



# Member Guide

## A Short Guide to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

April 2024

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# The LGPS in England and Wales

## Background

This is a short description of the conditions of membership and main scheme benefits that apply if you pay into the LGPS on or after 1 April 2024.

### What kind of scheme is it?

The LGPS is a tax approved, defined benefit occupational pension scheme set up under the Public Services Pensions Act 2013. The benefits under the scheme are based on your Career Average Re-Valued Earnings (CARE) from 1 April 2014. It is very secure because the benefits are set out in law.

### Who can join?

The LGPS covers Local Government and other organisations that have chosen to participate in it. You will join the scheme automatically if you have a contract of employment that is for at least 3 months and you are under age 75. Alternatively, if you have a contract of employment of less than 3 months but you are under age 75, you will NOT be allowed to join the scheme automatically, but you will be given the option to join by your Employer. If you are a Police Officer, Fire-fighter or Teacher you will not be allowed to join the LGPS.

### 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 joiner forms. On receipt of these forms, pension records will be set up and an official notification of your membership to the LGPS will be sent to you. You should also 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?

You can leave the LGPS at any time by requesting an opting out form from the Pension Section and returning it to your Employer. You may then be entitled to a refund of contributions if you leave the scheme within 2 years of joining. If you opt-out, you can opt back into the scheme at any time, provided you are under age 75. However, your Employer will be responsible for bringing you back into the LGPS under the requirements of Automatic Enrolment. You will then have the option to opt-out again. You may wish to seek Independent Financial Advice before you decide to opt-out of the LGPS.

Please note that you should NOT complete an opting out declaration before the commencement of your employment.

## How much will I pay?

Your contribution rate depends on how much you are paid, but it will be between 5.5% and 12.5% of your pensionable pay. The rate you pay will depend on which pay band you fall into.

Here are the Contribution Bandings from **1 April 2024**.

| <b>Annual Pensionable Pay:</b> | <b>Contribution Rate:</b> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Up to £17,600                  | 5.5%                      |
| £17,601 to £27,600             | 5.8%                      |
| £27,601 to £44,900             | 6.5%                      |
| £44,901 to £56,800             | 6.8%                      |
| £56,801 to £79,700             | 8.5%                      |
| £79,701 to £112,900            | 9.9%                      |
| £112,901 to £133,100           | 10.5%                     |
| £133,101 to £199,700           | 11.4%                     |
| More than £199,701             | 12.5%                     |

As a member of the LGPS, your contributions will attract tax relief at the time they are deducted from your pay. 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 of £60,000, you may have to pay a tax charge. Most people will not be affected by the annual allowance.

### Does my Employer contribute?

Your Employer pays the balance of the cost of providing your benefits in the LGPS. Every 3 years, an independent review is undertaken to calculate how much your Employer should contribute to the Scheme. Increases or decreases in the cost of providing the scheme may, in future, need to be shared between members and employers in accordance with Government guidance.

### Can I pay more to increase my benefits?

You can pay extra under the LGPS to increase your retirement benefits. You can do this either by paying Additional Pension Contributions (APC) to buy extra LGPS pension or by making payments to the scheme's Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) arrangement. For further information on these options, please contact the Pension Section.

### Can I pay less into the LGPS?

You can elect to pay half your normal contribution to receive half the level of pension in return for this period. However, you will retain full ill health and death cover during this time. If you wish to join the **50/50 section** of the scheme, you will need to request an **election form** from your Employer. When you wish to return to the **Main section**, you will then need to complete another election form.

## Can I transfer pension benefits into the LGPS?

Benefits that you have previously accrued in the LGPS or in other pension arrangements can be transferred into the LGPS. An option to transfer must be made within 12 months of joining or such longer period as your Employer allows. To find out more, please contact your Employer.

## Retirement

To be entitled to LGPS retirement benefits, you must have at least 2 years membership or have transferred other pension rights into the LGPS, or already have a deferred benefit in the LGPS in England and Wales.

### When can I retire?

You can retire and receive your LGPS benefits in full once you have reached your Normal Pension Age (NPA), which is linked to your State Pension Age (SPA) and may change in the future. However, the Scheme also makes provisions for the early payment of your LGPS benefits.

### What are my LGPS retirement benefits?

When you retire, you will receive an annual pension and have the option to take part of your pension as a tax-free lump sum. If you joined the LGPS before 1 April 2008, your standard benefit package will include an automatic tax-free lump sum, as described in **The Benefits** section.

### Can I retire early?

You can elect to voluntarily retire and receive your LGPS benefits from age 55 to 75, but your benefits may be actuarially reduced to take account of early payment before your NPA.

### Are there any penalties for retiring early and drawing immediate benefits?

If you voluntarily retire before your NPA, your LGPS benefits will be reduced to take account of their early payment and the fact that your pension will be payable for longer. However, if you joined the LGPS on or before the 30 September 2006, you may have been protected against the possible reduction to some or all your benefits.



If you voluntarily retire before your NPA or retire on or after your NPA, you can defer drawing your benefits, but you must draw them before age 75. If you draw your pension after your NPA, your benefits will be paid at an increased rate to reflect the late payment.

### What if I'm already receiving an LGPS pension and I have become re-employed?

If you become re-employed in Local Government or by an Employer who offers you membership of the LGPS, you must tell the Pension Fund that pays your pension that you have become re-employed, regardless of whether you wish to join the scheme or not. A check will then be made to see whether your pension will be reduced or even stopped.

### What if my Employer retires me on the grounds of redundancy or business efficiency?

If you are aged 55 or over, you will be entitled to the immediate unreduced payment of your LGPS benefits.

### What happens if I must retire early due to ill health?

If you must leave work at any age due to permanent ill health, which must be certified by an independent occupational health physician appointed by your Employer, the scheme provides a tiered ill health retirement package. This could give you benefits, paid straight away, and which could be increased if you are unlikely to be capable of undertaking gainful employment within 3 years of leaving.

Gainful employment means paid employment for not less than 30 hours a week for a period of not less than 12 months.

## What if I want to have a gradual move into retirement?

This is known as Flexible retirement. From age 55, if you reduce your hours or move to a less senior position, and provided your Employer agrees, you can draw some or all of the pension benefits you have built up – helping you ease into retirement. If you take Flexible retirement before your NPA, your benefits may be reduced to take account of their early payment, unless your Employer agrees to waive the reduction in whole or in part.

You can continue paying into the LGPS on your reduced hours or in your new role, building up further benefits in the Scheme. Flexible retirement is at the discretion of your Employer and they must set out their policy on this in a published statement.

## What if I carry on working after my Normal Pension Age?

If you carry on working after your NPA, you will continue to pay into the scheme, building up further benefits. We will pay your pension when you retire or when you reach the eve of your 75th birthday, or if you take flexible retirement with your Employer's consent, whichever occurs first. If you draw your pension after your NPA, it will be increased to reflect the fact that it will be paid for a shorter time. Your pension must be paid before your 75th birthday.

## The Benefits

### How is my pension calculated?

When you retire, you will receive an indexed linked annual pension that is payable for your lifetime, plus the option to exchange part of your pension (subject to HMRC limits) for a tax-free lump sum, payable when you draw your benefits.

Every year, you will build up a pension that is equal to 1/49th of the pensionable pay that you have received in that scheme year (from 1 April to 31 March). Your pensionable pay is the amount of pay on which you pay your pension contributions. If you have elected to join the 50/50 section of the scheme, the rate at which your pension builds will be half this rate i.e. 1/98th of your pensionable pay.

The pension that you build up from 1 April to 31 March is then added to your pension account and is revalued in line with the appropriate cost of living index each April. The example below shows how your pension is calculated.

#### Example

From 1 April to 31 March (**Scheme Year 1**), Sian's pensionable pay has been assessed as £15,000. The pension added to her pension account in respect of this year has been calculated as:

$$1/49 \times £15,000 = \mathbf{£306.12}$$

Having added £306.12 to her pension account, it is then revalued to take account of an assumed inflation increase of 2% ( $£306.12 + 2\% = \mathbf{£312.24}$ ). During **Scheme Year 2**, Sian's pensionable pay was assessed as £15,150:

$$1/49 \times £15,150 = \mathbf{£309.18}$$

£309.18 is added to her pension account ( $£312.24 + £309.18 = \mathbf{£621.42}$ ). Her account is then revalued to take account of an assumed inflation increase of 2.5%. The value of her pension account after Scheme Year 2 is **£636.96**.

However, if Sian had elected to contribute to the 50/50 section of the scheme for the whole of Scheme Year 1, her pension would have been calculated as:

$1/98 \times \text{£}15,000 = \text{£}153.06$  (+ a 2% assumed inflation increase = **£156.12**).

Note the difference in Sian's **pension build up** whilst contributing to the 50/50 Section of the Scheme ( $\text{£}312.24$  less  $\text{£}156.12 = \text{£}156.12$ ).

## Exchanging part of my pension for a tax-free lump sum

Under HMRC rules, you can exchange part of your annual pension for a one-off tax-free cash payment. You can take up to 25% of the capital value of your pension benefits as a lump sum, by exchanging £1 of pension for £12 of lump sum (providing the total lump sum does not exceed £268,275 less the value of any other pension rights you have in payment).

## What are the options regarding my in-house AVC (Additional Voluntary Contribution) plan?

If you contribute to an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) arrangement under the LGPS, you will have various options regarding its payment. For further information on these options, please contact the Pensions Section.

## What if I joined the LGPS before 1 April 2014?

The LGPS changed from being a final salary scheme to a Career Average Re-valued Earnings (CARE) scheme on 1 April 2014. However, if you joined the scheme on or before 31 March 2014, you will also have built up benefits in the final salary scheme, which will continue to be based on your **final pay** when you leave the scheme or choose to retire.

For membership built up to 31 March 2008, you will receive a pension that is equal to 1/80th of your final pay, plus an automatic tax-free lump sum of 3 times the value of this pension. This calculation is also based on your membership of the scheme, which is proportioned if you work part time. For membership built up from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2014, you will receive a pension that is equal to 1/60th of your final pay, but with NO automatic tax-

free lump sum entitlement. However, you will have the option to exchange part of your pension for a tax-free lump sum when you retire.

When added to your CARE benefits, this will then provide you with the total value of your LGPS benefits. The example below shows how your final salary benefits will be calculated.

### **Example**

Sian has 10 years membership in the scheme up to 31 March 2008 and 6 years membership from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2014. She has always worked full time and her final pay has been calculated as £15,000.

Her final salary benefits are calculated as follows:

#### Membership up to 31 March 2008:

10 years x  $1/80$  x £15,000 = £1,875 Annual Pension

10 years x  $3/80$  x £15,000 = £5,625 Automatic tax-free Lump Sum

#### Membership from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2014:

6 years x  $1/60$  x £15,000 = £1,500 Annual Pension

*NO Automatic tax-free Lump Sum entitlement*

#### Total value of Final Salary benefits:

£1,875 + £1,500 = £3,375 Annual Pension

£5,625 Automatic tax-free Lump Sum

### **What pay will be used to calculate my final salary benefits?**

Your final salary benefits will normally be calculated on your final year's full time equivalent pensionable pay (under the 2008 definition) when you retire. However, your benefits can be calculated on one of the two previous years' pay if higher, or if your pay is reduced or restricted in your last 10 years of continuous employment with your Employer, you have the option to base your final salary benefits on the average of any 3 consecutive years pay in the last 13 years (ending 31 March). To make this election, you will need to write to the Pension Section no later than 1 month before leaving.

## Will my pension increase during my retirement?

The LGPS provides statutory pension increases. This means that if you retire on or after age 55, your pension will be increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index. Ill health pensions are increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index regardless of age.

## Protection for my Family

### What benefits will be paid if I die?

If you die in service as a member of the LGPS, the benefits shown below are payable.

- A lump sum **death grant** of 3 years pay. If you work part-time, it's 3 years part-time pay. If you have reduced your hours as a result of a condition or illness that, in the opinion of the independent occupational health physician, subsequently results in your death; the reduction in your hours is disregarded, both in calculating the pay to be used for the lump sum death grant and in calculating any survivor pension payable to your spouse, registered civil partner or eligible co-habiting partner.
- A **survivor's pension** is payable automatically to either your spouse, registered civil partner or subject to certain qualifying conditions, your eligible co-habiting partner. The pension is payable immediately after your death for their lifetime and will increase every year in line with the appropriate cost of living index.

For membership built up from 1 April 2014 to your date of death, the pension payable is equal to 1/160th of your pensionable pay times your membership in the scheme after 31 March 2014; plus 49/160ths of the amount of any pension credited to your pension account following a transfer of pension rights; plus a pension equal to 1/160th of your assumed pensionable pay for each year of membership you would have built up from your date of death to your NPA.

- Pensions for **eligible children**.

If you die after your retirement, a survivor's pension is automatically payable to your spouse, registered civil partner or, subject to certain qualifying conditions, your eligible co-habiting partner and to any eligible children that you may have. A death grant is payable if less than 10 years pension has been

paid and you are under age 75 at the date of death, in which case the balance of 10 years pension is paid as a lump sum.

The LGPS also allows you to say who you would like any death grant to be paid to by completing an Expression of Wish form, which is available from the Pension Fund website. The Scheme's administering authority, however, retains absolute discretion when deciding who to pay any death grant to.

If you wish to receive further information regarding the eligibility of your Co-habiting partner or the calculation of a Child's pension, please contact the Pension Section.



# Leavers without an immediate entitlement to benefits

## Refunds of Contributions

If you leave the LGPS with less than 2 years total membership, have not brought a transfer into the LGPS and do not already have a deferred benefit in the LGPS in England or Wales, you may take a refund of your contributions, less any deductions for tax (and the cost of buying you back into the State Second Pension scheme (S2P), if applicable).

## Deferred benefits

If you leave the LGPS before your NPA and your total membership is 2 years or more, or you have transferred other pension rights into the LGPS, or you already have a deferred benefit in the LGPS in England or Wales, you will be entitled to deferred benefits within the LGPS. Your deferred LGPS benefits will be calculated as described in **The Benefits** section. During the period of deferment, your pension benefits will be increased each year in line with the appropriate cost of living index.

Unless you decide to transfer your deferred benefits to another pension arrangement, they will normally be paid at your NPA, but:

- they may be put into payment earlier, and in full if, because of ill health, you are permanently incapable of undertaking the job you were working in when you left the LGPS and you have a reduced likelihood of being capable of undertaking gainful employment within 3 years of applying for the benefit or by your NPA, whichever occurs first; or you can, if you wish, elect to receive your deferred benefits early from age 55 onwards; or
- you can, if you wish, elect not to draw your deferred benefits at your NPA and defer drawing them until some-time later (although they must be paid by age 75).

Benefits paid early, other than on the grounds of permanent ill health, may be reduced to take account of their early payment and the fact that your pension will be paid for longer. Conversely, benefits paid after your NPA will be increased to reflect the late payment.

If you die before your deferred benefits come into payment, a lump sum death grant equal to 5 years pension will be paid. The LGPS allows you to say who you would like any death grant to be paid to by completing an Expression of Wish form, which is available from the Pension Fund website. The Scheme's administering authority, however, retains absolute discretion when deciding who to pay any death grant to.

A survivor's pension is automatically payable to a spouse, registered civil partner or subject to certain qualifying conditions, your eligible co-habiting partner. The pension is payable immediately after your death for their lifetime and will increase every year in line with the appropriate cost of living index. A pension may also be payable to any eligible children you may have, subject to certain criteria being met.

For membership built up from 1 April 2014, the pension payable is equal to 1/160th of your pensionable pay upon which your deferred pension was calculated, multiplied by your membership in the scheme after 31 March 2014; plus 49/160ths of the amount of any pension credited to your pension account following a transfer of pension rights.

If you wish to receive further information regarding the eligibility of your Co-habiting Partner or the calculation of a Child's pension, please contact the Pension Section.

### Can I transfer my benefits elsewhere?

If you leave the scheme and you are entitled to deferred benefits or a refund you can generally transfer the cash equivalent of your pension benefits into another pension arrangement or a new employer's pension scheme. This may even be to an overseas pension scheme or arrangement that meets HM Revenue and Customs conditions. You cannot transfer your benefits if you leave with less than 3 months membership or (other than in respect of AVC if

you leave less than one year be An option to transfer (other than in respect of AVC must be made at least 12 months before your NPA.

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.

## Can I transfer my benefits elsewhere?

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 be automatically 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 my benefits to a defined contribution 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, which means, 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 defined contribution scheme providing flexible benefits.

Please note that you will be required by law to take independent financial advice if the value of your pension benefits in the LGPS (excluding AVC) is more than £30,000. You are not required to take independent financial advice if the value of your benefits is less than £30,000. However, transferring your pension rights is not always an easy decision to make and seeking the help of an independent financial adviser before you decide to transfer, could help you in making an appropriate decision.

There are four main options for members, aged 55 and over, who are in a defined contribution scheme which provides flexible benefits, including:

- purchasing an annuity
- flexi-access drawdown
- taking a number of cash sums at different stages
- taking the whole pot as cash in one go

If you are a deferred Pension Credit member, the LGPS allows the transfers of your safeguarded rights, provided you elect for the CETV at least 12 months before your NPA and you are not already in receipt of a pension from another Pension Credit in the scheme.

### What are the options regarding my in-house AVC plan?

You cannot obtain a drawdown pension from your AVC as a scheme option; you can only obtain a drawdown pension from your AVC if you transfer your AVC plan to a scheme that permits drawdown. There is no option in the LGPS for you to take an Uncrystallised Funds Pension Lump Sum (UFPLS) from your AVCs; you can only utilise the UFPLS option by transferring your AVC plan to a scheme that permits an UFPLS. You can use your AVC to buy one or more annuities, take a pension commencement lump sum, and in certain circumstances, buy extra membership in the LGPS and /or buy a top-up LGPS pension. For further information about these options, please contact the Pensions Section.

The LGPS does allow a transfer of accrued AVC rights provided you have ceased paying AVCs and that a crystallisation event has not occurred in relation to LGPS AVC benefits in that or any other LGPS fund in England and Wales.

Note that a crystallisation event for this purpose is payment of a pension or annuity derived from AVC. In addition, if you have more than one AVC plan, you must transfer them all, even if those AVC plans are in different LGPS funds. The LGPS itself does not impose any cost on a member exercising a right to transfer (but the AVC provider might make an adjustment to the AVC fund value).

fore your Normal Pension Age (NPA).

## 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 at the address shown at the end of this guide. They will seek to clarify or put right any misunderstandings or inaccuracies as quickly and efficiently as possible. If your query is about your contribution rate, please contact your Employer's HR/Payroll department, so they can explain how they have calculated your contribution rate.

If you are still dissatisfied with any decision made in relation to the Scheme, you have the right to have your complaint independently 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 detailed below.

### Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP)

In the first instance you should write to the person nominated by the body who made the decision about which you wish to appeal. You must do this within **6 months** of the date of the notification of the decision or act or omission about which you are complaining, or such longer period as the nominated person may allow. The nominated person will consider your complaint and notify you of his/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.

## The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS)

If you have general requests for information or guidance concerning your pension arrangements contact:

Address: **Money and Pensions Service, 120 Holborn, London, EC1N 2TD**

Tel: **0800 011 3797**

Website: **[www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk/](http://www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk/)**

## The Pensions Ombudsman (TPO)

You have the right to refer your complaint to The Pensions Ombudsman free of charge. The Pensions Ombudsman deals with complaints and disputes which concern the administration and/or management of occupational and personal pension schemes.

Contact with The Pensions Ombudsman about a complaint needs to be made within **three years** of when the event(s) you are complaining about happened – or, if later, within **three years** of when you first knew about it (or ought to have known about it). There is discretion for those time limits to be extended.

The Pensions Ombudsman can be contacted at:

Address: **10 South Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4PU**

Tel: **0800 917 4487**

Email: **[enquiries@pensions-ombudsman.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@pensions-ombudsman.org.uk)**

Website: **[www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk](http://www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk)**

## The Pensions Regulator (TPR)

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 can fine trustees or employers and remove trustees from a scheme.

You can contact the Pensions Regulator at:

Address: **Napier House, Trafalgar Place, Brighton, BN1 4DW**

Telephone: **0345 6000 707**

Website: **[www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/en](http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/en)**

## 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 dependents), who have lost touch with previous schemes. All occupational and personal pension schemes must register if the pension scheme has current members contributing to their scheme or people expecting benefits from the scheme. If you need to use this tracing service, please write to:

Address:

**The Pension Service 9, Mail Handling Site A, Wolverhampton, WV98 1LU**

Telephone: **0800 731 0193**

Website: **[www.gov.uk/find-pension-contact-details](http://www.gov.uk/find-pension-contact-details)**

Also, do not forget to keep your pension providers up to date with any change in your home address.



## Further Information and Disclaimer

This guide is for members within England and Wales and reflects the provisions of the LGPS and overriding legislation at the time of publication (**1 April 2024**). The Government may make changes to overriding legislation and after consultation with interested parties, may make changes in the future to the LGPS.

**This guide cannot cover every personal circumstance.** For example, it does not cover unenhanced ill health retirement benefits. Nor does it cover rights that apply to a limited number of members e.g. those whose total pension benefits exceed the Lifetime Allowance (£1,073,100 until 5th April 2026) or whose pension benefits increase in any tax year by more than the Annual Allowance (£60,000 from April 2023), or those who are subject to a special annual allowance tax charge, those to whom protected rights apply or those whose rights are subject to a Pension Sharing Order following divorce or dissolution of a civil partnership. Please note that if your pension benefits are subject to a Pension Sharing Order issued by the Court following a divorce or dissolution of a civil partnership, your benefits will be reduced in accordance with the Court Order or agreement.

In the event of any dispute over your pension benefits, the appropriate legislation will prevail. This short guide does not confer any contractual or statutory rights and is provided for information purposes only.

Carmarthenshire County Council is the administering authority of the Dyfed Pension Fund and we use your personal data in accordance with Data Protection legislation to provide you with a pension administration service. For more information about how we use your data, who we share it with and what rights you have in relation to your information, please visit the Privacy Notice on the Pension Fund website: **[www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk)**

More detailed information about the LGPS is available on the Fund's website: **[www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk)**

Alternatively, you can also email the Fund:  
**[pensions@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:pensions@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)**

