

# Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) factsheetPensions Tax - Annual allowance

HM Revenue and Customs (H M R C) limits the amount of pension savings you can make without having to pay extra tax. This limit is in addition to any income tax you pay on your pension once it is being paid to you.

## What is the annual allowance?

The annual allowance (A A) is the amount by which the value of your pension benefits may increase in a year without you having to pay a tax charge.

If the value of your pension savings in a year (including pension savings outside of the L G P S) is more than the annual allowance, the excess will be taxed as income.

The standard annual allowance has increased to £60,000 from 6 April 2023. For the tax years 2016/17 to 2022/23 it was £40,000.

The annual allowance for some members will be lower than the standard annual allowance. You can find more information about when a different annual allowance will apply later in this factsheet.

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## Will I be affected by the annual allowance?

Most people will not be affected by the annual allowance because the value of their pension savings will not increase in a year by more than the annual allowance limit. When the increase does exceed that limit, they are likely to have unused allowance from previous years that can be carried forward.

You are most likely to be affected if one or more of the statements below applies to you:

* You have membership of the L G P S that was built up in the final salary section and you receive a significant pay increase. Final salary membership is membership built up before 1 April 2014.
* You combine a previous L G P S pension benefit that was built up in the final salary section of the L G P S with your current pension account and your salary (full time equivalent) has increased significantly since you left the Scheme.
* You transfer pension rights into the L G P S from a previous public service pension scheme under the preferential Club transfer rules and your salary (full time equivalent) on joining the L G P S is higher than the salary you earned when you left the previous scheme. Public service pension schemes are schemes covering civil servants, any scheme in England, Wales or Scotland covering local government workers, teachers, health service workers, fire and rescue workers or members of the police force, or a new public body pension scheme.
* In the past you transferred in membership from another public service pension scheme which retains a final salary link and you receive a significant pay increase.
* You pay a high level of additional contributions.
* You are a higher earner.
* You have accessed flexible benefits on or after 6 April 2015.

If your L G P S pension savings exceed the standard A A in any year ending 5 April, your L G P S administering authority will contact you by 6 October to let you know.

## The 50/50 section of the L G P S

If you wish to slow down your pension build up to avoid or reduce an A A tax charge, you may wish to consider joining the 50/50 section. In the 50/50 section of the L G P S you pay half your normal contributions and build up half your normal pension, but you retain full life cover and ill health cover. You can find out more about [Paying less – the 50/50 section](https://www.lgpsmember.org/your-pension/paying-in/paying-less/) on the L G P S member website.

Before taking any action to reduce your tax liabilities you should always seek independent financial advice from an FCA registered adviser. For help in choosing an independent financial adviser, visit the [MoneyHelper website](https://www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en/getting-help-and-advice/financial-advisers/choosing-a-financial-adviser).

## How is the annual allowance calculated?

The increase in the value of your pension savings in the L G P S in a year is calculated by:

* working out the value of your benefits immediately before the start of the ‘pension input period’
* increasing that value by inflation, and
* comparing it with the value of your benefits at the end of the ‘pension input period’.

The ‘pension input period’ (PIP) is the period over which your pension growth is measured. From 6 April 2016, PIPs for all pension schemes are aligned with the tax year – 6 April to 5 April.

In the L G P S, the value of your pension benefits is calculated by:

* multiplying the amount of your annual pension by 16
* adding any lump sum you are automatically entitled to from the pension scheme, and
* adding any additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) you or your employer has paid during the year.

If the value of pension benefits at the end of the PIP less the value of your pension benefits immediately before the start of PIP (adjusted for inflation), is more than the A A, you may have to pay a tax charge.

The assessment for the A A covers any pension benefits you have where you have been an active member during the year, not just benefits in the L G P S. For example, if the increase in the value of your L G P S benefits was £30,000 in 2021/22 when the A A was £40,000, but you also had an increase in the value of other pension benefits of £15,000 in the same year, that would mean you had a total increase in pension benefits of £45,000. If you did not have any carry forward, you would be liable for a tax charge on the amount you exceeded the A A by, even though you did not breach the AA in either scheme. You can find out more about carry forward in the next section.

## Carry forward

You may be subject to an annual allowance tax charge if the value of your pension savings for a year increases by more than the annual allowance for that year. However, a three year carry forward rule allows you to carry forward unused A A from the previous three years. This means that, even if the value of your pension savings increases by more than the A A in a year, you may not have to pay an A A tax charge.

For example, the value of your pension savings in 2021/22 increased by £50,000 (ie by £10,000 more than the A A) but in the three previous years had increased by £25,000, £28,000 and £30,000. The amount by which the increase in your pension savings fell short of the A A for those three years would more than offset the £10,000 excess pension saving in the 2021/22 year. You would not have to pay an A A tax charge.

To carry forward unused A A from an earlier year, you must have been a member of a tax registered pension scheme in that year.

## The tapered annual allowance for higher earners

From the tax year 2016/17 onwards, the A A is tapered for high earning individuals. The A A will be reduced if your ‘Threshold Income’ and ‘Adjusted Income’ exceed the limits in a year. For every £2 that your Adjusted Income exceeds the limit, your A A is tapered down by £1. Your A A cannot be reduced below the minimum that applies. The Government has changed these limits since they were first introduced. Table 2 shows the limits that apply.

Table 2 – tapered annual allowance limits

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Definition** | **Limit 2016/17 to 2019/20** | **Limit 2020/21 to 2022/23** | **Limit 2023/24 onwards** |
| **Threshold Income** | Broadly your taxable income after the deduction of your pension contributions (including AVCs) | £110,000 | £200,000 | £200,000 |
| **Adjusted Income** | Broadly your threshold income plus pensions savings built up over the tax year | £150,000 | £240,000 | £260,000 |
| **Minimum A A** | If your A A is tapered, the minimum A A that can apply | £10,000 | £4,000 | £10,000 |

Threshold income includes income from all sources that is taxable eg property income, savings income, dividend income, pension income, social security income (where taxable), state pension income etc.

You are not allowed to deduct from taxable income any amount of employment income given up for pension provision as a result of any salary sacrifice made on or after 9 July 2015.

#### How does the taper work?

From the 2023/24 year, the taper reduces the A A by £1 for £2 of adjusted income received over £260,000, until a minimum A A of £10,000 is reached. The AA that applies for high earners from 6 April 2023 is shown in table 3.

Table 3 - The tapered A A from 2023/24 onwards

| **Adjusted Income** | **Annual Allowance** |
| --- | --- |
| £260,000 or below | £60,000 |
| £280,000 | £50,000 |
| £300,000 | £40,000 |
| £320,000 | £30,000 |
| £340,000 | £20,000 |
| £360,000 or above | £10,000 |

Tables 4 and 5 shows the effect of the tapered annual allowance in the years up to 2022/23.

Table 4 - The tapered A A from 2020/21 to 2022/23

| **Adjusted Income** | **Annual Allowance** |
| --- | --- |
| £240,000 or below | £40,000 |
| £250,000 | £35,000 |
| £260,000 | £30,000 |
| £270,000 | £25,000 |
| £280,000 | £20,000 |
| £290,000 | £15,000 |
| £300,000 | £10,000 |
| £312,000 or above | £4,000 |

Table 5 – The tapered AA from 2016/17 to 2019/20

| **Adjusted Income** | **Annual Allowance** |
| --- | --- |
| £150,000 or below | £40,000 |
| £160,000 | £35,000 |
| £170,000 | £30,000 |
| £180,000 | £25,000 |
| £190,000 | £20,000 |
| £200,000 | £15,000 |
| £210,000 or above | £10,000 |

#### Example 1 – Sanjay

Gross salary **2019/20** £130,000

Less employee pension contributions (11.4%) £14,820

Plus taxable income from property £30,000

**Threshold income 2019/20 £145,180**

Plus pension savings in the year £42,449

**Adjusted income 2019/20 £187,629**

Sanjay’s Threshold income is more than £110,000 and his Adjusted Income is more than £150,000. His A A is tapered for the 2019/20 year.

Tapered A A £21,186\*

In excess of A A £21,263 (£42,449 - £21,186)

**A A tax charge** at marginal rate £8,505.20 (marginal rate of 40% assumed)

\* Taper = £187,629 - £150,000 = £37,629 ÷ 2 = £18,814 (rounded down)

 Standard A A £40,000 - £18,814 = tapered AA £21,186

#### Example 2 – Cerys

Gross salary **2020/21** £220,000

Less employee pension contributions (12.5%) £27,500

**Threshold income 2020/21** £192,500

Pension savings in the year £71,837

Cerys’s Threshold income is less than £200,000. Her A A will not be tapered in 2020/21. Cerys’s pension savings will be measured against the standard A A of £40,000.

Standard A A £40,000

Pension savings in excess of A A £31,837

**A A tax charge** at marginal rate £14,327 (marginal rate of 45% assumed)

#### Example 3 – Huang

Gross salary **2020/21** £210,000

Less employee pension contributions (12.5%) £26,250

Plus taxable income from property £30,000

**Threshold income 2020/21** £213,750

Plus pension saving in the year £68,571

**Adjusted income 2020/21** £282,321

Huang’s Threshold income is more than £200,000 and her Adjusted income is more than £240,000. Her A A will be tapered for the 2020/21 year.

Tapered A A £18,840\*

In excess of A A £49,731

**A A tax charge** at marginal rate £22,379 (marginal rate of 45% assumed)

\* Taper = £282,321 - £240,000 = £42,321 ÷ 2 = £21,160 (rounded down)
Standard A A £40,000 - £21,160 = £18,840

We have made no allowance for any carry forward in the examples above. In working out the pension savings in the year we have assumed:

* inflation adjustment of zero
* the members have no final salary benefits in the L G P S, and
* the members are not paying any additional contributions.

## Annual Allowance ‘Flexible Benefit’ access

If you have benefits in a money purchase (defined contribution) pension arrangement which you have flexibly accessed on or after 6 April 2015, then the Money Purchase Annual Allowance (M P A A) rules may apply. The M P A A will only apply if your total contributions to a money purchase arrangement in a PIP exceed the M P A A.

Generally, if you have flexibly accessed any benefits in a money purchase arrangement on or after 6 April 2015, any further contributions you make to a money purchase scheme in subsequent tax years will be tested against the M P A A. If your contributions exceed the M P A A, your defined benefit pension (L G P S) savings will be tested against the alternative A A and you will pay a tax charge in respect of your money purchase saving in excess of the M P A A.

Table 5: The Money Purchase Annual Allowance (M P A A)

| **Tax Year** | **M P A A** | **Alternative annual allowance** **If M P A A is exceeded** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2016/17 | £10,000 | £30,000 |
| 2017/18 to 2022/23 | £4,000 | £36,000 |
| 2023/24 onwards | £10,000 | £50,000 |

If you access flexible benefits, you will be provided with a flexible access statement; you should provide your LGPS pension fund with a copy of this statement.

Flexible access means:

* taking a cash amount over the tax-free lump sum from a flexi-access drawdown account
* taking an uncrystallised funds pension lump sum
* purchasing a flexible annuity
* taking a scheme pension from a defined contribution scheme with fewer than 12 pensioner members, or
* taking a stand-alone lump sum if you have primary but not enhanced protection. A stand-alone lump sum is a lump sum relating to pre 6 April 2006 where the whole amount can be taken as a lump sum without a connected pension.

## How would I pay an annual allowance tax charge?

If you exceed the A A in any year, you are responsible for reporting this to HMRC on your self-assessment tax return.

Your [pension fund](http://www.lgps2014.me.uk/lgpsmember/contactfund.php) must notify you if your pension savings in the LGPS (plus the amount of any AVCs you have paid) exceed the standard A A in a year, or if they believe you have exceeded the MPAA in a year. They must inform you by no later than the 6 October which follows the end of the PIP. Your pension fund is not obliged to inform you if you exceed the tapered annual allowance.

If you have an A A tax charge that is more than £2,000 and your pension savings in the L G P S alone have increased in the year by more than the standard A A, you may be able to opt for the L G P S to pay some or all of the tax charge on your behalf. The tax charge would then be recovered from your pension.

If you want the L G P S to pay some or all of an A A tax charge on your behalf, you must notify your pension fund no later than 31 July in the year following the end of the year to which the A A charge relates. However, if you are retiring (and taking all of your benefits from the L G P S) and you want the L G P S to pay some or all of the tax charge on your behalf from your benefits, you must tell your pension fund before you become entitled to those benefits.

Your pension fund, at their discretion, may also agree to pay some or all of an annual allowance charge on your behalf in other circumstances, eg where your pension savings are not in excess of the standard A A but are in excess of the tapered or money purchase A A, or where part of the charge relates to pension savings outside of the L G P S. Contact your pension fund for more information.

## Am I affected?

If you think you are affected by the A A, you can find more information about [pension tax and the annual allowance](http://www.gov.uk/tax-on-your-private-pension/annual-allowance) on the Government’s website. If you are unsure if you will be affected by the A A, use the [AA quick check tool](https://www.lgpsmember.org/help-and-support/tools-and-calculators/annual-allowance-quick-check-tool/) on the L G P S member website.

## More information

If you have any questions about your L G P S membership or benefits, please contact:

Pension Fund to enter their own details.

## Disclaimer

This factsheet provides an overview of the A A rules at April 2023. It should not be treated as a complete and authoritative statement of the law. The rules governing A A can be complex and are subject to change; if you are unsure how to proceed you are advised to obtain independent financial advice. For help in choosing an independent financial advisor, visit the [MoneyHelper website](https://www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en/getting-help-and-advice/financial-advisers/choosing-a-financial-adviser).