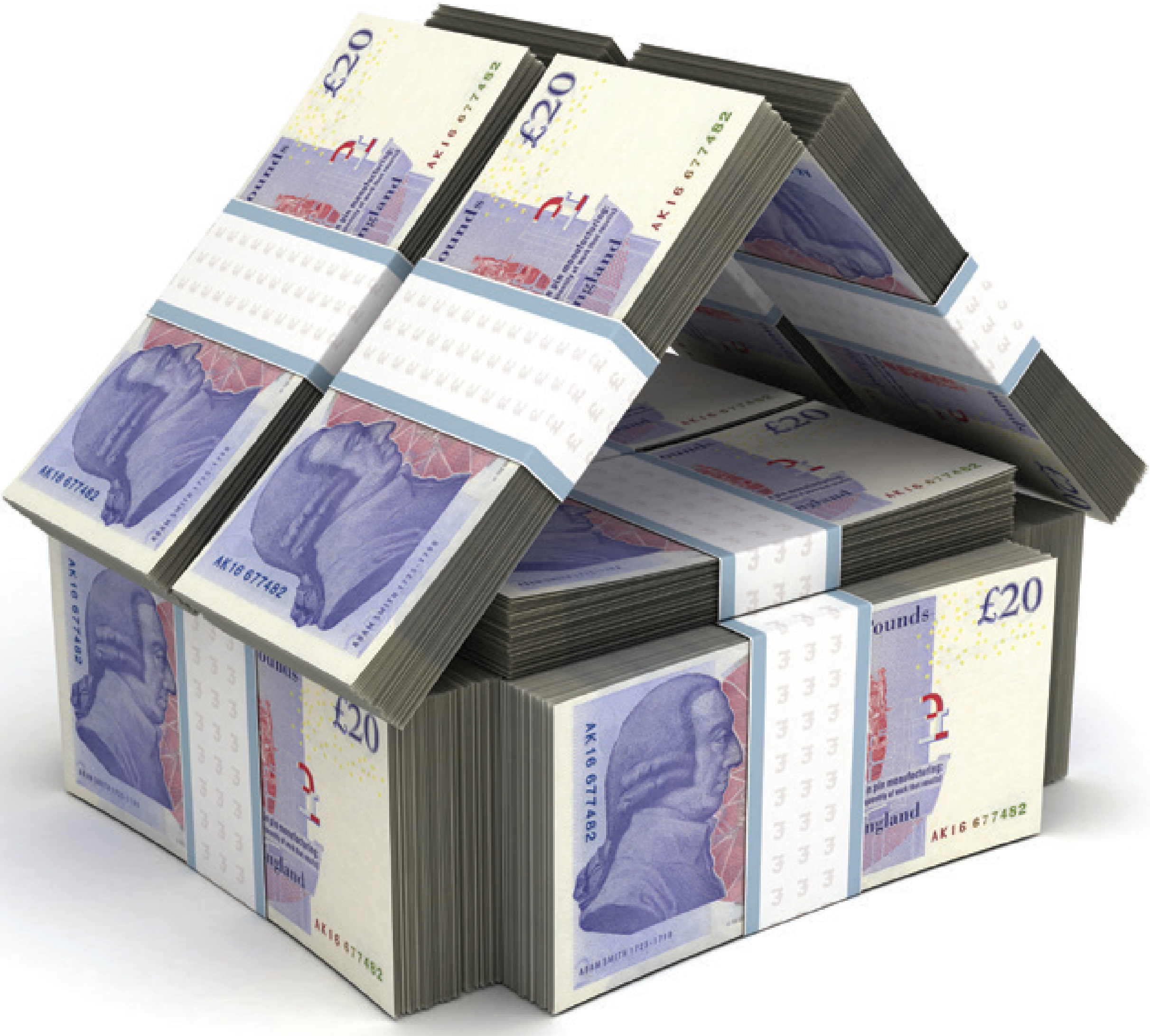
Bromley
Pension Update



Autumn 2018

THE LONDON BOROUGH
www.bromley.gov.uk

Changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Changes to the LGPS came into force on 14 May 2018.

Changes to pre-April 2014 AVC contracts

If you are a member of the LGPS who is, or was, paying Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) and the contract to pay those AVCs started before 1 April 2014, you will see some changes to the way your AVCs are calculated and how you can take your AVC plan.

If you are currently paying AVCs:

- you can now pay up to 100% (rather than 50%) of your pensionable pay into your AVC plan.
- AVCs will now also be deducted from any voluntary overtime you work (if you pay AVCs as percentage of your salary).

When you take your AVC plan:

- if you leave the scheme with a deferred benefit you can now buy additional pension from the LGPS with your AVC plan when you take your benefits from the scheme. Before the change, this option was only available to members who took immediate payment of their main scheme benefits and their AVC plan when they left the scheme.
- when you take your main scheme benefits you will no longer be able to leave your AVC invested and take it later.
- if you die before taking your AVC and a lump sum is to be paid from your AVC plan your pension fund now has absolute discretion over who to pay that sum to (rather than it having to be paid to your estate). If the lump sum is paid at the discretion of the pension fund it does not form part of the estate and will not be subject to inheritance tax.

For information about the other ways you can use your AVC plan see the national LGPS website - www.lgpsmember.org/more/AVCoptions.php

Expansion of the underpin

The way your pension is calculated in the LGPS changed from 1 April 2014. If you were a member of the LGPS before 1 April 2014 any benefits built up to 31 March 2014 are protected as final salary benefits and will normally be calculated using your membership to 31 March 2014 and your final year's pay.

An additional protection was put in place for members who were active members of the LGPS on 31 March 2012 and who were within 10 years of age 65 at 1 April 2012. Subject to certain conditions, these members will get a pension at least equal to that which they would have received had the scheme not changed on 1 April 2014. This protection is known as the underpin.

This underpin protection has now been extended to also apply to people who were active members of a different public service pension scheme on 31 March 2012 and who were within 10 years of age 65 on 1 April 2012; if these people join the LGPS and transfer their pension benefits from the other public service pension scheme into the new LGPS scheme and part or all of that transfer buys final salary benefits in the LGPS, subject to certain conditions, the underpin will apply.

This change takes effect from 1 April 2014.

More information on the underpin is available on the national LGPS website - www.lgpsmember.org/more/underpin.php

Retiring After Normal Pension Age

Your Normal Pension Age (NPA) is the date at which you can retire and receive full benefits. In the Local Government Pension Scheme that is age 65 or the date from which you will receive your State Pension, if later.

If you carry on working after your NPA, you can continue to pay into the Local Government Pension Scheme, building up further pension benefits. Your pension has to be in payment by your 75th birthday.

As you will already have passed your NPA when you retire, there will be no early retirement reductions applied to the benefits and, instead, your benefits will be paid at an increased rate.

The factors used for calculating the late retirement increases are published by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD), and are revised from time to time to take account of current conditions and trends such as increased life expectancy.

If you retire after NPA, your annual pension will be increased by 0.010% for each day after the day that you attained normal pension age.

If you had Scheme membership before 1 April 2008, you will also be entitled to an automatic tax-free lump sum. This will be increased by 0.001% for each day after the day that you attained NPA.

Example:

Anne's normal pension age (NPA) was 65, which fell on 1 July 2016, but she decides to retire on 31 August 2018, which is 792 days after her NPA (1 July 2016 to 31 March 2018).

Her accrued annual pension is £5,000 and her automatic lump sum is £7,000. The increases for late retirement would be calculated as follows:

Annual Pension: £5,000 x 792 x 0.010% = £390.00
Lump Sum: £7,000 x 792 x 0.001% = £55.44

The benefits that Anne will receive from 1 September 2018 are, therefore:

Annual Pension: £5,390.00
Lump Sum: £7,055.44

Automatic Enrolment

To encourage more people to save for their retirement, legislation introduced in the UK in 2012 requires all employers to enrol their employees in a pension scheme at work if they do not already have one. This is known as auto-enrolment, and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a qualifying scheme for auto enrolment purposes, because it meets the Government's standards.

If you are already a member of the LGPS, then your membership is not affected.

If your employer offers LGPS membership, and you qualify but have opted out, depending on your age and earnings, you will be automatically enrolled back into the LGPS. Automatic re-enrolment takes place every three years after your employer's initial auto-enrolment date. You may opt out again if you wish, but you must be enrolled in the LGPS before you can opt out. This is a legal requirement.

Every year, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) reviews the earnings thresholds for automatic enrolment. The changes take place on 6 April each year.

The thresholds for the 2018/2019 tax year are as follows:

Lower level of qualifying earnings	**£6032**
Earnings trigger for automatic enrolment	**£10,000**

This means that, if you are aged between 22 and State Pension Age, you will, if not already in the LGPS, be automatically enrolled once your annual rate of pay exceeds £10,000. If you are between age 16 and 74, and would not automatically be enrolled, then you may make an election to join the LGPS at any time.

Any Scheme member can, however, elect to opt out of the pension scheme at any time after joining the Scheme by completing an Opt-out form, which is available from Liberata Pensions. If you are concerned about the cost of remaining in the Pension Scheme, then rather than opting out completely, you may wish to consider moving to the '50/50' Section of the Scheme.

The 50/50 Section

If you are concerned about the cost of remaining in the Pension Scheme, then rather than opting out completely, you may wish to consider moving to the '50/50' Section of the Scheme. The Local Government Pension Scheme now allows members to elect to contribute 50% of the normal rate of contribution, and receive 50% of the pension benefit. This means that the pension will accrue at the rate of 1/98th of pensionable pay, instead of 1/49th, for the period that the election is in force.

Regardless of which Section you are in you get full life assurance cover, full ill health cover and full survivor benefits in the event of your death.

A person cannot elect for the 50/50 Section before the employment has commenced, before being enrolled automatically by their employer, or before opting in. Members can elect to move from the Main Section to the 50/50 Section and back again as many times as they wish. A member in the 50/50 Section always has the right to elect to rejoin the Main Section following the beginning of the next pay period after their election.

If you have more than one job you can elect for the 50/50 Section in one, some or all your jobs.

If you choose to move to the 50/50 Section any extra pension contributions or additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) would continue to be payable in full (not at half rate). The only exception to this is that any additional pension contributions (APCs) you are paying to purchase extra pension would have to cease (unless those APCs are to purchase pension 'lost' during a period of authorised unpaid leave or absence or during a period of unpaid additional maternity, paternity or adoption leave).

The 50/50 Section is designed to be a short-term option for when times are tough financially. Because of this your employer is required to put you back into the main section of the LGPS approximately three years from the date they first have to comply with the automatic enrolment provisions of the Pensions Act 2008 (and approximately every three years thereafter). Your employer will move you back into the Main Section of the scheme at that time irrespective of when your election to join the 50/50 Section took place (even if, for example, you had only elected for 50/50 the previous month). Your employer will tell you when this is about to happen. If you wish to continue in the 50/50 Section at that point you would need to make another election to remain in the 50/50 Section.

Your employer cannot ask you or force you to join the 50/50 Section. If, however, you wish to do so, you can do this by completing and returning an Election to change from Main Section to '50/50' Section Form which is available from the Pensions Team.

Contributions Rates For 2018/2O19

The rate of pension contributions that you pay each year is reassessed by your employer at the beginning of each tax year, according to your level of pensionable earnings. The earnings bandings are reviewed each year in accordance with changes to the Consumer Prices Index, and the bandings for 2018/2019 are shown below:

Band	Actual pensionable pay for an employment	Contribution rate for that employment	
		Main section	50/50 section
1	Up to £14,100	5.5%	2.75%
2	£14,101 to £22,000	5.8%	2.9%
3	£22,001 to £35,700	6.5%	3.25%
4	£35,701 to £45,200	6.8%	3.4%
5	£45,201 to £63,100	8.5%	4.25%
6	£63,101 to £89,400	9.9%	4.95%
7	£89,401 to £105,200	10.5%	5.25%
8	£105,201 to £157,800	11.4%	5.7%
9	£157,801 or more	12.5%	6.25%

State Pension Age Going up to 68

The Department for Work and Pensions has confirmed that it intends to increase the State Pension Age to 68 between 2037 and 2039, seven years earlier than planned.

Will this affect your LGPS pension?

Legislation to make the change law will not be laid before Parliament until after the next general election, which should take place in 2022.

But if it goes into law, it will affect you if you were born on or after 5 April 1970. This is because your LGPS retirement date is linked to your State Pension Age for pension built up since 1 April 2014.

Exit Payment Plans Delayed

The government wants to reduce high public sector exit payments, and measures to cap them to a total of £95,000 were expected to come into force last autumn. There were also proposals to make employees who leave with an exit payment and get another public sector job within a year repay some or all of that payment.

The government still plans to make these changes but the general election in June 2017 and the government's focus on Brexit has made it less clear when they will come into force. In some cases there will be further consultation before the new rules come into force.

Pension Taxation

There are two types of pension taxation that you need to be aware of, the lifetime allowance and the annual allowance.

The Lifetime Allowance

The lifetime allowance is the total value of all pension benefits you can have during your working life without triggering an excess benefits tax charge. To calculate your lifetime allowance percentage, multiply your annual pension by 20, adding in any lump sum and Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs), then divide the total of that by the lifetime allowance limit x 100.

The lifetime allowance covers any pension benefits you may have in all tax- registered pension arrangements – not just the LGPS.

The lifetime allowance for 2011/12 was £1.8 million and reduced to £1.5 million for 2012/13. It remained at £1.5 million for 2013/14, for 2014/15 and 2015/16 was £1.25 million and for 2016/17 and 2017/18 was reduced to £1 million. For 2018/2019 the Lifetime Allowance is £1.03 million.

If the value of your pension benefits when you draw them is more than the lifetime allowance or more than any protections you may have, you will have to pay a tax charge on the excess benefits.

The lifetime allowance tax charge is:

- **55% of any amount you take from your pension savings as a lump sum that is over the lifetime allowance, and**
- **25% of any amount you take from your pension savings as pension income that is over the lifetime allowance.**

If you have not contributed to the Pension Scheme since 5 April 2016, and your pension benefits were worth more than £1.25 million at 5 April 2016, you may apply for Fixed Protection 2016 (FP16). You can still apply if you already have individual protection 2014 or 2016 in place (FP16 will be dormant until you lose your previous protection - you should tell HMRC in writing). FP16 protects your lifetime allowance at £1.25 million, but if you later make further contributions to your pension, then this protection will be lost. There is no deadline for applications for FP16.

You may apply for Individual Protection 2016 (IP16) if your pension benefits were worth more than £1 million at 5 April 2016. You can still apply if you already have some previous protection in place. IP16 protects your lifetime allowance to the lower of the value of your pension at 5 April 2016 and £1.25 million.

For further information on lifetime allowance including applying for any protection visit HMRCs website:

www.gov.uk/guidance/pension-schemes-protect-your-lifetime-allowance

The Annual Allowance

This is the amount by which your pension benefits may increase in any one year without having to pay a tax charge.

The 'pension input period' (PIP) is the period over which your pension growth is measured.

The annual allowance for tax years 2011/12 to 2013/14 was £50,000.00 and for 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 it is £40,000.00. You may be able to top this up with unused allowance from the previous 3 tax years.

How is pension growth calculated?

The increase in the value of your pension savings each year is calculated by working out the value of your benefits immediately before the start of the PIP, increasing the value by inflation and then comparing it with the value of your benefits at the end of the PIP.

Since 6 April 2016, PIPs for all pension schemes are aligned with the tax year – 6 April to 5 April. Prior to 2016/17 the PIP for the LGPS was 1 April to 31 March, except for the year 2015/16 when special transitional rules applied.

In the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) the value of your pension benefits is calculated by multiplying the amount of your annual pension by 16 and adding any lump sum you are automatically entitled to from the pension scheme, plus any AVCs you or your employer have paid during the year. If the difference in the value of pension benefits at the end of the PIP less the value of your pension benefits immediately before the start of PIP (adjusted for inflation), is more than the annual allowance limit, you may be liable to pay a tax charge.

Each year you will be sent a pensions savings statement if your pension savings in the Bromley Fund exceeds the annual allowance limit for that year. The statement is based on the information held on your pension record at the time of the calculation. If you breach the annual allowance the statement will provide the options you have in dealing with the tax charge.

From 6 April 2016 the annual allowance was reduced for those individuals who have income over certain levels, broadly affecting those whose "threshold income" is above £110,000 and "adjusted income" is above £150,000.

Threshold income is broadly defined as total earnings, less what you pay in pension contributions.

Adjusted income is broadly threshold income plus the value that your pension grows by over the year.

If you satisfy both points the annual allowance will be reduced by £1 for every £2 that the adjusted income exceeds £150,000. However, the maximum reduction that can apply to the annual allowance is £30,000 leaving an annual allowance of £10,000.

HMRC provide information to help you: www.tax.service.gov.uk/paac

If you have pension benefits elsewhere, you will also need to take these into consideration. It is your personal responsibility to pay the correct amount of tax.

This newsletter provides an overview of the rules governing taxation of pension savings. It is your personal responsibility to pay the correct amount of tax. Neither the London Borough of Bromley nor the Pensions Team is able to provide financial advice. If you are unsure about the best course of action, you should contact HMRC on telephone number 0300 200 3300. You may need to take independent financial advice in order to ensure that you understand your tax position.

Additional Pension Contributions

There may be times when you may need to consider adding to your pension in the LGPS. This could be because you joined later in your career or have had a

career break and want to buy extra pension or maybe you have lost pension due to an unpaid absence.

Paying Additional Pension Contributions (APC) either regularly over a number of complete years or as a one-off lump sum will allow you to add extra pension or make up for lost pension. The maximum amount of annual pension you can buy using an APC is currently £6,822. This figure will increase each year in line with the cost of living. Buying lost pension is important if you have pre-1st April 2014 membership and wish to protect your benefits in a number of different circumstances.

If you wish to purchase additional or lost pension, please refer to the modeller to calculate the costs.

https://lgpsmember.org/more/apc/index.php

If you wish to proceed with your application, please complete and print the appropriate application form at the above link and return it to the Pension Team: the address can be found at the end of this newsletter.

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

Another way of increasing your income in your retirement is to pay additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) via the LGPS to the in-house AVC plan which the London Borough of Bromley has set up with Aviva.

If you choose to pay AVCs under the LGPS, the AVCs are invested separately in funds managed by the AVC provider, Aviva. You have your own personal account that, over time, builds up with contributions, and the returns on your investment are free of capital gains tax.

You will be offered a range of AVC investment routes. It is for you to choose which fund, or combination of funds, you wish to have your contributions invested in.

An election to pay AVCs must be made in writing, by completion of an application form. Payments commence from the next available pay day after the election has been accepted and you may vary or cease payment at any time whilst you are contributing to the LGPS,

AVCs are deducted directly from pay and you can pay up to 100% of your taxable earnings (after other deductions such as National Insurance Contributions, union subscriptions, etc, have been taken into account) into AVCs. Tax relief is automatically given

through the payroll. This means that tax is calculated on your pay after your pension and AVC contributions have been deducted.

At retirement the accumulated fund in your account can be used to:

- Purchase an annuity from Aviva with whom the AVCs were invested
- Purchase an annuity from another insurance company, building society or bank
- Purchase a top-up pension from LGPS and any balance of your fund to purchase an annuity.
- Provide a tax-free cash sum

An annuity is an amount of additional pension benefit. When you buy an annuity you choose the type of pension that best suits your circumstances. The level of annuity will, in part, depend on what choices are made.

If you draw an immediate pension benefit from the LGPS you will be able to use the accumulated fund in your AVC account to buy a top up pension and this will provide an inflation proofed pension and dependants' benefit.

At retirement, you can take all or part of the accumulated fund in your in house AVC as a tax- free lump sum if you draw it at the same time as your LGPS pension benefits, provided that, when added to the LGPS lump sum, it does not exceed 25% of the overall

value of LGPS benefits (including your AVC fund) or, if less, 25% of the lifetime allowance less an adjustment for the value of any other pension benefits you are already drawing. If you defer drawing your AVC, you can draw up to 25% of the value of AVC fund as tax free lump sum at the time you decide to take benefits from your AVC fund.

You may defer purchasing an annuity until the eve of your 75th birthday at the latest; however, if you work beyond age 65 you will not be able to purchase an annuity until you stop working and retire, or reach the eve of your 75th birthday, whichever occurs first.

If you would like more information on the AVC scheme, please contact the Pensions Team.

Pensions Key Performance Standards

Liberata UK Ltd manage the general administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme for the London Borough of Bromley. Performance standards are used to monitor and improve performance. Performance is reported regularly to the Council and is published annually for the information of Scheme members.

Liberata's commitment to Scheme members is:

As administrators of the Bromley Fund, we aim to provide you with good quality service and to communicate effectively. Liberata aim to:

- Respond to e-mails and written enquiries within 10 working days of receipt *413 pieces of correspondence responded to in the last year, of which 100% were within the performance standard (100% in 2016/17)*
- Process each stage of a transfer of pension rights (to or from the Fund) within 10 days of receiving the required information *100% of 227 transfer-in quotations (100% in 2016/17) and 98.46% of 124 transfer-out quotations (96.33% in 2016/17) issued within the performance standard*
- Process retirement grants (lump sums) within 10 working days of retirement, provided that Liberata have all the necessary information *99.50% of 308 retirement grants paid within the performance standard (99.58% in 2016/17)*
- Issue a benefit statement annually to all active and deferred members *Statements issued to all active and deferred members by end of August*
- Advise pensioners in April of the annual increase to their local government pension *Pensions increase letters issued to all pensioners in April*

National Fraud Initiative

The London Borough of Bromley is required by law to protect the public funds it administers. It may share information provided to it with other bodies responsible for auditing or administering public funds, in order to prevent and detect fraud.

Data matching involves comparing computer records held by one body against other computer records held by the same or another body to see how far they match. This is usually personal information. Computerised data matching allows potentially fraudulent payments to be identified. Where a match is found it may indicate that there is an inconsistency which requires further investigation. No assumption can be made as to whether there is fraud, error or other explanation until an investigation is carried out. For further information on the Cabinet Office's legal powers and the reasons that it matches particular information, see https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-fraud-initiative.

Other Data Sharing

London Borough of Bromley participates in a data sharing project with other LGPS pension funds in England, Wales and Scotland. This is undertaken in order to comply with legal requirements contained in the LGPS's governing regulations.

Provisions contained in the LGPS Regulations 2013 mean that, if a member of the LGPS dies, it is necessary for the scheme's administrators to know if the individual also had other periods of LGPS membership elsewhere in the country so that the right death benefits can be calculated and paid to the deceased member's dependants.

As the LGPS is locally administered, each pension fund has its own membership records and it can be difficult to tell if an individual has other LGPS records and where these are held. To comply with the requirements set out above, a national Database, hosted at the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority, has been developed that enables funds to check if their members have LGPS pensions records in other pension funds.

What data is shared?

For each member of the LGPS, the Database contains a short entry containing:

- The individual's National Insurance Number,
- A number to denote the individual's membership status,
- The last calendar year that the membership status changed, and
- A four digit number confirming the LGPS pension fund where that member's record is held.

How is the data held on the Database processed?

The data held on the Database is processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and other relevant legislation.

Are there any other purposes that the Database is used for?

An extract of the membership information contained in the Database is periodically shared with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) so that the LGPS can join the Tell Us Once service. Tell Us Once is a service offered in most parts of the country when an individual registers a death.

Who is the data shared with?

Other LGPS pension funds. These are all public bodies named in legislation as administering authorities of the LGPS.

For the Tell Us Once service, an extract of the Database containing individuals' NI Numbers is securely shared with DWP every month so that they may maintain an up-to-date record of the LGPS's membership.

How long will this data sharing be undertaken for?

For as long as a) the relevant regulatory requirements remain, and b) the LGPS participates in the Tell Us Once service.

In the event that neither of the above apply, the data sharing will cease to be undertaken.

Can I opt out of this data sharing?

No. As this data sharing is partly being undertaken to comply with a legal requirement, it is not possible for scheme members to opt out of the data sharing.

GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a European Regulation which applies directly to UK Businesses from 25th May 2018.

The London Borough of Bromley Pension Fund is a Data Controller under the General Data Protection Regulations. This means that we store, hold and manage your personal data in line with statutory requirements to enable us to provide you with pension administration services. To enable us to carry out our statutory duty, we are required to share your information with certain bodies, but will only do so in limited circumstances. For more information about how we hold your data, who we share it with and what rights you have to request information from the Fund, please visit www.bromley.gov.uk/lgps

The Bromley Pension Fund

Bromley's Pension Fund is administered by the London Borough of Bromley's Pensions Investment Sub-Committee, whose primary role is to oversee the investment of the Fund and monitor its financial position.

Following an asset allocation strategy review in 2016/17, new Fund managers were appointed in December 2017 and the Fund now employs five investment managers: Baillie Gifford, Blackrock, Fidelity, MFS and Schroders. They are responsible for managing investment portfolios comprising Multi-Asset Income Funds (20 % of total Fund), Global Equities (60%), Fixed Income (15%) and Property (5%).

The net assets of Bromley's Pension Fund totalled £971m as at 31st March 2018 and comprised:

UK Equities (quoted)	**£29m**
Overseas Equities (quoted)	**£546m**
Pooled Investments	**£384m**
Cash/other	**£12m**

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2018

Income	Expenditure
Employer contributions £23.0m	Pensions £26.3m
Employee contributions £6.3m	Lump sum benefits £5.8m
Transfer Values received £3.6m	Transfer Values paid £4.0m
Investment income £8.8m	Administration £1.1m
Net gain on investments £52.9m	Fund management expenses £3.7m

Pension Regulations require an actuarial valuation of the Fund's assets and liabilities every three years to ensure that the Fund is able to meet all its present and future commitments.

The most recent full valuation as at 31st March 2016 found that the value of the Fund's assets represented 91% of the value of its liabilities, increased from 82% in 2013. That valuation set employer contribution rates for the following three years aimed at increasing the fund's solvency level to 100% over a period of 12 years. The next full valuation (as at 31 March 2019) will take place during 2019/20 and will set employer contribution rates for the three years commencing on 1st April 2020.

Pensions On-Line

You can now access your own pension records online, through Altair Member Self Service (MSS). This service allows you to view your record, and carry out your own pension benefits calculations, such as:

- deferred benefits
- pension predictions
- lump sum commutation options
- redundancy estimates

You also have the option of updating your Expression of Wish record (by downloading and submitting a signed Form) and personal details such as change of address or name. This service is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

You will need to obtain an activation key to access the Altair Member Self Service function, which you can request by accessing https://bromleypensionsonline.bromley.gov.uk and then the activation key and details of how to use MSS will be sent direct to you.

Death Grant Expression of Wish Forms

From the moment you join the Scheme until you leave or retire, and sometimes even beyond, you have valuable life cover in the form of a lump sum death grant. As an 'active' contributing member, if you die whilst paying into the Fund, we will pay out a death grant equal to three times your final years' pay.

Although the amount of death grant is governed by the Scheme rules, the Council has absolute discretion in deciding on who to pay any death grant to. The Council may pay the money in one sum or split it among a number of beneficiaries. The LGPS allows you to nominate one or more beneficiaries to whom you would like any death grant to be paid. You can do this by completing and returning an Expression of Wish Form which is sent out with the Annual Benefit Statements each year or can be downloaded from www.bromley.gov.uk/lgps. The Council will normally follow your wishes, but may not do so if your circumstances have changed since you completed the form, for instance if your marital status has changed, or the person you have nominated has died. It is therefore extremely important that you keep your nomination up to date.

Enquiries and Complaints

If you are not sure which benefits you are entitled to, or if you have a question concerning your benefits, please contact the Liberata Pensions Team. They will try to deal with your query as quickly and efficiently as possible, and it may be possible to arrange a meeting in order to resolve any issues.

In case you are dissatisfied with the way the Council or your employer has interpreted or applied the pension Regulations, then in order to protect your interests the Council is required under the Scheme Regulations to set up a two-stage appeal procedure. Full details of this can be obtained from the Liberata Pensions Team.

Their full address and telephone details are shown below. In addition to the internal dispute processes you also have access to a number of external advisors or regulators who are there to assist you with any issues you may have relating to your pension.

Further details of these organisations are given below.

Liberata UK Ltd
P O Box 1598, Croydon, Surrey CR0 0ZW

Telephone 020 8603 3429
E-mail pensions@bromley.gov.uk
Website www.liberata.com

Large Print Version Available

The text of this newsletter is available in a large print format from Liberata Pensions on 020 8603 3429.

Further information about the Scheme is available on www.lgps.org.uk

Autumn 2018

Produced by Liberata Design Studio, www.liberatadesign.com

Useful Contacts

London Borough of Bromley
Chief Executive's Department
Civic Centre
Stockwell Close
Bromley
BR1 3UH

Telephone: 020 8464 3333

Website: www.bromley.gov.uk

Pension Tracing Service
This is a tracing service for ex-members of schemes with pension entitlements, who have lost touch with their previous employers.

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

Telephone 0800 731 0193

Website: www.gov.uk/find-pension-contact-details

The former Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS) has now merged with The Pensions Ombudsman (TPO) to provide a service to assist members with any difficulties that they cannot resolve with their pension schemes, and to investigate and determine any complaint or dispute involving maladministration of the Scheme, or matters of fact or law.

The Pensions Ombudsman
10 South Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4PU

Telephone 0800 917 4487

Website www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

NOTHING IN THIS NEWSLETTER CAN OVERRIDE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME REGULATIONS OR RELATED LEGISLATION

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www.bromley.gov.uk