended to be for 3 months or more or you opt to join by completing an application form, you will be brought into the scheme from the beginning of the pay period after the one in which your contract is extended or you opt to join.

If you are brought into the scheme you have the right to opt out. You cannot complete an opt out form until you have started your employment.

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

On joining the LGPS relevant records and a *pension account* (for each employment in the scheme, if you have more than one) will be set up and an official notification of your membership of the LGPS will be sent to you. **You should check your pay slip to make sure that pension contributions are being deducted.**

Can I opt-out of the LGPS and re-join at a later date?

Yes, you can opt-out of the scheme but if you are thinking of opting out you might want to first consider an alternative option which is to elect to move to the 50/50 section of the scheme. The 50/50 section then all the (f) Td [(f)- wT each emplhe s 2 T5ect 0 Td (C-5(i)2(95(0is0(Td [(k1(?)(a) Tdc 92 0 c 0.)

Your employer must notify you if this happens. You would then have the right to again opt out of the LGPS.

If you stay opted out your employer will normally automatically enrol you back into the LGPS approximately every

contributions. If the value of your pension savings increase in any one year by more than the standard annual allowance of £40,000 (2017/18) you may have to pay a tax charge. Most people will not be affected by the annual allowance.

Does my employer contribute?

Your employer currently pays the balance of the cost of providing your benefits in the LGPS. Every three years an independent review is undertaken to calculate how much your employer should contribute to the scheme.

Is there flexibility to pay less contributions?

Yes, in the scheme there is an option known as 50/50 which provides members with the facility to pay half the normal contributions and to build up half the normal pension during the time the reduced contributions are being paid - see the section on **flexibility to pay less**.

Can I make extra contributions to increase my benefits?

You can increase your benefits by paying additional contributions, known as Additional Pension Contributions (APCs), to buy extra LGPS pension, or by making payments to the scheme's **Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC)** arrangement. Your pension fund can give you more information on these options. Contact details are at the end of this guide.

You are also able to make payments to a personal pension or stakeholder pension or free-standing AVC scheme of your own choice. You may wish to take independent financial advice before you make a decision about paying extra.

What if I've been a member before and can now re-join the LGPS?

If you rejoin the LGPS and you have deferred benefits in an LGPS fund in England or Wales (which you were awarded other than as a result of electing, on or after 11 April 2015, to opt out of membership of the scheme) your deferred benefits will normally be automatically joined with your new active **pension account**. If, for benefits that are normally automatically joined together, you want to retain separate deferred benefits then you must make such an election within 12 months of rejoining the scheme (or such longer period as your employer and pension fund may allow).

If you have deferred benefits in an LGPS fund in England or Wales which you were awarded as a result of electing, on or after 11 April 2015, to opt out of membership of the scheme, you cannot join those benefits with your new active **pension account**. They will remain as a separate deferred benefit.

If you rejoin the LGPS in England or Wales and have a deferred refund this **must** be joined with your new active **pension account**.

What about any non-LGPS pension rights I have?

If you have paid into another non-LGPS pension arrangement or to the LGPS in Scotland or Northern Ireland, you may be able to transfer your previous pension rights into the LGPS (provided you are not already drawing them as a pension). You only have 12 months from joining the LGPS to opt to transfer your previous pension rights, unless your employer and pension fund allows you longer.

What if I'm already receiving

in payment is affected in any way.

If you are drawing a pension from the scheme, all of which you built up after 31 March 2014, and you are re-employed in local government or by an employer who offers membership of the LGPS you do not need to inform the LGPS fund that pays your pension as there is no effect on your pension in payment. The only exception to this is if you are in receipt of an LGPS ill-health pension of the type that is stopped if you are in any gainful employment, in which case you must inform the employer who awarded you that pension and they will let you know whether your pension in payment should be stopped.

Contribution Flexibility

Flexibility to pay less

When you join the scheme you will be placed in the main section of the scheme. However, once you are a member of the scheme you will be able to elect in writing, at any time, to move to the 50/50 section if you wish.

The 50/50 section gives you the ability to pay half your normal contributions. This flexibility may be useful during times of financial hardship as it allows you to remain in the scheme, building up valuable pension benefits, as an alternative to opting out of the scheme.

A 50/50 option form is available from your employer. If you have more than one job in which you contribute to the scheme you would need to specify in which of the jobs you wish to be moved to the 50/50 section.

If you elect for 50/50 you would be moved to that section from the next available pay period. You would then start paying half your normal contributions and build up half your normal pension during the time you are in that section. When you make an election for the 50/50 section your employer must provide you with information on the effect this will have on your benefits in the scheme.

If you were to die in service whilst in the 50/50 section of the scheme the lump sum death grant and any survivor pensions would be worked out as if you were in the main section of the scheme. If you are awarded an ill-health pension which includes an amount of enhanced pension, the amount of enhanced pension added to your **pension account** is worked out as if you were in the main section of the scheme.

The 50/50 section is designed to be a short-term option for when times are tough financially. Because of this your employer is required to re-enrol you back into the main section of the scheme approximately three years from the date they first have to comply with the automatic enrolment provisions of the Pensions Act 2008 (and approximately every three years thereafter). If you wished to continue in the 50/50 section at that point you would need to make another election to remain in the 50/50 section.

There is no limit to the number of times you can elect to move between the main and the 50/50 section.

You can improve your retirement benefits by paying:

- Additional Pension Contributions (APCs) to buy extra LGPS pension,
- **Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)** arranged through the LGPS (in-house AVCs),
- Free Standing Additional Voluntary Contributions (FSAVCs) to a scheme of your choice,
- Contributions to a stakeholder or personal pension plan.

Your pension fund can give you more information on the first two of these options. Contact details are at the end of this guide.

Your Pension

Your LGPS benefits are made up of:

- An annual pension that, after leaving, increases every year in line with the cost of living for the rest of your life, and
- The option to exchange part of your pension for a tax-free lump sum paid when you draw your pension benefits.

How is my pension worked out?

Every year, you will build up a pension at a rate of 1/49th of the amount of **pensionable pay** (and **assumed pensionable pay**) you received in that **scheme year** if you are in the main section of the scheme (or half this rate of build up for any period you have elected to be in the 50/50 section of the scheme). If during the **scheme year** you had been on leave on reduced contractual pay or no pay due to sickness or injury, or had been on **relevant child related leave** or **reserve forces service leave** then, for the period of that leave, your pension is based on your **assumed pensionable pay** (other than during any part of **relevant child related leave** where the **pensionable pay** you received was 31e

- you leave with an immediate entitlement to benefits.

The underpin will not apply to you if you elect to opt out of the scheme before your protected **Normal Pension Age** or you wish to draw benefits from an age where you would have required employer consent to do so under the pre 1 April 2014 scheme (normally before age 60) or you leave the scheme with a deferred benefit and, at the date of leaving, you would have required your employer's consent to take payment of those benefits under the 1 April 2014 scheme (normally before age 60).

If you are covered by the underpin a calculation will be performed at the date you cease to contribute to the Scheme, or at your protected **Normal Pension Age** if earlier, to check that the pension you have built up (or, if you have been in the 50/50 section of the scheme at any time, the pension you would have built up had you always been in the main section of the scheme) is at least equal to that which you would have received had the scheme not changed on 1 April 2014. If it isn't, the difference will be added into your **pension account** when you draw your benefits.

What pensionable pay is used to work out the pension I build up after 31 March 2014?

The amount of pension added into your **pension account** at the end of the **scheme year** is worked out using your **pensionable pay** which is the amount of pay on which you pay your normal pension contributions.

However if during the **scheme year** you had been on leave on reduced contractual pay or no pay due to sickness or injury, or had been on **relevant child related leave** or **reserve forces service leave** then, for the period of that leave, your pension is worked out based on your **assumed pensionable pay** (other than during any part of **relevant child related leave** where the **pensionable pay** you received was higher than your **assumed pensionable pay**).

Can I exchange part of my pension for a lump sum?

You can exchange part of your annual pension for a one off tax-free cash payment. You will receive £12 lump sum for each £1 of pension given up. You can take up to 25% of the capital value of your pension benefits as a lump sum.

The **Normal Pension Age** in the LGPS is linked to your **State Pension Age** (but with a minimum of age 65). If the **State Pension Age**

Ill health benefits can be paid at any age and are not reduced on account of early payment – in fact, your benefits could be increased to make up for your early retirement if you are unlikely to be capable

If you are in the 50/50 section of the scheme when you die this does not impact on the value of any pension for your **spouse, *civil partner, eligible cohabiting partner* or *eligible children*.**

If you die after retiring on pension, a spouse's (from an opposite sex or same sex marriage), ***civil***

- your cohabiting partner satisfies the pension fund that the above conditions had been met for a continuous period of at least 2 years immediately prior to your death.

Who is the lump sum death grant paid to?

The LGPS allows you to indicate who you would like any death grant to be paid to by completing and returning an expression of wish form. **This form is available from the pension fund.** The scheme's administering authority, however, retains absolute discretion when deciding on who to pay any death grant to. You can find out how to contact the pension fund at the end of this guide.

Leavers without an immediate entitlement to benefits

If you leave your job before retirement and have met the 2 years

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Your new pension provider will require a transfer value quotation which, under the provisions introduced by the Pensions Act 1995, your pension fund will guarantee for a period of three months from the date of calculation.

Alternatively, if you return to employment with an employer participating in the LGPS and rejoin the LGPS after having previously built up LGPS pension rights (i.e. you previously left an LGPS employment with deferred benefits) then these deferred benefits will normally automatically be transferred to the active ***pension account*** for your new job, unless you elect to keep them separate. If, for benefits that are normally automatically transferred, you wish to keep your deferred benefits separate you must elect to do so within 12 months of re-joining the LGPS, unless your employer allows you longer. If you rejoin the LGPS after having previously left an LGPS employment without building up pension rights but you deferred taking a refund of contributions (normally where you have less than two years membership) then this deferred refund **must** be joined with your new active ***pension account*** in the scheme.

Transferring your benefits to a flexible benefit scheme

Flexible benefits were introduced by the Government from 6 April 2015 to allow members of defined contribution schemes, who are over age 55, more freedom on how they take money from their pension pot.

The LGPS is not a defined contribution pension scheme (it is a defined benefit scheme) and as such, it is not directly affected by these changes. However, if you stop paying into the LGPS and you have three or more months' membership, then unless you are retiring with immediate effect due to redundancy, business efficiency or ill health, you will have the right to transfer your LGPS pension to a

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 and, as the scheme is well regulated. There are also a number of other regulatory bodies that may be able to assist you.

The various procedures and bodies are:

- **Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure**

In the first instance you should write to the adjudicator appointed by the body who 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 as the adjudicator considers reasonable). This is a formal review of the initial decision or act or omission and is an opportunity for the matter to be reconsidered. The adjudicator will consider your complaint and notify you of his or her decision. If you are dissatisfied with that person's decision, (or their failure to make a decision) you may apply to the scheme's administering authority to have it reconsidered.

A leaflet explaining the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure including relevant time limits is available from the pension fund.

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

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

11 Belgrave Road
London
SW1V 1RB

Telephone 0300 1231047

Website www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk

- **The Pensions Ombudsman (TPO)**

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 (unless the case is taken to the appropriate court on a point of law). Matters where legal proceedings have already started cannot be investigated by the Pensions Ombudsman. The Pensions Ombudsman can be contacted at:

11 Belgrave Road
London
SW1V 1RB

Telephone 0207 630 2200

Website www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

- **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:

Telephone 0345 6000707

Website www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk

absence or due to a trade dispute is ignored. The resulting figure is then grossed up to an annual figure and then divided by the period of time you were on reduced pay or no pay for sickness or injury or on **relevant child related leave** or **reserve forces service leave**.

Assumed pensionable pay is also used to work out any enhancement to your pension awarded as a result of ill health retirement, any lump sum death grant following death in service, and any enhancement which is included in survivor benefits following death in service. The **assumed**
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- the impairment is, in the opinion of an independent registered medical practitioner, likely to be permanent and the child was dependent on you at the date of your death because of that mental or physical impairment.

Eligible cohabiting partner

An **eligible cohabiting partner** is a partner you are living with who, at the date of your death, has met all of the following conditions for a continuous period of at least 2 years:

- you and your cohabiting partner are, and have been, free to marry each other or enter into a **civil partnership** with each other, and **il rth wiepenis(i)ilh o/20((an)2a)20(TT3 1 Tfr)-eCID 9 b4() i-3(Tw (e**

You can use the Government's **State Pension Age** calculator (www.gov.uk/calculate-state-pension)

You do not pay contributions on any travelling or subsistence allowances, pay in lieu of notice, pay in lieu of loss of holidays, any payment as an inducement not to leave before the payment is made, any award of compensation (other than payment representing arrears of pay) made for the purpose of achieving equal pay, pay relating to loss of future pensionable payments or benefits, any pay paid by your employer if you go on **reserve forces service leave** nor (apart from some historical cases) the monetary value of a car or pay received in lieu of a car.

Relevant Child Related Leave

Relevant child related leave includes periods of Ordinary Maternity, Adoption or Shared Parental Leave (normally first 26 weeks), Paternity Leave and any periods of paid Additional Maternity or Adoption Leave (normally after week 26 weeks up week 39) or Shared Parental Leave.

Reserve Forces Service Leave

This occurs when a Reservist is mobilised and called upon to take part in military operations. The period of mobilisation can range from three months or less and up to a maximum of 12 months. During a period of **reserve forces service leave** you will, if you elect to stay in the LGPS during that leave, continue to build up a pension based on the rate of **assumed pensionable pay** you would have received had you not been on **reserve forces service leave**.

Scheme Year

The scheme year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year.

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 and will reach 65 by December 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 October 2020.

Increase in State Pension Age from 65 to 66 for men and women

Date of Birth	New State Pension Age
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Vesting Period

The **vesting period** in the LGPS is 2 years. You will meet the 2 years **vesting period** if:

- you have been a member of the LGPS in England and Wales for 2 years, or
- you have brought a transfer of pension rights into the LGPS in England or Wales from a different occupational pension scheme or from a European pensions institution and the length of service you had in that scheme or institution was 2 or more years or, when added to the period of time you have been a member of the LGPS is, in aggregate, 2 or more years, or
- you have brought a transfer of pension rights into the LGPS in England or Wales from a pension scheme or arrangement where you were not allowed to receive a refund of contributions, or
- you have previously transferred pension rights out of the LGPS in England or Wales to a pension or t(out

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