



LGPS administrator guide to: Cash Equivalent Transfer Values Cash Transfer Sums

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1. MUST READ: How to use this guide and what does this guide cover?

How to use this guide?

This guide is aimed at LGPS administering authorities in England, Scotland and Wales.

All references to 'you' within the text means 'the LGPS administering authority', whether this be an LGPS administering authority in England, Scotland or Wales.

All references to the 'LGPS' should be read as references to the LGPS in England and Wales **or** the LGPS in Scotland, **in isolation**. Where this approach does not apply it will be indicated in the text. To clarify if you administer the LGPS in:

- England and Wales - reference to the LGPS within this guide means the LGPS in England and Wales (the LGPS in Scotland is a separate registered pension scheme)
- Scotland - reference to the LGPS within this guide means the LGPS in Scotland (the LGPS in England and Wales is a separate registered pension scheme).

What does this guide cover and what doesn't it cover?

This guide looks at the transfer of deferred refunds (cash transfer sum ([CTS](#))), [deferred benefits](#) (cash equivalent transfer value ([CETV](#))) built up in the LGPS, and [pension credit benefits](#) (CETV) awarded in the LGPS, to another registered pension scheme. It covers:

- members who have ceased active membership:
 - deferred refund (relevant accrued rights that do not entitle the member to a benefit in the LGPS)
 - deferred benefits ([safeguarded benefits](#)).
- individuals who have been awarded a pension credit in the LGPS:
 - pension credit benefits (safeguarded benefits).
- active members
 - who request an estimate of a CETV.

This guide does not cover:

- club transfers ([covered in the Club memorandum](#))
- qualified recognised overseas pension scheme (QROPS) transfers
- interfund transfers
- CETVs on divorce
- transfers of additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)
- bulk transfers.

The method by which a transfer out (both [CETV](#) and [CTS](#)) is calculated is explained in the current Secretary of State (SoS) / Scottish Ministers actuarial guidance. This can be found in the Actuarial guidance pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

How to navigate this guide?

The guide is split into four main sections:

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values (CETV)

[CETV](#) for [deferred](#) and [pension credit](#) members are covered together (unless stated otherwise) in sections:

- [Two](#) - an overview highlighting the key steps of the CETV process and the statutory timescales.
- [Three](#) – a preliminary checklist that covers whether you can issue a [statement of entitlement](#).
- [Four](#) – a series of questions and answers providing background information to sections two and three. It also covers other areas that need to be considered during the transfer out process, including reductions to a CETV, information that must be provided, due diligence, loss of rights to a CETV, [GMP](#), increases to a CETV and withdrawal of elections.

[CETV](#) for active members are covered in section [five](#) which details, when and what to provide for an estimate of a CETV.

Cash Transfer Sums (CTS)

[CTS](#) for deferred refund members (CTS can never apply to deferred or pension credit members) are covered in sections:

- [Six](#) - an overview highlighting the key steps of the CTS process and the timescales.
- [Seven](#) - a series of questions and answers providing background information to section six. The questions also cover other areas that need to be considered during the transfer out process, including reductions to a CTS, information that must be provided, due diligence, loss of rights to a CTS, and contributions equivalent premium ([CEP](#)).

Dictionary

A dictionary explaining certain terms used within the guide is covered in [section eight](#).

Legislation

Legislative references are covered in sections:

- [nine](#) - general overriding primary and secondary legislation
- [ten](#) - regulatory references specific to each section of this guide (this is instead of using footnotes).

2. CETV: key steps and statutory timescales

Set out in this section are the key steps and statutory timescales covering the provision of [a statement of entitlement](#), and payment of a [CETV](#). The vast majority of CETVs will be paid following steps one to fourteen. If payment is delayed, steps fifteen to seventeen should be followed as appropriate.

Step one – acknowledge transfer and issue information about advice and pension scam checks (the Conditions)

Timescale – within one month of the member's application

The member makes an application for a [statement of entitlement](#).

You must inform the member in writing within one month of the date of [the member's application for a statement of entitlement](#), that:

- they might need to seek appropriate independent advice (unless an exception applies), and
- you must be satisfied that either the First or Second condition has been met in order for the transfer to proceed. See [‘The Conditions’](#) for further details.

See [Information to be provided to member upon initial enquiry](#) for further details.

You should complete this step immediately upon receipt of the member’s application, by issuing a general acknowledgment letter to the member. We have published a letter on the Administrator guides and documents pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org, which you can use for this purpose.

Step two – check member entitlement

Timescale – after step one

Is the member entitled to a [statement of entitlement](#)?

You must complete [the preliminary checklist](#) to confirm if the member has a [statutory right](#) to receive a statement of entitlement before proceeding. If not, you should inform the member as soon as reasonably practicable together with the right to appeal.

Step three – statement of entitlement

Timescale from step one – within approximately three months

If the member has [transferrable rights](#), you must provide the member with a [statement of entitlement](#) and [accompanying information](#), within approximately three months of the member’s application (unless the member has already made an application for a statement of entitlement [within the 12 months](#) beginning with the date of that application – in which case it is your discretion as to whether to issue a further statement of entitlement).

You should also issue at the same time as the statement of entitlement, a transfer warning letter. This is for members applying for a CETV quote from a defined benefit (DB) to a defined contribution (DC) scheme. TPR has asked that this is issued to all members requesting a [CETV](#) quote to a DC scheme for the foreseeable future. The CETV warning letter can be found on the TPR pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

Step four – member election for transfer

Timescale from step three – within three months

The member must elect in writing to you for the transfer to proceed to payment, within three months of the [guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#) and at least one year before normal pension age ([NPA](#)) / normal benefit age ([NBA](#)).

Where relevant, you must receive confirmation of [appropriate independent advice](#) within three months of the date the statement of entitlement was issued to the member.

This paragraph does not apply to deferred members.

Regulations 8(2)(ca) and 8(4) of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015 [SI 2015/742] appears to require administering authorities to again issue the information set out in this paragraph within one month of the date the pension credit member gives written notice to proceed with the transfer. This is despite the fact that the pension credit member will already have been issued with this information when they applied for a statement of entitlement (a pension credit member must be issued with a statement of entitlement because section 101G(2)(a) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 says they cannot elect to proceed unless they have had a statement of entitlement). See [Information to be provided to member upon initial enquiry](#) for further information.

Step five – acknowledge member election to transfer

This step only applies to pension credit members.

Timescale from step four – within one month

You must inform the member within one month of [the member's election to transfer](#) that for the transfer to proceed, you must be satisfied that either the First or Second condition has been met. See '[The Conditions](#)' for further details.

You should complete this step immediately upon receipt of the member's election to transfer, by issuing a general acknowledgment letter to the member. We have published a template letter on the Administrator guides and documents pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org, which you can use for this purpose.

Step six – earner status, due diligence checks, appropriate independent advice

Timescale from step three – within six months

You must within six months of the [guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#):

- where relevant, confirm [the member is an Earner](#)
- establish if the member still has a [statutory right to transfer](#) and has [elected within the time limit](#)
- [perform due diligence checks](#) (the First and Second Conditions in Steps seven to twelve build on the existing due diligence in the [PSIG code of good practice](#) that you should also be following)
- where relevant, check that [appropriate independent advice](#) has been received.

Step seven – the First condition

Timescale from step three – within six months

You must satisfy yourself beyond reasonable doubt that the receiving scheme is a Public Service Pension Scheme, a Master Trust or a Collective Money Purchase scheme listed as authorised by the Pensions Regulator.

See '[The First condition](#)' for further details.

Where this is the case, proceed with the transfer ([step fourteen](#)), otherwise you must decide if the Second condition has been satisfied ([step eight](#)).

Step eight – the Second condition – part 1

Timescale from step three – within six months

The aim of this step is to eliminate those transfers that are able to proceed without you requesting any further information. This step identifies transfers to personal pension schemes that are on your [clean list](#).

Balance of probability test

Step eight does not apply to transfers to occupational pension schemes.

On the balance of probabilities are you able to decide based on the information you hold, that none of [Red flags](#) three to six or [Amber flags](#) four to eight are present?

See [‘The Second condition’](#) for further details.

If this is the case, you may proceed with the transfer ([step fourteen](#)).

Step nine – the Second condition – part 2

Timescale from step three – within six months

The aim of this step is to identify transfers to occupational pension schemes that are on your [clean list](#).

Step nine does not apply to transfers to occupational pension schemes that are not on your clean list or personal pensions.

Send a request to the member for [employment link information](#).

You will use this information, along with information you already hold about the receiving scheme, to help you decide whether any [Red](#) or [Amber](#) flags are present.

Step ten – the Second condition – part 3

Timescale from step three – within six months

The aim of this step is to identify transfers to occupational pension schemes and personal pension schemes that are not on your [clean list](#).

Step ten does not apply to transfers to occupational pension schemes and personal pension schemes that are on your clean list.

Depending on the type of receiving scheme, send a request to the member for the following information. You will use this information to help you decide whether any [Red](#) or [Amber](#) flags are present.

You may also decide to collect other information as recommended by the [PSIG code of good practice](#) which is not for the specific purpose of assessing the [Red](#) or [Amber](#) flags. You will use this information to assess whether there are any other warnings signs. For example, you may have cases where you have concerns, but you cannot stop the transfer as no [Red](#) flags are present. In these cases, you will need to consider carefully how to proceed.

Occupational Pension Scheme not on ‘clean list’

Request [employment link information](#) and [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

Personal Pension Scheme not on 'clean list'

Request [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

Step eleven – the Second condition – send reminders

If you need to send a reminder you should set out in the letter how long you will give the member to provide the missing evidence / information before you proceed to the next step. You can proceed to the next step once a month has passed from sending the reminder.

At least one month has passed since requesting the [employment link information](#) and / or the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#) and the member has not provided any of the evidence / information

Send a reminder requesting the evidence / information again.

In response to the request for [employment link information](#) and / or the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#), the member has provided some (but not all) the evidence / information

Send a reminder requesting the outstanding evidence / information.

Step twelve – assess whether red flags one and amber flags one, two or three are present

Timescale from step three – within six months

Outcome one – you requested the [employment link information](#), at least one month has passed since sending the reminder and it is beyond reasonable doubt that the member has not provided any of the information

[Red flag one](#) is present and [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision.

This outcome will also apply where the member is unable to provide the information because they are not in employment with a sponsoring employer of the receiving scheme.

Outcome two – you requested the employment link information, at least one month has passed since sending the reminder and the member has provided some, but not all, of the information

If it is beyond reasonable doubt that the partial information does not count as a substantive response, [Red flag one](#) is present and [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision. The partial information will count as a substantive response if it allows you decide that one or more of the [employment link](#) conditions have been met.

Otherwise, [Amber flag one](#) is present because the member did not provide all the information. You will also need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that [Amber flag two](#) is present.

Outcome three – you requested the [employment link information](#) and the member has provided all the information

Based on the information provided, you need to assess [the employment link](#).

If you have [reason to believe](#) that the information provided in response to the request does not show that all [the employment link](#) conditions are met, [amber flag three](#) is present. You will also need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that [Amber flag two](#) is present.

Outcome four – you requested the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#), at least one month has passed since sending the reminder and it is beyond reasonable doubt that the member has not provided any of the evidence / information

[Red flag one](#) is present and [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision.

Outcome five – you requested the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#), at least one month has passed since sending the reminder and the member has provided some, but not all, of the evidence / information

If it is beyond reasonable doubt that the partial evidence / information does not count as a substantive response, [Red flag one](#) is present and [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision. The partial information will count as a substantive response if it allows you to decide that that none of [red flags](#) three to six are present.

Otherwise, [Amber flag one](#) is present because the member did not provide all the information / evidence. You will also need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that [Amber flag two](#) is present.

Outcome six – you requested the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#) and the member has provided all the evidence / information

You will need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that [Amber flag two](#) is present.

Step thirteen – assess whether red flags two to six and amber flags four to eight are present

Unless you refused the transfer under step twelve, you need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that any of [Red flags](#) three to six are present. If so, [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision.

If you decide that you do not have [reason to believe](#) that any of [Red flags](#) three to six are present, you then need to decide if you have [reason to believe](#) that any of [Amber flags](#) four to eight are present.

If no [Red flags](#) are present, but you decide that one or more [Amber flags](#) are present (including where you decided under step twelve that any of [Amber flags](#) one, two or three were present), you must direct the member to take [a guidance session from MoneyHelper](#) and to provide you with evidence that the session has been taken before the transfer may proceed. If it is beyond reasonable doubt that the member has not provide the required evidence, [Red flag two](#) is present, and you must [refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making that decision.

If no [Amber](#) or [Red flags](#) are present and you have no other concerns about the transfer, proceed to [step fourteen \(payment\)](#).

If no [Amber](#) or [Red flags](#) are present and you have other concerns about the transfer, you will need to carefully decide how to proceed.

Step fourteen - payment

Timescale from step three – within six months

You must within six months of the [guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement pay the value of the CETV](#) to the [registered pension scheme](#).

You must confirm to the member that you have paid the transfer and that either the [First or Second condition](#) is satisfied.

Step fifteen – payment delayed

Timescale from step three – within six months

If [you are unable to pay the CETV within six months of the guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#), you must within those six months apply to TPR for an [extension to complete due diligence checks](#) (if this is the reason for the delay), and preferably at least six weeks before the end of the six-month period.

Step sixteen – after the end of six months

Timescale from step three – after the end of six months

If you have not paid the [CETV](#) within six months of [the guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#), and you have not applied to TPR for an extension to complete due diligence checks ([step fifteen](#)) then [you must notify TPR](#) that you have not paid the CETV within the statutory timescales (you may be subject to a fine).

If the CETV is in relation to the transfer of pension credit benefits notification to TPR must take place within 21 days after the end of the six months.

Step seventeen – delayed payment paid

Timescale from step three – after six months

[You pay the CETV \(or part thereof\) to a registered pension scheme](#). You must pay the higher of the:

- CETV in the statement of entitlement plus interest, or
- value of a new CETV on the payment date.

You [must also confirm to the member](#) that you have paid the transfer and that either the First or Second condition is satisfied.

3. CETV: preliminary checklist

You should complete the preliminary checklist at the point of receiving the [member's application for a statement of entitlement](#).

- a. Does the member have a [statutory entitlement](#) to a [CETV](#)?

- b. Has the member made an application for a [statement of entitlement in the last 12 months](#)?

If the answer is:

- No to (a) then the member must be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, including a statement:
 - as to why the member is not entitled to a statement of entitlement
 - giving the address from which further information about the decision may be obtained
 - explaining the rights available under IDRP, the time limits within which the rights under IDRP may be exercised, and the job title and the address of the person appointed to whom an IDRP application may be made.
- Yes to (a) and no to (b), then the member has a statutory entitlement to a CETV and must be issued with a statement of entitlement. If the member has multiple deferred benefits, a statement of entitlement must be provided for each deferred benefit, using consistent factors and guarantee date. The same principle applies to pension credits.
- Yes, to both (a) and (b), then it is your choice whether to provide a further statement of entitlement. You do not have to provide a further statement of entitlement where the member has already made an application in the last 12 months.

4. CETV: questions and answers

Introduction

In this section, the phrase 'member' refers to both [deferred](#) and [pension credit](#) members unless stated otherwise.

Information to be provided to member upon initial enquiry

Where a member makes an application or request in respect of a transfer, you must provide the member with certain information about obtaining appropriate advice, unless an exception applies. You must also provide information about the First and Second conditions where a deferred member applies for a statement of entitlement. You must provide this information within a certain time limit.

Information about appropriate advice?

If an exception does not apply, the information about the need to take appropriate advice must be provided where the member makes:

- a. a written request to you for information on how to transfer their [safeguarded benefits](#) in the LGPS, to a [flexible benefit](#) scheme
- b. a written request to you for information on how to apply for a [statement of entitlement](#)
- c. an application to you for a [statement of entitlement](#)
- d. a written request to you for a valuation of their safeguarded benefits in the LGPS (eg an active member requests an estimate CETV).

By when must this information be provided?

The information must be provided within one month beginning with the date on which the request or application is made by the member.

What information must be provided?

You must provide the member with a written explanation informing the member that:

- they must take appropriate independent advice if the value of their safeguarded benefits in the LGPS is more than £30,000 and they plan to transfer their benefits to a flexible benefit scheme
- they must provide you with evidence that they have taken appropriate independent advice (where relevant) before the end of a period of 3 months beginning with the day on which a statement of entitlement is provided to them
- unless the member confirms otherwise, you will assume that the purpose of any transfer of the member's safeguarded benefits in the LGPS is to provide flexible benefits in another pension scheme
- you will be required to check that the member has received appropriate independent advice (where relevant) before the transfer can take place to a flexible benefits scheme.

You should inform the member that you will let them know whether the £30,000 exception applies when you issue the member with a statement of entitlement, and if applicable, you will also send the form the member must use to confirm that they have received appropriate advice.

Exceptions only apply to the provision of information concerning appropriate advice - information about the [First and Second conditions](#) must be provided where the member applies for a statement of entitlement of their deferred benefits

1. If a member makes an application to you for a statement of entitlement, and you have previously provided this information under (a) or (b) above, then you do not need to provide the information again in respect of the statement of entitlement application.
2. If the member's safeguarded benefits amount to more than £30,000 and you will provide a statement of entitlement within one month of the member's application, you do not need to provide the information.
3. If you were to calculate a notional transfer value within one month of the date the member made the application / request, and the safeguarded benefits would amount to £30,000 or less, then:
 - within one month of the member's application / request, you must inform the member by way of a written statement, that based on the notional transfer value there will be no requirement for you to check that appropriate independent advice has been received before you are able to transfer their safeguarded benefits in the LGPS to a flexible benefit scheme, unless
 - you will provide a statement of entitlement within one month of the member's application.

Information about the First and Second conditions

If the member applies for a statement of entitlement of their deferred benefits, you will also need to inform the member that either the [First or Second condition](#) must be met in order to transfer. You must send this within one month of the member's application.

Standard acknowledgement letters

Rather than checking for each case whether you need to inform the member about the advice requirements (ie whether an exception applies) and / or whether you need to inform them about the [First and Second conditions](#) (ie. whether the member has applied for a statement of entitlement of their deferred benefits), it may be easier to have a standard acknowledgment letter that you can send in all cases. We have created a template letter which you can find on the Administrator guides and documents pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

Under which legislation is a transfer out payable from the LGPS?

A transfer out from the LGPS to another registered pension scheme is made under the Pension Schemes Act (PSA)1993 (and regulations made thereunder).

This is supplemented by the LGPS regulations in England and Wales or the LGPS Regulations in Scotland, Secretary of State / Scottish Ministers actuarial guidance and the [Club Memorandum](#).

[Section nine sets out the overriding legislation](#).

When does the member have a statutory entitlement to a CETV?

The member has a statutory entitlement to a [CETV](#) if they hold transferrable rights, although the member can lose their statutory entitlement to a CETV.

A member holds transferrable rights providing they satisfy three conditions concerning their [safeguarded benefits](#).

[Deferred](#) and [pension credit](#) members within the LGPS, are treated entirely independently of one another under the Pension Schemes Act 1993. If a member is both a deferred and pension credit member, when determining if they satisfy the three conditions concerning their safeguarded benefits, you should assess deferred benefits entirely separately to pension credit benefits.

Deferred member

Conditions:

1. The member holds [deferred benefits](#) in the LGPS. They can be held with one or more administering authorities.
2. The member must not have had a crystallisation event with any LGPS benefits (excluding additional voluntary contributions (AVCs), survivor benefits and [pension credit benefits](#)). In this instance, a crystallisation event is when LGPS benefits are in payment. A crystallisation event should not be confused with a benefit crystallisation event (BCE). For example, a transfer to a QROPS is a BCE but is not a crystallisation event.
3. The member must no longer be building up benefits in the LGPS. They must have stopped building up those benefits and make an election to transfer, at least one year before normal pension age ([NPA](#)). For this purpose, NPA is the earliest NPA where the member holds more than one deferred benefit. For

example, if the member held a deferred benefit with an NPA of 60 and a deferred benefit with an NPA of age 65, the NPA for this purpose is 60. Where the member holds a deferred benefit containing both final salary and CARE benefits, NPA is the one attached to the CARE scheme.

Pension credit member

Conditions:

1. The member holds a [pension credit](#) in the LGPS (excluding pension credit additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)). Pension credits can be held with one or more administering authorities.
2. The member has not had a crystallisation event with any LGPS pension credits. In this instance, a crystallisation event is when LGPS pension credit benefits are in payment. A crystallisation event should not be confused with a benefit crystallisation event (BCE). For example, a transfer to a QROPS is a BCE but is not a crystallisation event.
3. The member must make an election to transfer their LGPS pension credits at least one year before reaching normal benefit age ([NBA](#)). For this purpose, NBA is the earliest NBA where the member holds more than one pension credit. For example, if the member holds a pension credit with an NBA of 65 and a pension credit with an NBA of 67, the NBA for this purpose is 65.

What is a statement of entitlement?

A statement of entitlement is a written statement of the amount of the [CETV](#) at the [guarantee date](#) of the [member's transferrable rights](#). For the purpose of this guide reference to a statement of entitlement includes a written statement of the amount of a cash equivalent for pension credit members.

When must a statement of entitlement be issued to the member?

The statement of entitlement must be issued within the period of 10 days beginning with the guarantee date (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday).

What is the guarantee date?

The guarantee date within [the statement of entitlement](#), is the date on which the [CETV](#) is calculated. The guarantee date must be:

- within three months beginning with the date of the member's application for a statement of entitlement, or
- where you are unable to provide a statement of entitlement for reasons beyond your control within the period specified in the first bullet point, as soon as possible thereafter but not later than six months beginning with the date of the member's application.

If the guarantee date is not within the timescales set out in the above bullet points, and you do not provide the statement of entitlement within the [relevant timescales](#), you may be subject to a penalty of up to £10,000.

Can a member make more than one application in any 12-month period?

A member who has made an application for a [statement of entitlement](#) may not, within a period of 12 months beginning with the date of that application, make any further application unless the LGPS rules or you provide otherwise. The LGPS rules are silent in this area. You may wish to include whether you will permit more than one application for a statement of entitlement within a period of 12 months, in your discretionary policies.

Can a member withdraw their application for payment of a CETV?

Yes, provided the member gives you written notice and you have not entered into an agreement with the receiving scheme. In practical terms, you do not enter into an agreement with the receiving scheme until you pay the transfer. So, for the purpose of this provision, it can be interpreted as meaning you have not paid the transfer to the third party, or if in the process of paying the transfer the payment can be stopped.

Can a CETV be reduced?

Increase in the number of CETV paid out of an LGPS Fund?

 This section does not apply to pension credit members.

Where you consider the following may happen, you must notify Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) and the Secretary of State for the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) – LGPS England and Wales, or Scottish Ministers – LGPS Scotland:

- if there is a likelihood of the number of [CETVs](#) paid out of the LGPS fund increasing (beyond what is normally paid out of the fund), or
- this has already occurred and resulted in payments needed to be made into the LGPS fund so that it can meet its liabilities, and
- you feel this trend will continue.

Reduction to a CETV can only occur when HMT or the Secretary of State for DLUHC (in relation to the whole or only part of the LGPS in England and Wales) or Scottish Ministers (in relation to the whole or only part of the LGPS in Scotland) designate, by way of a written notice that includes the designation period and the percentage reduction to CETVs. The designation period can be extended, but the total designation period cannot last for more than two years. During a designation period you must reduce the CETV by the percentage reduction, where the CETV is payable to a [flexible benefits](#) scheme.

If during the designation period you consider the criteria set out previously no longer apply, then you must notify both HMT and the Secretary of State for DLUHC – LGPS England and Wales or Scottish Ministers – LGPS Scotland. The designation can then be revoked, by way of written notice by either of those parties.

For further information concerning this area, please contact the LGPC Secretariat at query.lgps@local.gov.uk.

Surrender, commutation, and forfeiture

Where all or part of a member's benefits have been surrendered, commuted or forfeited, the part of the [CETV](#), shown in the [statement of entitlement](#), which relates to that reduction is reduced to nil.

What information must accompany the statement of entitlement?

The [statement of entitlement](#) must be accompanied by the following information:

- the value of the whole of the [CETV](#), depending on the type of benefits held by the member, the CETV may need to be split to identify the different elements and tranches of benefit within the CETV
- a statement of how the CETV is calculated and the benefits to which it relates
- a statement giving the address from which further information about the decision may be obtained

- a statement explaining the rights available under IDRPs, the time limits within which the rights under IDRPs may be exercised, and the job title and the address of the person appointed to whom an IDRPs application may be made
- your policy as to whether the member may apply for a statement of entitlement [within 12 months of a previous application](#)
- if the member wishes to transfer their [transferrable rights](#) to another registered pension scheme, a statement that they must submit a written election to do so within three months of [the guarantee date](#) within the statement of entitlement and at least one year before [NPA](#) / [NBA](#)
- in exceptional circumstances [the CETV may be reduced](#), where this is the case the member must be informed
- if the transferrable rights are subject to an earmarking order, then further information in accordance with regulation 4 of the Divorce etc (Pensions) Regulations 2000
- a statement that the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the Pensions Regulator (TPR) and the Money and Pensions Service (MaPS), provide information about transfers that may assist the member in deciding whether to transfer
- a recommendation that the member should take financial advice before making decisions about transfers
- if the transfer value of the member's total LGPS rights (excluding any money purchase additional voluntary contributions (AVC) benefits or any LGPS survivor benefits to which the member may be in receipt) is more than £30,000 on the guarantee date, the member must also be informed that they must take appropriate independent advice from an authorised independent adviser. Conversely, if this is not the case the member must be informed as such, [see Appropriate independent advice](#)
- information concerning Pension Scams. See [Pension scams](#).

What happens if the member disputes the value of the CETV?

Having received a [statement of entitlement](#) the member can dispute the value of the [CETV](#).

They must do so in writing within three months of the [guarantee date](#) shown in the [statement of entitlement](#) and at least one year before [NPA](#) / [NBA](#).

If you receive a dispute notification from a:

- deferred member, the timescale for the deferred member to elect for a transfer (ie normally within three months of the [guarantee date](#) shown in the [statement of entitlement](#)) automatically lapses
- pension credit member, you should apply to TPR to grant an extension to the statutory timescales for payment, where your application is approved by TPR.

The statutory timescales for the deferred member to elect to transfer, are extended to within three months beginning with the date you notify the member in writing of the value of the finally determined CETV following the dispute, even if the value has not changed.

Following the dispute where the deferred member elects to proceed with the transfer, you must pay the CETV within six months of the date above. See section titled '[When must you pay a CETV?](#)' and substitute the date to be that from above instead of 'within six months beginning with the guarantee date in the statement of entitlement'.

For pension credit members, you must pay the CETV within six months of the guarantee date. If you have successfully applied for an extension, you must instead pay it by the later date agreed with TPR.

When must a member make an election to transfer their benefits?

Once the member has received a [statement of entitlement](#), if they wish to proceed, they must elect in writing:

- within three months beginning with the [guarantee date](#), and
- at least one year before [NPA](#) or [NBA](#).

There can be administrative problems where the guarantee date is between 12 to 15 months before NPA / NBA. This is because, whilst the member must elect in writing for the transfer to proceed within three months of the guarantee date, they must also elect at least one year before NPA / NBA. This can reduce the three-month period in which to make an election to transfer.

Can a member lose the right to a CETV?

Yes, a member can lose the right to a [CETV](#) if:

- The member does not make an election to transfer within the [statutory timescales](#).
- Having made an election to transfer within the statutory timescales, where applicable, you are unable to confirm that the member has received appropriate independent advice. If the transfer value of the member's total LGPS rights including any pension credit rights (though excluding any money purchase AVC benefits or any LGPS survivor benefits to which the member may be in receipt) is more than £30,000 and will be used with a view to acquiring [flexible benefits](#), you must check and the member must confirm, that appropriate independent advice has been taken from an authorised independent adviser. [See section titled Appropriate independent advice](#).
- You are not satisfied that either the [First or Second conditions](#) have been met.

If a member loses the right to a CETV, [they may reapply for a further statement of entitlement \(the process starts again\)](#), but only at your discretion if the further application is made within 12 months of the previous application.

You will [need to inform the member that they have lost the right to a CETV](#). Where this is because you decide that neither the [First or Second conditions](#) have been met, you should inform the member in writing within seven working days of your decision. For any other reason, you should inform the member as soon as is reasonably practicable. When informing the member, you must set out the reasons for your decision, the address from which further information about the decision may be obtained and information on the member's right to appeal.

What benefits must be transferred out of the LGPS?

The member must make an election to transfer the whole of the CETV in relation to the member's transferrable rights in relation to a category of benefits in the LGPS. The option can be exercised to one or more different registered pension schemes / QROPS.

However, [see section titled contracted-out benefits if applicable](#).

A member who holds both of the following same [category of benefits](#):

- Defined benefits - [deferred benefits](#) and [pension credits](#), a member may elect to transfer out:
 - all their deferred benefits, or

- all their pension credits, or
- all their deferred benefits, and all their pension credits, all together.
- Money purchase benefits - additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) to which members have contributed as an active member of the LGPS, and AVCs they have been awarded by way of a pension credit, a member may elect to transfer out:
 - all their AVCs to which they contributed as an active member, or
 - all their AVCs they were awarded by way of a pension credit, or
 - all their AVCs to which they contributed as an active member, and all their AVCs they were awarded by way of a pension credit, all together.

Must contracted out benefits be transferred out of the LGPS?

 This section does not apply to pension credit members.

No, if the trustees or manager of the receiving scheme are not able or not willing to accept the element of the [transferrable rights](#) that relates to contracted out benefits, then these must be kept in the LGPS unless the member elects for them to be transferred elsewhere.

Where the trustees or manager of the receiving scheme are not able or not willing to accept the element of the [transferrable rights](#) that relates to contracted out benefits, the member can:

- [withdraw their application to transfer](#) all their transferrable rights, or
- elect to transfer only the transferrable rights that relate to the benefits in excess of the contracted-out element.

What must the CETV be used to purchase?

CETV in excess of any contracted-out rights

The trustees, managers or insurers of the receiving scheme must be able and willing to accept payment of the LGPS [transferrable rights](#) in the circumstances set down in this paragraph. The benefits or rights purchased must satisfy the rules of the receiving scheme and any relevant overriding legislation.

Types of pension scheme to which a member may transfer

Occupational pension schemes

The transfer must purchase:

- transfer credits allowed under the rules of the occupational pension scheme for a member who holds a [deferred benefit](#)
- rights allowed under the rules of the occupational pension scheme for a [pension credit member](#).

Personal pension schemes

The transfer must purchase:

- rights allowed under the rules of the personal pension scheme for both deferred and pension credit members.

Insurers

The transfer must purchase:

- one or more annuities for both deferred and pension credit members.

CETV relating to contracted-out rights

This section does not apply to pension credit members.

The [transferrable rights](#) in relation to the guaranteed minimum pension ([GMP](#)) and the [Section 9\(2B\)](#) or post 97 COSR rights (as they can be known) must be used to purchase the benefits or rights set out in this paragraph.

Types of pension scheme to which a member may transfer

Salary related schemes that were contracted-out on 5 April 2016

The contracted-out element of the transfer relating to the:

- [GMP](#) must be guaranteed and paid in the same way that it would have been guaranteed had the transfer not taken place.
- [Section 9\(2B\) rights](#) must be used to provide rights for the member in the receiving scheme. These must be as if the member had built these rights up in the receiving scheme. They must be provided in accordance with the rules of the

receiving scheme relating to earners who were in contracted-out employment after 5 April 1997.

Occupational and personal pension scheme that were not salary related schemes contracted out on 5 April 2016 (this group also includes NEST)

The contracted-out element of the transfer relating to:

- Both the [GMP](#) and [section 9\(2B\) rights](#) may be used to provide benefits in the receiving scheme in a different form and of a different amount to those which would have been payable by the LGPS. There is no statutory requirement on the receiving scheme to provide for survivor benefits out of the transfer payment.

The Conditions

Overview

On 30 November 2021 the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021 became effective. The regulations boost the defence against pension scams, by introducing new Conditions that need to be satisfied. If these are not satisfied, the member will lose their right to a [CETV](#).

The Conditions do not replace your existing due diligence (checking for appropriate independent advice and pension scam prevention), they are in addition. For example, if the member requests a transfer to an occupational pension scheme and does not meet the definition of ‘an Earner’, you must refuse the transfer.

The Conditions form part of your due diligence process for transfer requests. No single piece of basic due diligence can definitively rule out the risk of a pension scam. You should make your decision using the evidence from all the checks you carry out.

You should also be aware of member vulnerability. People can become vulnerable at any time and some members may need more support from you to avoid pension scams. Further information can be found on treating and identifying vulnerability in:

- the treating vulnerable consumers fairly [section of the FCA website](#)
- identify vulnerability section of the [PSIG code of good practice](#)
- case studies in the [TPR Trustee Toolkit module on pension scams](#).

Who do the Conditions apply to?

The Conditions apply to:

- [deferred members](#) who apply for a statement of entitlement on or after 30 November 2021 (main scheme benefits only)
- AVC members who elect for payment of a transfer on or after 30 November 2021
- [pension credit members](#) who elect for payment of a transfer (main scheme and/or AVCs) on or after 30 November 2021.

The Conditions do not apply to the payment of [cash transfer sums](#) (deferred refund members) or pensions on divorce transfers.

If a deferred member has deferred benefits in different LGPS funds, the conditions apply to the aggregate of the deferred benefits. This is because the benefits are in a single scheme split across more than one administering authority. Administering authorities will need to work together to ensure where additional information is requested (eg employment information – reasonable and proportionate evidence), this is only requested once. The additional information should be shared between the relevant administering authorities and a collective decision as to whether the transfer may proceed be agreed upon.

The same principle applies if:

- a pension credit member has more than one pension credit
- an AVC member has more than one AVC.

The First condition

Allows you to proceed with transfers to certain types of ‘safe’ schemes with no additional checks.

The Second condition

Requires you to refuse or pause a transfer if you see warning signs of possible scams. This is determined by the presence of Red or Amber flags.

If you decide a [Red flag](#) is present you must refuse the transfer.

If you decide an [Amber flag](#) is present, you must direct the member to take part in a [guidance session from MoneyHelper](#). The member must prove to you that they have attended this session before the transfer can proceed.

In July 2022, [TPR updated their guidance](#) to confirm that you might decide a red or amber flag is present though the risk to the member is low. Where scheme rules allow, you may pay a non-statutory transfer. The payment of non-statutory transfers to a non-club scheme are not permitted from the LGPS bar one exception. See paragraph titled '[What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a non-statutory transfer?](#)' within the CTS section.

Reasonable and proportionate evidence / information

You may need to contact the member to obtain further information to decide the presence of any [Red](#) or [Amber flags](#). The information you request must be reasonable and proportionate to the level of risk you believe may be present. Any information request should be for the sole purpose of helping you to decide whether the transfer can proceed.

When deciding what information to obtain to help you check whether any [Red](#) or [Amber flags](#) are present, you may find the [PSIG code of good practice](#) and the 'example of questions to ask members' referenced in [the regulatory guidance](#) helpful.

You must require that it is provided to you directly by the member (whether or not they have a representative acting on their behalf in respect of the transfer – such as a financial adviser). The only exceptions to this are in the following circumstances:

- the member has a deputy appointed by the Court of Protection under Part 1 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (persons who lack capacity)
- the member has a receiver appointed under Part VII of the Mental Health Act 1983 (management of property and affairs of patients) who is treated as a deputy by virtue of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 with power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf
- there is an attorney with a general power, or a power to make the request for a transfer, appointed by the member under the Powers of Attorney Act 1971, the Enduring Powers of Attorney Act 1985, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or otherwise

- in Scotland, the member's estate is being administered by a judicial factor or any guardian acting or appointed under the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 who has power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf.

TPR guidance

To help you with the new requirements, TPR has published guidance titled 'Dealing with transfer requests'. You can access the guidance on [the regulatory guidance](#) page of www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk.

Additional examples of the analysis process can be found in the [PSIG code of good practice](#).

To ensure this technical guide stays up to date, we have not sought to replicate the TPR guidance and have instead hyperlinked to the guidance where appropriate.

The Conditions - First condition

If you are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the receiving scheme is a 'safe scheme' listed below, the transfer may proceed. You must confirm to the member that the receiving scheme is one of the types described below and thus satisfies the First condition, no later than the date you confirm to the member that the transfer has been made.

When deciding if you are satisfied that the receiving scheme is a 'safe scheme', you must not require the member to provide evidence / information more than is necessary to identify the correct receiving scheme.

'Safe schemes'

- a public service pension scheme defined in section 1(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (schemes established by a public authority for civil servants, armed forces, health service workers, teachers, judiciary, police, firefighters and local government workers)
- a master trust scheme authorised by TPR and [published on their list](#) – a master trust scheme is an occupational pension scheme as defined in Part 1 of the Pension Schemes Act 2017 or the Pension Schemes Act (Northern Ireland) 2021 and listed by TPR in accordance with section 13(1) of those Acts.
- a collective defined contribution scheme (CDC) authorised by TPR and published on their list – a CDC scheme is a new type of employee retirement provision defined in Part 1 or Part 2 of the Pension Schemes Act 2021 and listed by TPR in

accordance with sections 26(1) or 77(1) of that Act – CDC schemes are expected to be launched in 2022 at which time TPR will publish the list of authorised CDCs. Where a pension scheme is divided into sections and the transfer is into a section that is a CDC, the receiving scheme means the CDC section of the divided pension scheme.

We intend to amend the transfer discharge forms for transfers to UK pension schemes of deferred benefits, pension credit benefits and AVCs to ask the receiving scheme the following:

- Is the receiving scheme a public service pension scheme (within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993)?
- Is the receiving scheme a master trust scheme which, for the purposes of part 1 of the Pension Schemes Act 2017 or part 1 of the Pension Schemes Act (Northern Ireland) 2021, is authorised by the Pensions Regulator and listed as such?
- Is the receiving scheme a collective money purchase scheme which, for the purposes of part 1 or part 2 of the Pension Schemes Act 2021, is authorised by the Pensions Regulator and listed as such?

In the meantime, you may wish to add these questions to the transfer discharge forms. Otherwise, based on the discharge forms, where it is unclear whether the receiving scheme is a 'safe scheme', you will need to check this with the receiving scheme. For example, some pension companies provide multiple different types of schemes, so it may be unclear whether, for example, the receiving scheme is a master trust scheme.

The Conditions - Second condition

If your initial due diligence shows that the receiving scheme is not a '[safe scheme](#)' described in [the First condition](#), you must consider if the Second condition is met.

There are four stages to the Second condition:

- [stage one](#) – the balance of probability test (this only applies to personal pension schemes that are on your [clean list](#))
- [stage two](#) – formally request [employment link information](#) and if necessary [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#) and send reminders where appropriate

- [stage three](#) – assess whether red flags one and amber flags one, two or three are present
- [stage four](#) – assess whether red flags two to six or amber flags four to eight are present
- [stage five](#) – record your decisions.

If you need more time to assess whether the second condition is met and you consider that they meet the criteria for an extension, you may apply to TPR for an extension to the normal six month time period (within the statutory deadline of six months from the guarantee date). See '[Delaying CETV payments](#)' for further details.

Stage one – the balance of probability test

The aim of this stage is to eliminate those transfers that are able to proceed without the need to request any further evidence / information. This step applies to transfers to personal pension schemes that are on your [clean list](#).

This stage does not apply to transfers to occupational pension schemes and personal pensions that are not on your clean list.

On the balance of probabilities are you able to decide based on the information you hold, that none of [Red flags](#) three to six or [Amber flags](#) four to eight are present?

- if yes, the transfer may proceed without any additional checks - you must confirm to the member that the transfer satisfies the Second condition, no later than the date you confirm to the member that the transfer has been made
- if no, you must formally request reasonable and proportionate evidence / information ([stage two](#)).

The information initially supplied to you by the member when they make an election for payment should contain minimum standard information (in effect this is the information contained in the transfer declaration forms). This will help you determine which conditions apply to the transfer. TPR supplies a list of this standard information in their [guidance](#).

Stage two – formally request employment link and if necessary reasonable and proportionate evidence / information and send reminders where appropriate

This stage is split into four parts. This first part looks at occupational pension schemes that are on your [clean list](#). The second and third parts look at occupational

pension schemes and personal pension schemes that are not on your clean list. The fourth part looks at sending reminders where appropriate.

TPR recommend that it is good practice to call the member to obtain this information. If the member is required to provide the evidence / information in writing, you must require that it is provided to you directly by the member (whether or not they have a representative acting on their behalf in respect of the transfer – such as a financial adviser). The only exceptions to this are in the following circumstances:

- the member has a deputy appointed by the Court of Protection under Part 1 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (persons who lack capacity)
- the member has a receiver appointed under Part VII of the Mental Health Act 1983 (management of property and affairs of patients) who is treated as a deputy by virtue of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 with power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf
- there is an attorney with a general power, or a power to make the request for a transfer, appointed by the member under the Powers of Attorney Act 1971, the Enduring Powers of Attorney Act 1985, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or otherwise
- in Scotland, the member's estate is being administered by a judicial factor or any guardian acting or appointed under the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 who has power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf.

Part one - transfers to occupational pension schemes that are on your clean list

Send a request to the member for [employment link information](#).

Part two – transfers to occupational pension schemes that are not on your clean list

Send a request to the member for [employment link information](#) and [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

Part three – transfers to personal pension schemes that are not on your clean list

Send a request to the member for [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

Part four – send a reminder following a formal request for evidence / information

If the member:

- does not respond to your formal request for the [employment link information](#) and / or the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#), you must send a

reminder - the reminder should be sent at least one month after your formal request

- responds to your formal request for the [employment link information](#) and / or the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#), but the response is incomplete, you must send a reminder for the rest of the evidence / information.

Stage three – assess whether red flags one and amber flags one, two or three are present

There are several possible outcomes (see [step twelve](#)), depending on:

- whether you requested the [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#)
- whether the member provided none of the evidence / information requested
- where the member provided some of the evidence / information requested, whether the information / evidence counts as a substantive response
- where the member provided all the [employment link information](#), whether the information shows that [the employment link conditions are met](#)
- whether the member provided all the [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

If you decide that [red flag one](#) is present, [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making the decision that neither the first nor second conditions are met. Otherwise, proceed to stage four.

Stage four – assess whether red flags two to six and amber flags four to eight are present

You need to decide whether you have [reason to believe](#) that:

- any of [Red flags](#) three to six are present
- any of [Amber flags](#) four to eight are present.

For the purpose of determining the presence of [Amber flags](#) four to seven (investments and fees), you should assess the evidence / information against the criteria of each flag and where necessary refer the evidence to a suitably experienced individual to decide – this might be a person on your investment team.

Once you have decided this, the following then apply:

- If you decide that any of [Red flags](#) three to six are present, [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making the decision that neither the first nor second conditions are met.
- If you decide that none of [Red flags](#) three to six are present but one or more of the [Amber flags](#) are present (including where you decided that any of the Amber flags were present under stage three), you must direct the member to take [a guidance session from MoneyHelper](#) and to provide you with evidence that the session has been taken before the transfer may proceed. If it is beyond reasonable doubt that the member has not provided the required evidence, [Red flag two](#) is present, and [you must refuse the transfer](#) and notify the member within seven working days of making the decision that neither the first nor second conditions are met.
- If you decide that none of [Red flags](#) three to six are present and none of the [Amber flags](#) are present (including where you decided that none of the Amber flags were present under stage three), you must confirm to the member that the transfer satisfies the Second condition, no later than the date you confirm to the member that the transfer has been made.
- If you decide that none of [Red flags](#) three to six are present, but one or more of the [Amber flags](#) are present (including where you decided that any of Amber flags were present under stage three) and the member has provided the required evidence that they have taken the [guidance session from MoneyHelper](#), you must confirm to the member that the second condition has been met, no later than the date you confirm to the member that the transfer has been made.

If the second condition has been met but, based on your due diligence, you still have concerns about the transfer, you will need to carefully consider how to proceed. This may involve taking legal advice.

Stage five – record your decisions

You should record all information you have requested and received, and the basis on which you make any decision.

You should keep records of your assessment, decision and communications with the member.

If after receiving [MoneyHelper guidance](#) the member:

- still wishes to proceed with the transfer, you should record the decision they have made and proceed with the transfer
- chooses not to proceed with the transfer, you should record the decision they have made and consider whether to [report the transfer as a potential scam](#).

The Conditions - Employment link

Where the receiving scheme does not satisfy [the First condition](#), you must request the following evidence from the member to demonstrate an employment link between the member and the receiving scheme.

Evidence to demonstrate the employment link

[TPR guidance](#) expands on the regulatory list of evidence set out below.

- a letter from the member's employer confirming that:
 - the employer is a sponsoring employer of the receiving scheme - sponsoring employer means to or in respect of any or all the employer's employees the pension scheme has, or is capable of having, effect so as to provide benefits
 - the member is employed by them
 - the date from which the member has been continuously employed by them
 - the contributions to the receiving scheme shown as due to be paid by the schedule (next bullet point), have been paid and the dates of those payments, or, where the amounts of the contributions that have actually been paid are different to those that were due to be paid, those actual amounts and the dates they were paid
- a schedule of contributions or payment schedule showing:
 - separate entries for the amounts of pension contributions (excluding additional voluntary contributions) to the receiving scheme that were due to be paid for the relevant employment period (the three-month period ending with the date on which the transfer election was received) by, or on behalf of, the member and the employer, or the employer only, in respect of that member
 - the dates on which those contributions were due to be paid
- payslips, or other evidence in writing advising of pay remittances, showing the salary paid to the member by their employer for the relevant employment period

- copies of personal bank statements, building society statements or a building society passbook, showing the deposit of salary for the relevant employment period.
- where you request, a certified copy of each statement or of the passbook – a certified copy means a copy certified as a true copy by the personal bank or a building society.

You must require that it is provided to you directly by the member (whether or not they have a representative acting on their behalf in respect of the transfer – such as a financial adviser). The only exceptions to this are in the following circumstances:

- the member has a deputy appointed by the Court of Protection under Part 1 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (persons who lack capacity)
- the member has a receiver appointed under Part VII of the Mental Health Act 1983 (management of property and affairs of patients) who is treated as a deputy by virtue of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 with power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf
- there is an attorney with a general power, or a power to make the request for a transfer, appointed by the member under the Powers of Attorney Act 1971, the Enduring Powers of Attorney Act 1985, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or otherwise
- in Scotland, the member's estate is being administered by a judicial factor or any guardian acting or appointed under the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 who has power to make the request for a transfer on the member's behalf.

Deciding whether there is an employment link

There is an employment link between the member and the receiving scheme where you decide that all the below conditions have been met:

- the member's employer is a sponsoring employer of the receiving scheme
- the member is in employment with the sponsoring employer and this employment has lasted for a continuous period of at least three months ending with the date the request to make the transfer was received by you (this is known as the 'relevant employment period')
- the member's employment during the relevant employment period has met the minimum salary requirement which is:

- an average gross weekly salary at or above the weekly [lower earnings limit](#)
 - calculated by adding together all the member's salary payments (whether weekly, fortnightly or monthly including any commission, bonus or other amounts on top of the member's regular salary) during the relevant employment period, multiplied by 4, divided by 365 and multiplied by 7
(((aggregate member's salary payments x 4) / 365) x 7)
 - where the salary payments are not made in sterling, each individual payment should be converted to sterling on the date the payment was made - you can find the exchange rate for major currencies [on the Bank of England website](#) - if the required currency is not shown, you could try online search engines or financial publications
- contributions to the receiving scheme have been paid by, or on behalf of, the sponsoring employer, or by, or on behalf of, both the sponsoring employer and the member, during the relevant employment period.

The Conditions - MoneyHelper

[TPR guidance](#) explains the mandatory guidance from MoneyHelper in detail.

Where one or more [Amber flags](#) are present members must be directed to obtain mandatory guidance from MoneyHelper. The purpose is to help identify common risks involved in transfers, highlight the dangers of pension scams and allow the member to consider whether to proceed with their transfer.

MoneyHelper guidance should not be used as a substitute for your own due diligence and careful consideration of the information available to you.

The member will not be able to search [the MoneyHelper website](#) to book a guidance session. [You should provide this link](#) so the member can book online or by telephone. Sessions must be booked and attended by the member, not any person acting on their behalf.

Some members may have already received regulated financial advice about their transfer. It is therefore important that you clearly explain the purpose of the MoneyHelper appointment and how this differs from the advice they received to alleviate any concerns or confusion.

It is good practice to ask the member to confirm once they have booked an appointment so that you can determine if they will be able to confirm attendance before the statutory deadline for making a transfer.

Evidence to determine if MoneyHelper guidance has been taken

Once the member has attended a MoneyHelper guidance session, they will receive correspondence from MoneyHelper with a unique reference number. The member must provide you with this correspondence as evidence before you proceed with the transfer.

If you decide beyond reasonable doubt that any of the following apply, [Red flag two](#) is present and you [must refuse the transfer](#):

- the member has not provided you with the correspondence from MoneyHelper with the unique reference number within the reasonable time limit you set the member
- the appointment took place before you required the member to attend the appointment (members cannot rely on a previous appointment in respect of a different transfer request)
- the member did not provide the unique reference number directly to you (unless any of the exceptions set out in Stage two of the Second condition apply).

The Conditions - Refusing a transfer

If you decide to refuse a transfer you must clearly communicate the reasons why to the member. You should also inform the member of their right to appeal your decision under IDRPs.

You must notify the member of your decision that neither [the First nor Second condition](#) has been met within seven working days of your decision.

We have created a template letter, which you can find on the Administrator guides and documents pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

You should keep [records of your assessment, decision and communications with the member](#) and consider industry good practice set out in [the PSIG code](#). These records will demonstrate that you have taken reasonable action to warn the member of the risks and have considered your reasons for refusing the transfer. This evidence will be essential if a complaint is referred through your IDRPs process or to the Pensions Ombudsman.

If you are concerned about a potential scam, it is important that [you report your suspicions](#).

What is an earner?

■ This section does not apply to pension credit members.

Where a member wishes to transfer their LGPS benefits to an occupational pension scheme to purchase transfer credits, they must meet the definition of an Earner within section 8(1)(b) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 and sections 3, 4 and 112 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992.

This means that for the member to have a statutory right to transfer their LGPS benefits to an occupational pension scheme to purchase transfer credits, the person must receive earnings in an employment. Earnings include any remuneration or profit derived from an employment. Employment includes any trade, business, profession, office, or vocation and 'employed' has a corresponding meaning.

Appropriate independent advice

LGPS rights are £30,000 or less on the guarantee date

If the transfer value of the member's total LGPS rights including any pension credit rights (though excluding any money purchase AVC benefits or any LGPS survivor benefits to which the member may be in receipt) is £30,000 or less on [the guarantee date](#), there is no obligation on you to check whether the member has received appropriate independent advice.

■ What should you tell the member?

You must inform the member in writing, that there is no obligation on you to check whether they have received [appropriate independent advice](#), within the [information](#) that accompanies the [statement of entitlement](#).

LGPS rights are more than £30,000 on the guarantee date

The following paragraphs look at what needs to happen if the transfer value of the member's total LGPS rights including any pension credit rights (though excluding any money purchase AVC benefits or any LGPS survivor benefits to which the member may be in receipt) is more than £30,000 on [the guarantee date](#).

Unless the member confirms otherwise, you should always assume that an election to transfer LGPS [safeguarded benefits](#), is to provide [flexible benefits](#) under another pension scheme.

What should you tell the member?

You must inform the member in writing that:

- they must take [appropriate independent advice](#) from an [authorised independent adviser](#) if they wish to transfer to a scheme that provides flexible benefits
- they must provide you with confirmation that they have taken appropriate independent advice in the form of a written statement set out in the format shown in the next subsection, before the end of the three months beginning with the date on which the statement of entitlement was provided to the member
- unless the member confirms otherwise, you will always assume that an election to transfer LGPS [safeguarded benefits](#), is to provide [flexible benefits](#) under another pension scheme.

You must tell the member this within the [information](#) that accompanies [the statement of entitlement](#).

How do you receive confirmation of appropriate independent advice?

Confirmation must be in the form of a written statement from the [authorised independent adviser](#) providing the advice and signed by the member. You must receive this before three months from the date [the statement of entitlement](#) was issued to the member. Requiring members to obtain [appropriate independent advice](#) does not make you responsible for checking what advice was given, what recommendation was made or whether the member is following that recommendation. The written statement must confirm:

- that advice has been provided which is specific to the type of transaction proposed by the member
- the adviser has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, or resulting from any other provision of that Act, to carry on the regulated activity in article 53E of the Regulated Activities Order
- the reference number of the company or business in which the adviser works for the purposes of authorisation from the FCA to carry out the regulated activity in article 53E of the Regulated Activities Order

- the member's name, and the name of the scheme in which the member has subsisting rights in respect of safeguarded benefits to which the advice given applies.

Now you must check the advisor can give advice

Once you have received the confirmation from the [authorised independent adviser](#), you must check (see [TPR guide DB to DC transfers for further guidance](#)) that the company or business providing the advice has permission to carry out the regulated activity under article 53E of the Regulated Activities Order, and retain a copy of this confirmation. You must keep a record of who conducted the check, when this was conducted and evidence that the adviser's firm or company was on the [Financial Services Register](#) before the transfer of benefits was made.

If the checks confirm that the member has received advice from an adviser whose firm is not on the Financial Services register, then you must not transfer the member's benefits.

Pension scams

The Pensions Regulator (TPR) expects you to play an important role in educating and protecting members from pension scams. The following subsections set out TPR's expectations.

Scam prevention

Below is a list of things you should have in place to educate and protect your members. You should:

- Issue a transfer warning letter to members applying for a [CETV](#) quote from a defined benefit (DB) to a defined contribution (DC) scheme. TPR has asked that this is issued to all members requesting a CETV quote to a DC scheme for the foreseeable future. The letter has been uploaded to the TPR pages on [www.lgpsregs.org](#) and [www.scotlgpsregs.org](#). This letter should accompany [your transfer correspondence](#).
- From 30 November 2021 you are legally required to carry out certain checks when dealing with pension transfer requests. See [the Conditions](#) for further information.
- Have a scam prevention page on your website based on TPR's two page [recommended wording](#).

- Include TPR's two page [pension scams guide](#) with annual benefit statements and transfer packs. This should accompany the [statement of entitlement](#).
- When a member requests information about a transfer, include within your documentation TPR's [scam prevention blurb](#).
- Regularly share scam prevention material and reminders with members and post scam messages and images on your social media (see [FCA ScamSmart resources](#)).
- Always do due diligence when a member asks to transfer their benefits by following [TPR checks on pension transfers](#) and [PSIG industry recognised code of good practice](#).

Scam prevention pledge

On 10 November 2020, the Pensions Regulator (TPR) launched the pledge to combat pension scams. The campaign is supported by the Pension Scams Industry Group (PSIG).

TPR urges you to help protect scheme members thinking of transferring their pensions. By making a pledge and following the principles of PSIG you show your intent to protect scheme members. You also tell the pensions industry that you are committed to stopping scammers.

To find out more, visit the [Pledge to combat pension scams page](#) on [TPR website](#).

What to do if you become aware of a pension scam?

You should report if:

- you believe a scam has already happened
- a red flag is raised when making a transfer
- you suspect that a pension scam could be taking place or are suspicious of those involved: this may be because of other risks you have noticed such as amber flags in a transfer request.

In England, Northern Ireland and Wales you should report fraud, cyber crime or concerns about a potential scam to Action Fraud by using the Expert Reporting Tool. Request access by emailing: nfcrb-brtadmin@cityoflondon.police.uk with your name, company, position and phone number.

For members resident in Scotland, you should call Police Scotland on 101 or Advice Direct Scotland on 0808 164 6400.

Once you have done so, you should also report to the FCA and TPR where relevant.

To help you through the reporting process, TPR and their partners have published [a guide to reporting pension scams](#). The guide looks at the following and should be incorporated into your processes:

- why concerns about a scam should be reported
- what should be reported
- when report should be made
- who a report should be made to
- what happens once a report has been submitted.

Pension scam due diligence

Whilst the member might have a [statutory right to transfer](#) their benefits from the LGPS, this right takes no account of the possibility that the transfer may with hindsight, prove to be unwise or not legal.

It is you who must determine whether the receiving scheme is one to which they are lawfully able to transfer. You have a duty to act in the interests of all scheme members, including the ones requesting a transfer to another arrangement.

You must take all reasonable steps to ensure that, the occupational pension scheme or the personal pension scheme to which the [CETV](#) is to be paid, is a scheme whose trustees or managers are acting in good faith in relation to the scheme. If you do not take such reasonable steps, Ombudsman's rulings indicate that you might not be discharged from your liability when paying a CETV, and you might be required to reinstate the member (at your cost) in the LGPS.

The Pension Scams Industry Group (PSIG) (formerly called the Pensions Liberation Industry Group) has published an industry recognised [code of good practice](#) that sets out the due diligence processes that you should follow to combat pension scams. The code follows three core principles, you should:

1. Raise awareness of pension scams.

2. Adopt robust proportionate processes for assessing whether the receiving scheme is operating a scam, and if so, what to do about it?
3. Be generally aware of the current strategies of the perpetrators of pension scams to inform due diligence and follow the red warning flags indicated in:
 - [TPR guidance](#)
 - [FCA alert warning list](#)
 - [Action Fraud alerts](#).

Having carried out due diligence, if you suspect a scam, you should:

- tell the member of your suspicions
- record this communication, along with any decisions you make
- report your concern to Action Fraud (the UK's national fraud and cyber-crime reporting center) at www.actionfraud.police.uk/

Tax registered pension schemes

If the receiving scheme is not registered for tax purposes, then you must not process the transfer and you must notify Action Fraud (the UK's national fraud and cyber-crime reporting center) at www.actionfraud.police.uk/. If you pay a CETV to a scheme that is not registered the payment is not authorised and you may not be discharged from your liability. You might be required to reinstate the member (at your cost) in the LGPS.

As part of your due diligence you should verify the registration status of the scheme (see the Pension Scams Industry Group [recognised code of good practice](#) for how to do this and HMRC template responses).

A transfer payment is only a recognised transfer if after payment it is used to represent rights under another registered pension scheme. This is in respect of the member who made the application to transfer and who is a member of the receiving scheme.

To be a registered pension scheme, the scheme must be registered for tax purposes. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) is responsible for an online [registration service for UK pension schemes](#) so that they can receive tax relief on contributions. The pension tax rules protect tax relief given on pension savings. They set out how and when pension savings can be accessed, as well as the tax charges

that apply where the conditions are not met. If a member has accessed their funds improperly, unauthorised payment charges will apply.

When must you pay a CETV?

Where you receive a valid election to proceed with a transfer, you must pay the [CETV](#) within six months beginning with the [guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#). Also see section titled [What happens if the member disputes the value of the CETV](#) which can adjust the timescales in these paragraphs.

You must receive an election to transfer within three months of the guarantee date (or sooner if the member is approaching one year before their [NPA](#) or [NBA](#)). This gives you at least three months to carry out all due diligence checks before making payment.

If you do not pay the CETV within six months of the guarantee date in the statement of entitlement, and you have not obtained [an extension from TPR](#) then you:

- must notify TPR of that fact as soon as possible. If the CETV is in relation to a transfer of pension credit benefits you must notify TPR within 21 days after the end of the six months
- may be subject to a penalty of up to £10,000.

Delaying CETV payments

Where the statutory requirements for a transfer are met, the Pensions Regulator (TPR) are not able to waive your legal duty to carry out the transfer within the statutory deadline of six months from the guarantee date.

If you need more time to carry out the due diligence steps, and if you consider that they meet the criteria for an extension, you may apply to TPR for an extension to the normal six month time period (within the statutory deadline of six months from the guarantee date).

Circumstances where an extension might be granted include where:

- the member has not taken all steps they need to take, to carry out the transfer
- you have not been provided with such information as you reasonably require to properly carry out your checks.

The application for the extension to TPR must be made within the statutory deadline of six months from the guarantee date (and preferably at least six weeks before the end of the six-month period - paragraph 65 of [TPR DB to DC transfers guidance](#)). You should identify the grounds for the request for the extension, indicate the additional time you require to pay the transfer and the reasons why you cannot complete the transfer within the statutory timescales. In this situation if you eventually pay the transfer after the statutory deadlines, you should record the late payment as a breach.

Where you suspect a pension scam you should consider making an application to TPR to delay payment of the [CETV](#), as soon as due diligence concerns arise where you reasonably feel that you may need more time. The [CETV extension application form](#) can be found on the TPR website.

CETV payment delayed, should it be increased?

Yes, if the [CETV](#) is not paid within six months of [the guarantee date](#) in the [statement of entitlement](#), it should be increased by either:

- interest, calculated daily over the period from the guarantee date to the date on which you pay the CETV. This is based on an annual rate of one per cent above the Bank of England base rate, or, if greater
- the value of the [transferrable benefits](#) (a revised CETV) on the date you pay the CETV.

CETV confirmation of payment

Upon payment of the transfer to the receiving scheme, you must confirm to the member that:

- payment has been made, and
- the amount of the payment, and
- you are satisfied that either the [First or Second conditions](#) have been met, and
- the member's right to appeal your decision to pay the transfer under IDRPs (including your decision as to its amount).

We have created a template letter, which you can find on the Administrator guides and documents pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

5. CETV: estimate

■ This section does not apply to deferred or pension credit members.

Can an active member be issued with an estimate of a CETV?

Yes, there may be circumstances where an active member of the LGPS, would simply like an estimate of a [CETV](#) of their [transferrable rights](#).

Provided the member meets the following two conditions on request, you must provide the member with an estimate of a CETV as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event within three months after the date the member makes the request:

Rule 1

- the member would be entitled to a [statement of entitlement](#) if they were not an active member of the LGPS (for example: if the member left active membership of the LGPS today – would they be entitled to [a statement of entitlement?](#))

Rule 2

- the member has not made the request within 12 months of the last occasion that such information was provided to the member.

If the member does not meet both rules, they are not entitled to an estimate of a CETV.

If you decide not to provide the CETV, you must tell the member in writing that they are not entitled to an estimate of a CETV, and why they are not entitled. Notification must be as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event within three months after the date the member makes the request.

Information to be provided to member upon initial request for estimate

See CETV section titled [Information to be provided to member upon initial enquiry](#), which applies equally to the request for an estimate of a CETV.

Information to be provided to member upon provision of the estimate

The following information must be provided:

- The value of the whole of the [CETV](#) on the assumed date. Depending on the type of benefits held by the member, the CETV may need to be split to identify the different elements within the CETV. You will also need to tell the member what date you have assumed the CETV to be estimated upon.
- A statement of the member's rights to obtain further estimates.
- A statement that the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the Pensions Regulator (TPR) and the Money and Pensions Service (MaPS), provide information about transfers that may assist the member in deciding whether to transfer.
- A recommendation that the member should take financial advice before making decisions about transfers.
- Although not required by law, we recommend you warn the member that if they decide to request a statement of entitlement, you must be satisfied that either the [First or Second condition](#) has been met in order for the transfer to proceed.
- If your administering authority has been designated (see section titled [Can a CETV be reduced](#)) you should let the member know together with an estimate of the reduction should the member transfer to a flexible benefits scheme.

Failure to comply

If you do not issue an estimate of a CETV and provide the accompanying information to the member within the timescales set out in this section, you may be subject to a penalty of up to £10,000.

Can the member make an election to transfer, following receipt of an estimate of a CETV and the accompanying information?

No, the member must be formally issued with [a Statement of Entitlement](#).

6. CTS: key steps and timescales

This section sets out the key steps and timescales covering cash transfer sums (CTS).

Step one – member leaves pensionable service

Timescale begins – within a reasonable period

Where the member left pensionable service before normal pension age ([NPA](#)) and is entitled to a [CTS](#), you must within a reasonable period after that date (although this is not defined in legislation, [TPR Code 4](#) defines [reasonable period](#) as normally within three months of the member leaving pensionable service) give the member a written statement containing:

- value of [CTS](#) and [permitted ways that it can be used](#)
- last day the member can elect for a CTS ([the reply date](#))
- value of the contribution refund
- TPRs [pension scam](#) information.

Step two – member election for transfer

Timescale from step one – by the reply date

Member must elect in writing to you for the transfer to proceed by [the reply date](#) (or such a longer period allowed by you) and inform you of [the permitted way](#) they wish for the [CTS](#) to be used.

Alternatively, the member might elect for a contribution refund.

This guide does not cover the payment of a contribution refund, it only looks at the payment of a CTS.

Step three – earner status, due diligence checks and payment

Timescale from step two – within a reasonable period

You must within a reasonable period (although this is not defined in legislation, TPR Code 4 defines [reasonable period](#) as meaning without unjustifiable delay and in any event within three months, though in exceptional circumstances a longer period may be justifiable) of receiving the member's election:

- where relevant, confirm the member is an [Earner](#)
- [perform due diligence checks](#)
- [pay the value of the CTS](#) to the registered pension scheme.

7. CTS: questions and answers

Introduction

The phrase member in this section refers to a deferred refund member.

Under which legislation is a transfer out of the LGPS made?

See section four [Under which legislation is a transfer out of the LGPS made?](#)

When is the member entitled to a CTS?

Members who leave active membership of the LGPS after 31 March 2008 – England and Wales, or after 5 April 2006 – Scotland, are entitled to a [CTS](#) providing they meet [the qualifying rules](#).

The following members are not entitled to a CTS and are only entitled to a refund:

- members who left active membership in England and Wales between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2008 (inclusive) with no entitlement to deferred benefits
- members who left active membership in Scotland between 1 April 1998 and 5 April 2006 (inclusive) with no entitlement to deferred benefits.

Members who left active membership before 1 April 1998 with no entitlement to deferred benefits are not entitled to a CTS. However, if they meet the qualifying rules, they are entitled to a non-statutory transfer.

If a member is entitled to a non-statutory transfer, [TPR guidance recommends](#) that you should adopt a consistency of approach with statutory transfers. Therefore, once entitlement is confirmed, you should follow the remainder of the rules for payment of a CETV set out earlier in this guide (eg timescales for payment, the Conditions, pension scams etc – appropriate independent advice will not be needed as the non-statutory transfer does not relate to safeguarded benefits). TPR also confirms that regulations do not prevent the payment of a non-statutory transfer where you consider the transfer is in the member's interest and does not pose a risk. However, you should not use non-statutory transfers to avoid carrying out due diligence.

What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a CTS?

A member must meet the following qualifying rules to be entitled to a [CTS](#). They must:

- leave active membership of the LGPS before reaching normal pension age ([NPA](#)) though payment can take place after NPA, and
- on the date they leave active membership, have at least three months pensionable service ('the three-month condition') and not be entitled to deferred/pensioner benefits.

The only exception to this rule is members who left active membership of the LGPS after:

- 31 March 2008 and before 1 April 2014 – LGPS England and Wales
- 31 March 2009 and before 1 April 2015 – LGPS Scotland

with less than three months' membership. In which case, when considering whether the member meets the qualifying rules to be entitled to a CTS, the member is treated as meeting the 'three-month condition'. The member will still need to meet the other qualifying rules.

The right to a contribution refund under the Pension Schemes Act 1993 is not extended to this group of members. Their right to a contribution refund is that only set out in the LGPS Regulations alone. When reading the remainder of this section, it would seem sensible to include this group, however, you do not have the right to automatically pay a refund after the reply date, for this small group of members.

Must any AVCs built up in the same employment as the deferred refund be transferred?

Yes - the definition of a cash transfer sum includes AVCs. Where a cash transfer sum is payable, any AVCs must also be transferred at the same time. Although, the AVCs do not have to be transferred to the same scheme as the main scheme benefits.

If it is not possible to transfer the AVCs at the same time as the deferred refund from the main scheme, a cash transfer sum cannot be paid. In this instance the member is only entitled to a refund of contributions.

What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a non-statutory transfer?

England and Wales – transfer to an OPS

A member who left active membership before 1 April 1998 with no entitlement to deferred benefits is entitled to a non-statutory transfer to an occupational pension scheme (OPS) if:

- the member ceased to be an active member before their [NRD](#),
- after ceasing to be an active member, the member takes up non-local government employment in which the member participates in the occupational pension scheme,
- the former employer has consented to the transfer payment where the member ceased to be an active member before 31 March 1972,
- the member makes the election to transfer in writing to the administering authority before their [NRD](#),
- the member makes the election to transfer within 12 months of taking up the non-local government employment, though the former employer can agree to extend this period, and
- the member is an [earner](#).

England and Wales – transfer to a scheme that is not an OPS

A member who left active membership before 1 April 1998 with no entitlement to deferred benefits is entitled to a non-statutory transfer to a pension scheme which is not an occupational pension scheme (OPS) if:

- the member ceased to be an active member at least one year before their [NRD](#),
- after ceasing to be an active member, the member entered into the contract under the receiving scheme,
- the former employer has consented to the transfer payment where the member ceased to be an active member before 31 March 1972,
- the member makes the election to transfer in writing to the administering authority at least one year before their [NRD](#) or, if later, before the end of the six-month

period beginning with when the member ceased to be an active member (though this six-month period will have long since expired), and

- the member makes the election to transfer within 12 months of entering into the contract under the receiving scheme, though the former employer can agree to extend this period.

Scotland – transfer to an OPS

A member who left active membership before 1 April 1998 with no entitlement to deferred benefits is entitled to a non-statutory transfer to an occupational pension scheme (OPS) if:

- the member ceased to be an active member before age 65,
- after ceasing to be an active member, the member takes up non-local government employment in which the member participates in the occupational pension scheme,
- the former employer has consented to the transfer payment where the member ceased to be an active member before 31 March 1972,
- the member makes the election to transfer in writing to the administering authority before age 65,
- the member makes the election to transfer within 12 months of taking up the non-local government employment, though the former employer can agree to extend this period, and
- the member is an [earner](#).

Scotland – transfer to a scheme that is not an OPS

A member who left active membership before 1 April 1998 with no entitlement to deferred benefits is entitled to a non-statutory transfer to a pension scheme which is not an occupational pension scheme (OPS) if:

- the member ceased to be an active member before 64 if all or some of the transfer value is to be paid to an insurance company to purchase an annuity, or otherwise before age 65,
- after ceasing to be an active member, the member participates in the receiving scheme,

- where all or some of the transfer value is to be paid to an insurance company to purchase an annuity, the member ceased to be an active member after completing two or more years' service,
- the former employer has consented to the transfer payment where the member ceased to be an active member before 31 March 1972,
- where all or some of the transfer value is to be paid to an insurance company to purchase an annuity, the member makes the election to transfer in writing to the administering authority before age 64 or, if later, before the end of the six-month period beginning with when the member ceased to be an active member (though this six-month period will have long since expired),
- where no part of the transfer value is to be paid to an insurance company to purchase an annuity, the member makes the election to transfer in writing to the administering authority before age 65, and
- the member makes the election to transfer within 12 months of beginning to participate in the receiving scheme, though the former employer can agree to extend this period.

How does a contribution refund and a CTS interact with the Club transfer rules?

If the member is not entitled to a CTS, they are not entitled to a Club transfer. This is because a member may only apply for a transfer out of the scheme under Chapters 1 or 2 of Part 4ZA of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

Only after qualifying for a transfer (whether this be a CETV or a CTS), must the administering authority comply with the [Club memorandum](#).

If the CTS is to be a Club transfer, then the timescales in the Club memorandum prevail.

Notification of the right to a CTS and contribution refund?

Within a 'reasonable period' (although this is not defined in legislation TPR Code 4 defines '[reasonable period](#)' as normally within three months of the member leaving pensionable service) after the member has left active membership of the LGPS, you must provide the member with a statement containing the following information:

- value of the [CTS](#) ([setting out any reductions that may apply](#) together with the reasons why) and the [permitted ways it can be used](#)

- the amount of the contribution refund (including any tax liability that may be deducted from the refund and any [CEP](#) deducted)
- [how the member may exercise their right to either a CTS or a contribution refund](#)
- the date by the end of which the member must exercise their right ([called the reply date](#)). Although the reply date is at your discretion, [TPR Code 4](#) expects that the member would normally be given three months from the date the statement is given to them, to the reply date. In any case the reply date should always include a default that if the member re-joins the LGPS, the reply date automatically expires and right to a refund of contributions or CTS will expire
- If the member does not respond by the end of the [reply date](#) (or such a later date as you may allow) you must set out by when you will automatically pay a contribution refund. In this situation you may choose to automatically pay a contribution refund after the reply date has expired or another date (subject to a maximum date of 75). [TPR Code 4](#) indicates that you should allow a period of one month after the reply date before paying the member a contribution refund (as a default option). For members who left pensionable service after:
 - 31 March 2014 – LGPS England & Wales
 - 31 March 2015 – LGPS Scotland.

you must pay the contribution refund before the sooner of the expiry of five years from the date the member left pensionable service or the day before age 75.

- You should also let the member know that if they elect for a [CTS](#) before the [reply date](#) (or such a later date as you may allow) and the transfer will go to a Club scheme, you will need to assess if they are eligible for a Club transfer and if applicable, provide a revised quote and follow the Club rules with regards to electing for payment.
- any other information which may be relevant to the payment of the CTS or contribution refund (eg the requirement that all of the member's LGPS rights must either be refunded or transferred so the member must let you know if they hold any other rights in the LGPS to which you may not be aware).

If you fail to comply with the above, you may be subject to a fine of up to £50,000.

Member election for a CTS or a contribution refund?

Following receipt of a statement containing details of the [CTS](#) and contribution refund, the member may give you written notice stating the option they have chosen. If the member chooses a CTS, then the written notice must include the [permitted way in which the member requires the CTS to be used](#).

Written notice must be provided to you [on or before the reply date](#).

Can the reply date in the statement be extended?

The member can ask you to extend the reply date.

If you agree to an extension, you must notify the member in writing of the change in reply date.

The member may then provide you with written notice stating which option they have chosen, on or before the extended reply date.

For members who left pensionable service after:

- 31 March 2014 – LGPS England & Wales
- 31 March 2015 – LGPS Scotland

you must pay the contribution refund on the sooner of the expiry of five years from the date the member left pensionable service or the day before age 75. Therefore, in these instances you cannot agree to extend the reply date beyond these dates.

Can a member lose the right to a CTS?

Yes, where the member does not make a written election to proceed with a CTS [before the reply date within the statement](#), or the [extended reply date \(if applicable\)](#) within the further notification.

Can a member withdraw their election?

No, unlike a [CETV](#) there is no legislative provision for a member to withdraw an election under Chapter II of Part 4ZA of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

What must the CTS be used to purchase?

The permitted ways that a member may use a [CTS](#) when transferring to another registered pension scheme is almost the same as those for a [CETV](#), with a couple of differences. A CTS:

- must be paid in its entirety to a single destination, it cannot be split and paid to different registered pension schemes or left in part in the LGPS
- can never contain a [GMP](#). It can only contain contracted-in service and or [Section 9\(2B\) rights](#). It will only contain Section 9(2B) rights if the [CEP](#) has either not been paid to HMRC or it has been reclaimed from HMRC.

Please see section titled [What must the CETV be used to purchase](#) for the permitted ways that a member may use a CTS. When reading simply replace reference to CETV with CTS, and deferred member with deferred refund member and ignore reference to the GMP.

If the CTS includes the CEP and this includes section 9(2B) rights, then that element of the CTS must be provided for as set out in the section titled [What must the CETV be used to purchase](#).

Can a CTS be reduced?

The following sums can be deducted from a [CTS](#). Where there is more than one such sum, the deduction must take place in the order set out in this paragraph.

Contributions Equivalent Premium

Where a [contributions equivalent premium \(CEP\)](#) has been paid to restore the rights of the member back into the state second pension (S2P) and this sum has not been reclaimed, the [CTS](#) must be reduced (to nil if necessary) to offset the value of the CEP.

Monetary obligation

The [CTS](#) can be reduced where the member has incurred a monetary obligation (either to the employer or you) arising out of a criminal, negligent or fraudulent act or omission by the member. The reduction must be of an equivalent value to the monetary obligation. If there is any dispute surrounding the amount of the monetary obligation, the deduction cannot take place unless it has become enforceable by way of a court order.

Administration costs

You may reduce the [CTS](#) to reflect any reasonable administration costs, though such costs must be offset against any administrative savings.

What is an Earner?

See CETV section titled '[What is an earner](#)' which applies equally to the payment of a [CTS](#).

Appropriate independent advice

A [CTS](#) does not contain [safeguarded benefits](#); therefore, you do not need to check whether the member has received [appropriate independent advice](#).

Pension scams

When paying a [CTS](#), [the requirements in respect of checking if the First or Second Condition have been satisfied do not apply](#).

Nonetheless, before paying the [CTS](#) you should satisfy yourself that you have performed all the necessary due diligence checks. These are largely the same checks that are performed when paying a [CETV](#). Though because there are no prescribed timescales by which a CTS must be paid, there is no need to apply to TPR if these checks take longer than a reasonable period.

[Please see CETV section titled Pension scams](#).

Tax registered pension schemes

See [CETV](#) section titled '[Tax registered pension schemes](#)' which applies equally to the payment of a [CTS](#).

When must you pay a CTS?

You must pay the [CTS](#) to the registered pension scheme within a reasonable period following receipt of the election from the member. [TPR Code 4](#) expects you to give effect to a member's rights without unjustifiable delay after the member has elected how they wish to receive them, and in any event, this should normally be within three months of the member making the election. In exceptional circumstances a longer period may be justifiable.

There are implications if the CTS is not paid within a reasonable period.

[See CTS section titled CTS payment delayed should it be increased.](#)

CTS payment delayed, should it be increased?

If you do not pay a [CTS](#) within a reasonable period following receipt of the member's election, you must increase the CTS by the greater of:

- interest, calculated daily over the period [from the date you receive the member's election to transfer to the date you pay the CTS](#) - at an annual rate of one per cent above the Bank of England base rate, or if greater
- the value of the CTS (a revised CTS) on the date you should have reasonably paid the CTS. You must decide upon what date you should have paid the CTS to calculate the revised CTS.

However, if the CTS is being paid under Club arrangements and will not be paid within six months of the date on which you calculated the revised [CTS](#), you should recalculate the [CTS](#) as at the date of payment.

8. Dictionary

Amber flags

Amber flag one – incomplete substantive evidence / information

This flag is present where the member's response to your request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#) is incomplete, as not all of the evidence you have requested has been provided.

Amber flag two – concerns around evidence authenticity / source of the evidence

This flag is present where you have concerns that any of the member's response to your request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#) is not genuine, or it has been provided by someone other than the member (except in cases where the member is being represented by someone with the power to make a request for a transfer).

Amber flag three – employment link not fully demonstrated

This flag is present where the member provided all the [employment link information](#) and you have [reason to believe](#) that the information does not show all [the employment link conditions](#) have been met. For example, the member's earnings are too low, or the employer does not contribute to the receiving scheme.

Amber flag four – investments are high risk or unregulated

This flag is present where the investments in the receiving scheme are high risk or unregulated.

Investments means those that the receiving scheme will make with the member's pension savings immediately after the transfer is made or is already making with the pension savings of other members of the scheme.

High risk means investments at the high end of the normal range of risk in the current financial market and where the proportion of those investments is greater than that of a normally balanced portfolio in the current financial market.

The meanings of the terms 'investments' and 'high risk' are to be applied by you based on any of the following:

- your knowledge of the financial market at the time of the request to make the transfer (the current financial market)
- by comparing the evidence / information provided by the member to your knowledge of the current financial market.

Unregulated means an investment:

- is not a specified investment for the purposes of Part III of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2000
- in respect of which the issuer, operator or provider is not subject to regulatory oversight in the UK in relation to the issuance, operation or provision
- where activities carried out for the member in relation to the investment are not subject to regulatory oversight in the UK.

[TPR guidance](#) provides examples to help you identify a high risk investment and also captures situations where investments are not regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Amber flag five – fees are unclear or high

This flag is present where the fees in the receiving scheme are unclear or high.

Fees in relation to the receiving scheme means:

- all charges related to the transfer (including any charges levied by third parties in connection with this bullet and the bullet points below), or

- to the ongoing investment of the member's pension savings, or
- to the early access to those savings, or
- to the administration of or exit from the receiving scheme.

High fees are fees that do not bear a reasonable relationship to the proposed benefits of the receiving scheme, or that are at the high end of or beyond, the normal range of fees in the current financial market.

The meaning of the term 'high fees' is to be applied by you based on any of the following:

- your knowledge of the financial market at the time of the request to make the transfer (the current financial market)
- by comparing the evidence / information provided by the member to your knowledge of the current financial market.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out examples of unclear or high fees.

Amber flag six – structure of investments is unclear, complex or unorthodox

This flag is present where the structure of investments included in the receiving scheme are unclear, complex or unorthodox.

The structure of those investment means those investments that the receiving scheme will make with the member's pension savings immediately after the transfer is made or is already making with the pension savings of other members of the scheme.

Unorthodox means investments that are uncommon within a normal portfolio of investments in the current financial market, or their legality may be in question.

The meaning of the term 'unorthodox' is to be applied by you based on any of the following:

- your knowledge of the financial market at the time of the request to make the transfer (the current financial market)
- by comparing the evidence / information provided by the member to your knowledge of the current financial market.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out examples of investments that are unclear, complex or unorthodox.

Amber flag seven – overseas investments are included in receiving scheme

This flag is present where overseas investments are included in the receiving scheme.

Overseas means wholly or partly outside of the UK.

Investments means those that the receiving scheme will make with the member's pension savings immediately after the transfer is made or is already making with the pension savings of other members of the scheme.

TPR guidance confirms that after carrying out due diligence you may consider the transfer low risk of a scam. Where scheme rules allow you may consider paying a non-statutory transfer. The payment of non-statutory transfers to a non-club scheme are not permitted from the LGPS bar one exception. See paragraph titled '[What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a non-statutory transfer?](#)' within the CTS section.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out examples of overseas investments.

Amber flag eight – sharp or unusual rise in the volume of transfer requests

This flag is present where there has been a sharp or unusual rise in the volume of requests to make a transfer from the LGPS to the same receiving scheme or involving the same adviser or firms of advisers (or both).

“A sharp or unusual rise” means as compared to the rate of similar transfers over a comparable period. The meaning of this term is to be applied by you based on the information you hold on volumes of transfers from the LGPS or other pension schemes of which you have knowledge.

Where you identify a sharp or unusual rise in transfer requests involving the same adviser, you should report this to the Financial Conduct Authority via email to DBTransferSchemeInformation@fca.org.uk.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out examples of how such events can occur.

Appropriate Independent Advice

This is advice that:

- is given by an authorised independent adviser, and
- the advice must be specific to the transfer of safeguarded benefits to a flexible benefits scheme.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has confirmed Appropriate Independent Advice should be given by a firm that is independent of the employer or trustees/manager of the sending scheme. The adviser does not need to be independent of the scheme to which the transfer is paid.

On the meaning of the word ‘independent’ DWP state:

“While advice has to be provided by an adviser who is independent of the employer or trustees/manager of a scheme, it can be provided by an adviser who operates on either an independent or restricted advice basis. Financial advice can be either ‘independent’ or ‘restricted’. Independent advisers can offer the full range of available financial products and providers. Restricted advisers can only offer advice on a limited selection of products and/or providers. For example, they might only offer products from particular providers or limit the range of product types they consider. The restriction may or may not be pension related. All financial advice firms have to be authorised by the FCA. And both independent and restricted firms must meet the same requirements to ensure they are providing suitable advice.

If the adviser works for the firm to which the transfer is paid, as long as they hold the necessary permissions from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to give the appropriate type of advice when a member is looking to transfer out of a scheme with safeguarded benefits, then this is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of [section 48\(1\) of the Pension Schemes Act 2015](#). In this instance, the advice has been given on a restricted basis.

Further information can be found in the guide titled ‘[Guide for employers and trustees on providing support with financial matters without needing to be subject to FCA regulation](#)’ that was published by the Pensions Regulator and the FCA in March 2021.

Authorised Independent Adviser

This means a person who:

- has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, or resulting from any other provision of that Act, to carry on the activity described in article 53E of the Regulated Activities Order (advising on conversion or transfer of pension benefits), or is acting as an appointed representative (within the meaning given by section 39(2) of that Act) in relation to the regulated activity, and
- meets such other requirements as may be specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purpose of ensuring that the person is independent.

Though these regulations have not been made the adviser must still nonetheless be independent.

Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

This is an amount of money that represents the cash equivalent of the member's [transferrable rights](#) in the LGPS. In the LGPS, a CETV is based on assumptions set by DLUHC / Scottish Ministers calculated in accordance with:

- The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- The Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

This is explained in the current Secretary of State (SoS) / Scottish Ministers actuarial guidance, which can be found in the Actuarial guidance pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

The CETV can be made up of the following elements depending upon membership:

- guaranteed minimum pension ([GMP](#)), split between pre and post 88 GMP
- excess benefits over the GMP, these are benefits built up prior to 6 April 1997, in excess of the minimum pension (GMP) which an occupational pension scheme that was formerly contracted out, had to provide for those employees who were contracted out of SERPS between 6 April 1978 and 5 April 1997 inclusive
- [section 9\(2B\) rights](#) or post 97 COSR rights (as they can be known), these are built up between 6 April 1997 and 5 April 2016 inclusive
- contracted-in benefits, these are built up after 5 April 2016.

Cash Transfer Sum (CTS)

A CTS is an amount of money that represents the cash equivalent of the member's notional deferred benefits. It is calculated at the date on which the member left active membership of the LGPS. In the LGPS, a CTS is calculated in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006 based on assumptions set by DLUHC / Scottish Ministers.

When calculating a CTS, you should follow the same principles as those for calculating a [CETV](#), with three exceptions. A CTS:

- is normally calculated using:

- the value of the member's notional deferred benefits on the date they left active membership of the LGPS, and
- the current transfer factors relating to the age of the member on the date they left active membership.

However, this approach can change if payment of the CTS is delayed (See CTS section titled [CTS payment delayed, should it be increased?](#)) or the transfer is made under Club arrangements (in which case, you calculate the CTS as at the current date in accordance with the Club Memorandum).

- will not contain a [GMP](#) because the member does not have guaranteed benefits in the LGPS. Instead, it may, either contain or use to contain before discharge to HMRC, a [CEP](#). Where the CEP was paid to HMRC and the benefits are to be transferred to another registered pension scheme, HMRC must refund the CEP to you upon request. Where this is the case, the contracted-out rights that were extinguished by the payment of the CEP must be restored in the LGPS before you pay the CTS. You can reclaim the CEP by applying to HMRC. For how to do this please see [HMRC countdown bulletin 32](#). The CTS (without any reduction for the CEP) is then paid to the registered pension scheme
- a CTS can be paid after a member reaches normal pension age, even where the CTS is a Club transfer.

The current Secretary of State (SoS) / Scottish Ministers actuarial guidance can be found in the Actuarial guidance pages of www.lgpsregs.org and www.scotlgpsregs.org.

Category of benefits

Category of benefits in this guide is to one of the following:

- a. money purchase benefits (eg AVCs)
- b. flexible benefits other than money purchase benefits (eg cash balance benefit)
- c. benefits that are not flexible benefits (eg defined benefits).

Where an individual is both a member because of:

- paying contributions into the LGPS by way of their employment with a scheme employer, and

- being awarded a pension credit,

the categories of benefits are linked to the type of membership (ie all benefits because of an employment with a scheme employer are grouped together and all pension credits are grouped together).

Clean list

A clean list is a record of low-risk occupational and personal pension schemes. These records allow you to maintain a smooth transfer process where your due diligence analysis shows little or no risk. This list should be reviewed regularly to make sure that schemes continue to present low risk.

Contributions Equivalent Premium (CEP)

This is an amount of money that restores the rights of a member, of a formerly contracted out occupational pension scheme, back into the state second pension (S2P).

Prior to June 2019 you paid a CEP when an employee left pensionable service and:

- had less than two years pensionable service
- was not entitled to any benefits from a formerly contracted-out salary related scheme (eg the LGPS)
- had rights in the state scheme that can be restored by payment of a CEP.

When a member left active membership of the LGPS, the CEP must have been paid to HMRC on or before the later of:

- six months after the date of leaving contracted-out employment in respect of which the CEP is payable, or
- one month after the day on which HMRC sent you a notice certifying the amount of the CEP payable.

Payment of a CEP to HMRC ceased in June 2019 (see [bulletin 191](#)).

Deferred benefits

These are all the accrued rights to the same category of benefits under the scheme. These are built up in the LGPS by way of an employment with a scheme employer(s) under:

- regulation 6 of the LGPS Regulations 2013 (and equivalent predecessor regulations) – LGPS England and Wales
- regulation 6 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (and equivalent predecessor regulations) – LGPS Scotland.

For the purpose of this guide this excludes in-house AVCs.

[Pension credit benefits are defined separately within the dictionary.](#)

Flexible benefits

These are benefits that are:

- money purchase benefits,
- cash balance benefits, or
- a benefit, other than a money purchase benefit or cash balance benefit, calculated by reference to an amount available for the provision of benefits to or in respect of the member (whether the amount so available is calculated by reference to payments made by the member or any other person in respect of the member or any other factor).

Guaranteed minimum pension (GMP)

GMP is the minimum pension which an occupational pension scheme that was formerly contracted out, must provide for those employees who were contracted out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS) between 6 April 1978 and 5 April 1997 inclusive. This is an individual value derived from the employee's contracted-out earnings.

Normal Benefit Age (NBA)

■ LGPS England and Wales

NBA is only applicable to pension credit members.

Where the debited member left active membership of the LGPS:

- on or after 1 April 2014 and the Pension Sharing Order effective date is on or after 1 April 2014, NBA = SPa or if later age 65
- prior to 1 April 2014 or the Pension Sharing Order effective date is before 1 April 2014, NBA = age 65

LGPS Scotland

NBA is only applicable to pension credit members.

Where the debited member left active membership of the LGPS:

- on or after 1 April 2015 and the Pension Sharing Order effective date is on or after 1 April 2015, NBA = SPa or if later age 65
- prior to 1 April 2015 or the Pension Sharing Order effective date is before 1 April 2015, NBA = age 65

Normal Pension Age (NPA)

Over the years NPA has had various names. It was previously called normal retirement age and before that normal retirement date. For ease, all reference in this guide will be made to NPA. You should not confuse NPA with critical retirement age relating to the 85-year rule protections or the impact of the underpin where applicable. For determining the latest date at which an application for a CETV can be made, it is the definition of NPA to which you should refer in all cases.

LGPS England and Wales

2014 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 2014

- NPA = SPa or if later age 65

2008 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 2008 and before 1 April 2014

- NPA = age 65

The 2008 Scheme contains a protected NPA of age 60 for certain groups of members who have transferred by statute from elsewhere within the public service (eg meat hygiene, Learning and Skills Council, NHS). For further information, please see the table in appendix B of the Discretions policy which can be found in the [Administrator guides and documents](#) page of www.lgpsregs.org.

1998 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 1998 and before 1 April 2008

- NPA = age 65, or
- a member who joined the scheme before 1 April 1998 and left active membership of the scheme before 1 October 2006, NPA = the earlier of:
 - age 60 if by that age, the member would have had 25 or more years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then, or
 - the date the member would have achieved 25 years membership, if that date would fall after age 60 and before age 65, or
 - age 65 if by that age, the member would not have had 25 years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then.

The 1998 Scheme contains a protected NPA of age 60 for certain groups of members who have transferred by statute from elsewhere within the public service (eg meat hygiene, civil service). For further information, please see the table in appendix B of the Discretions policy which can be found in the [Administrator guides and documents](#) page of www.lgpsregs.org.

1995 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS before 1 April 1998

- NPA = the earlier of:
 - age 60 if by that age, the member would have had 25 or more years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then, or
 - the date the member would have achieved 25 years membership, if that date would fall after age 60 and before age 65, or
 - age 65 if by that age, the member would not have had 25 years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then.

LGPS Scotland

2015 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 2015

- NPA = SPa or if later age 65

2009 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 2009 and before 1 April 2015

- NPA = age 65

The 2009 Scheme contains a protected NPA of age 60 for certain groups of members who have transferred by statute from elsewhere within the public service (eg, Scottish Administration's Learning Connections Division, Care Commission, the Social Work Inspection Agency, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education, Scottish Legal Complaints Commission and persons formerly entitled to a pension under the SDS Scheme). For further information, please see the table in appendix B of the Discretions policy which can be found in the

[Administrator guides and documents](#) page of www.scotlgpsregs.org

1998 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership of the LGPS on or after 1 April 1998 and before 1 April 2009

- NPA = age 65, or
- a member who joined the scheme before 1 April 1998 and left active membership of the scheme before 1 December 2006, NPA = the earlier of:
 - age 60 if by that age, the member would have had 25 or more years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then, or
 - the date the member would have achieved 25 years membership, if that date would fall after age 60 and before age 65, or
 - age 65 if by that age, the member would not have had 25 years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then.

The 1998 Scheme contains a protected NPA of age 60 for certain groups of members who have transferred by statute from elsewhere within the public service (eg Scottish Legal Services Ombudsman), please see the table in appendix B of the Discretions policy which can be found in the [Administrator guides and documents](#) page of www.scotlgpsregs.org.

1987 Scheme

Applicable to members who left active membership before 1 April 1998

- NPA = the earlier of:
 - age 60 if by that age, the member would have had 25 or more years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then, or
 - the date the member would have achieved 25 years membership, if that date would fall after age 60 and before age 65, or
 - age 65 if by that age, the member would not have had 25 years membership of the scheme if they had remained active in the scheme until then.

Normal pension age of GMP only benefits

Where a member has transferred out all their LGPS benefits in excess of the GMP, or the GMP is the value of their benefits, the NPA (pensionable age) of GMP only benefits are:

- age 60 for a woman
- age 65 for a man.

Pension credit benefits

These are all the pension credits the member has been awarded in the LGPS under paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 5 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999.

For the purpose of this guide, this excludes AVCs and [deferred benefits](#).

Reason to believe

This means you have a reasonable foundation for the belief, on the basis of all the evidence / information available.

Evidence and information is not limited to the response to your request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#). It can also include other relevant evidence or information, including in particular:

- any information provided by the member or another party to the transfer other than in response to your request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#)
- the fact of a general or specific omission of evidence or information from your request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#)
- any evidence or information obtained by you, including in the course of carrying out your duties in relation to the LGPS or any other pension scheme.

Red flags

Red flag one – member fails to provide a substantive response

This flag is present if the member fails to provide you with a substantive response to the request for [employment link information](#) and / or [reasonable and proportionate evidence / information](#).

[TPR guidance](#) provides further information including timescales for reminders.

Red flag two – member fails to provide evidence of receiving MoneyHelper guidance

This flag is present if the member does not directly provide you with correspondence from [MoneyHelper](#) containing a unique reference number, confirming they have obtained guidance from MoneyHelper on a date after you required the member to obtain the guidance.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out further information concerning timescales and refusing the transfer.

Red flag three – someone carried out regulatory activity without the right permissions

This flag is present if the member has been in contact with someone who agreed to or who has carried out any of the following regulated activities under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 for the member in respect of the transfer, without the appropriate regulatory permissions under sections 19 or 20 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA):

- providing pension transfer advice or advice on transfer conversions

- providing advice about where to invest their pension
- making arrangements for the member to buy or sell investments or making arrangements with a view to the member buying or selling investments.

Appropriate regulatory permissions in relation to carrying out a regulated activity means either a person who has permission to carry out that activity, or 'an exempt person' who is exempt from requiring permission to carry out that activity. An exempt person in relation to carrying out regulated activity means a person who is exempt from section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 in respect of that activity by virtue of an exemption order made under section 38(1) of that Act or as a result of section 39(1) of that Act.

[TPR guidance](#) provides more information on what to do if you think somebody has carried out one of the specified regulated activities where they do not have the appropriate Financial Conduct Authority permission.

Red flag four – member requested a transfer after unsolicited contact

This flag is present if the member decided to transfer their benefits from the LGPS, as a result of direct marketing from an unsolicited contact.

Direct marketing in relation to the LGPS includes:

- the marketing of a product or service to be acquired using funds held, or previously held, in the LGPS
- the offer of any advice or other service that promotes, or promotes the consideration of, the withdrawal or transfer of funds from the LGPS
- the offer of any advice or other service to enable the assessment of the performance of the LGPS (including its performance in comparison with other forms of investment).

Unsolicited contact means contact from a party that the member has had no existing client relationship or contact to which the member has not consented. Contact means in person, by telephone call, text message, letter, electronic mail or direct message by social media.

A member has an existing client relationship with a third party where they might reasonably envisage receiving unsolicited calls for the purpose of direct marketing in relation to occupational pension schemes or personal pension schemes. For example they might already have business with the third party and the third party is merely explaining what other business they can offer the member.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out which cases should not be captured by this flag.

Red flag five – the member has been offered an incentive to transfer

This flag is present if the member was offered an incentive to make the transfer. The regulations set out examples of what is and is not an incentive. TPR also confirms in the list below a number of examples though this list is not exhaustive. Where a particular incentive is not included within the regulations, TPR expects you to assess whether the type of incentive offered is one that indicates a heightened risk and that the transfer might lead to the member being scammed:

- an offer of –
 - one or more free pension reviews
 - access to some or all of the member's pension savings before they attain normal minimum pension age (currently defined as age 55 in section 279(1) of the Finance Act 2004 – [Government proposals intend to raise this to age 57 from 6 April 2028](#))
 - savings advances or cashback from their pension savings
 - bonuses
 - loans from assets transferred
 - limited time investment offers.

Incentives do not include situations where the member is being incentivised to transfer as part of an employer sponsored transfer exercise. A sponsoring employer is where some or all of its employees are eligible for membership of the LGPS.

TPR recommends you keep up to date with current and evolving scam tactics and consider good industry practice. You may be faced with other examples of incentives being offered. Some could be considered normal industry practice. TPR confirms after carrying out due diligence you may consider the transfer low risk of a scam and where scheme rules allow you may consider paying a non-statutory transfer. The payment of non-statutory transfers to a non-club scheme are not permitted from the LGPS bar one exception. See paragraph titled '[What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a non-statutory transfer?](#)' within the CTS section.

[TPR guidance](#) sets out information on employer sponsored transfer incentive exercises.

Red flag six – the member has been pressured to make the transfer

This flag is present if the member was under pressure, or indicated to you that they felt under pressure, to transfer their benefits from the LGPS.

Pressure may be direct coercion or passive coercion (eg a courier waits for forms to be completed).

[TPR guidance](#) sets out examples of what to consider.

Safeguarded benefits

These are benefits that are not flexible benefits (eg deferred benefits or pension credit benefits).

Section 9(2B) rights

Section 9(2B) or post 97 COSR rights (as they can be known) are rights in respect of benefits built up from 6 April 1997 and before 6 April 2016 in a formerly contracted-out pension scheme. From 6 April 1997 any salary related scheme that was contracted out had to meet a test of overall scheme quality, called the Reference Scheme Test (RST).

9. Overriding legislation

The Pension Schemes Act 1993

Under the Pension Schemes Act 1993, transfers out are split into three areas depending upon entitlement.

Chapter 1 Part 4ZA Pension Schemes Act 1993

- relates to members who are entitled to hold a deferred benefit (ie [safeguarded benefits](#))

Chapter 2 Part 4ZA Pension Schemes Act 1993

- relates to members who are entitled to a refund of contributions.

Chapters I & II Part IVA Pension Schemes Act 1993

- relates to pension credit members who have been awarded a pension credit in the LGPS (ie [safeguarded benefits](#)).

Other associated overriding transfer legislation

Primary legislation

- Finance Act 2004
- Pension Schemes Act 2015

Secondary legislation

- The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- The Contracting-out (Transfer and Transfer Payment) Regulations 1996
- The Divorce etc (Pensions) Regulations 2000
- The Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000
- The Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Pension Liberation) Regulations 2005
- The Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006
- The Registered Pension Schemes (Provision of Information) Regulations 2006
- The Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2013
- The Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015
- The Occupational Pension Schemes (Schemes that were Contracted-out) (No 2) Regulations 2015
- The Funded Public Service Pension Schemes (Reduction of Cash Equivalents) Regulations 2015
- The Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

10. Regulatory references used in this guide

This section lists the regulatory references used throughout the guide (instead of footnotes). It is divided into the same sections as the guide for ease of use.

Regulatory references (RR) used in CETV preliminary checklist

- regulations 73 and 74 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulations 68 and 69 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018

Regulatory references (RR) used in CETV questions and answers

(RR) Information to be provided to member upon initial enquiry

- regulations 6 and 8 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015
- regulation 5 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions Transfers) Regulations 2021.

(RR) When does the member have a statutory entitlement to a CETV?

- sections 93, 95, 101F and 101G of the Pensions Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) What is a statement of entitlement?

- sections 93A and 101H of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) When must a statement of entitlement be issued to the member?

- sections 93A and 101G of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulations 6 and 11 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulations 23 and 31 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

(RR) What is the guarantee date?

- sections 93A and 101H of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulation 6 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 23 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

(RR) Can a member make more than one application in any 12-month period?

- regulation 6 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 23 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

(RR) Can a member withdraw their application for payment of a CETV?

- sections 100 and 101K of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Can a CETV be reduced?

- sections 97A, 97B and 97C of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulation 9 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 28 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000
- The Funded Public Service Pension Schemes (Reduction of Cash Equivalents) Regulations 2015.

(RR) What information must accompany the statement of entitlement?

- section 48 of the Pensions Schemes Act 2015
- regulation 11 and paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulations 73 and 74 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulations 68 and 69 LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

(RR) What happens if the member disputes the value of the CETV?

- regulations 13 and 14 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 26 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

(RR) When must a member make an election to transfer their benefits?

- sections 95, 96 and 101 G of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Can a member lose the right to a CETV?

- sections 98 and 101J of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- section 48 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015
- regulation 4 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions Transfers) Regulations 2021.

(RR) What benefits must be transferred out of the LGPS?

- sections 96 and 101G of the Pension Schemes Act 1993

(RR) Must contracted out benefits be transferred out of the LGPS?

- section 96 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulation 12 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996.

(RR) What must the CETV be used to purchase?

- sections 20, 37A, 95 and 101F of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulations 3, 5, 8 and 10 of the Contracting-out (Transfer and Transfer Payment) Regulations 1996.

(RR) The Conditions – overview

- The Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) The Conditions – First condition

- regulation 7 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) The Conditions – Second condition

- regulations 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) The Conditions – Employment link

- regulation 11 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) The Conditions – MoneyHelper

- regulation 9 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) The Conditions – Refusing a transfer

- regulation 5 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) Appropriate independent advice

- sections 99 and 101J of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- section 48 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015
- regulations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Pension scams

- The Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Pension Liberation) Regulations 2005.

(RR) Tax registered pension schemes

- section 169 of the Finance Act 2004.

(RR) When must you pay a CETV?

- sections 99 and 101J of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- section 10 of the Pensions Act 1995
- regulations 13 and 20 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 25 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000.

(RR) Delaying CETV payments

- sections 99 and 101J of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) CETV payment delayed, should it be increased?

- regulation 10 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996
- regulation 29 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000
- Individual Incoming and Outgoing actuarial guidance issued by the Secretary of State / Scottish Ministers.

(RR) Confirmation of payment of a CETV

- regulation 5(3)(a) of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions Transfers) Regulations 2021

Regulatory references (RR) used in CETV: estimate

(RR) Can an active member be issued with an estimate of a CETV?

- regulation 11 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

(RR) What information must accompany an estimate of a CETV?

- regulation 11 and Schedule 1 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996

(RR) Failure to comply

- regulation 11 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) Regulations 1996.

Regulatory references (RR) used in CTS: questions and answers

(RR) When is the member entitled to a CTS?

- section 101AA of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- The Pensions Act 2004 (Commencement No 8) Order 2005
- regulations 116 and 117 of the LGPS Regulations 1997

- regulations 116 and 117 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 1998
- regulations 77, 78 and 79 of the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008
- regulations 72, 73 and 74 of the LGPS (Scotland)(Administration) Regulations 2008
- regulation 96 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- Regulation 91 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018

(RR) What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a CTS?

- section 101AA of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulation 78 of the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008
- regulation 73 of the LGPS (Administration)(Scotland) Regulations 2008.
- regulation 96 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulation 91 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018

(RR) Must any AVCs built up in the same employment as the deferred refund be transferred?

- Sections 101AB (3) and 101AA(4)(b) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993

(RR) What are the qualifying rules a member must meet to be entitled to a non-statutory transfer?

- Regulation J2 of the LGS (Scotland) Regulations 1987
- regulation K2 of the LGPS Regulations 1995
- paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 of the LGPS (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 1997
- paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 of the LGPS (Transitional Provisions) (Scotland) Regulations 1998

(RR) How does a contribution refund and a CTS interact with the Club transfer rules?

- regulations 96(1) and 96(1A) of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulation 91 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018

(RR) Notification of the right to a CTS and contribution refund?

- sections 101AC & 101AI of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- section 10 of the Pensions Act 1995
- paragraph 5 of Schedule 29 of the Finance Act 2004
- regulation 7 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006
- regulations 18 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulations 18 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

(RR) Member election for a CTS or a contribution refund?

- section 101AD of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Can the reply date in the statement be extended?

- sections 101AD and 101AI of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulations 18 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- regulations 18 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

(RR) Can a member lose the right to a CTS?

- section 101AI of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) What must the CTS be used to purchase?

- section 101AE of the Pension Schemes Act 1993
- regulation 7 of the Contracting-out (Transfer and Transfer Payment) Regulations 1996

- regulation 6 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006
- regulation 14 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Schemes that were Contracted-out) (No 2) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Can a CTS be reduced?

- regulation 4 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006
- regulation 14 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Schemes that were Contracted-out) (No 2) Regulations 2015.

(RR) When must you pay a CTS?

- section 101AG of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) CTS payment delayed, should it be increased?

- regulation 5 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Early Leavers: Cash Transfer Sums and Contribution Refunds) Regulations 2006.

Regulatory references (RR) used in Dictionary

(RR) Amber flags

- regulation 9 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) Appropriate Independent Advice

- section 48 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015
- regulation 3 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Authorised Independent Advisor

- section 48 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015
- regulation 4 of the Pension Schemes Act 2015 (Transitional Provisions and Appropriate Independent Advice) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Cash Transfer Sum

- section 101AB of the Pension Scheme Act 1993
- regulation 14 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Schemes that were Contracted-out) (No 2) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Clean list

- regulation 6(2) of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) Contributions Equivalent Premium

- regulation 12 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Schemes that were Contracted-out) (No 2) Regulations 2015.

(RR) Deferred benefits

- section 93(2) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Flexible benefits

- Section 181 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Normal Benefit Age

- schedule 1A of the LGPS Regulations 1997
- schedule 1A of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 1998
- schedule 1 of the LGPS (Administration) (Scotland) Regulations 2008
- schedule 1 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- schedule 1 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

(RR) Normal Pension Age

- regulation E2 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 1987
- regulation C3 of the LGPS Regulations 1995
- regulation 25 of the LGPS Regulations 1997
- regulation 25 of the LGPS Regulations 1997 before its deletion by SI 2006/966

- regulation 24 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 1998
- regulation 24 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 1998 before its deletion by SI 2006/514
- regulation 16 of the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007
- regulation 16 of the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) (Scotland) Regulations 2008
- schedule 1 of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- schedule 1 of the LGPS (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

(RR) Normal pension age of GMP only benefits

- sections 13 and 181 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

(RR) Reason to believe

- regulation 6(4) of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

(RR) Red flags

- regulation 8 of the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Conditions for Transfers) Regulations 2021

11. Disclaimer

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