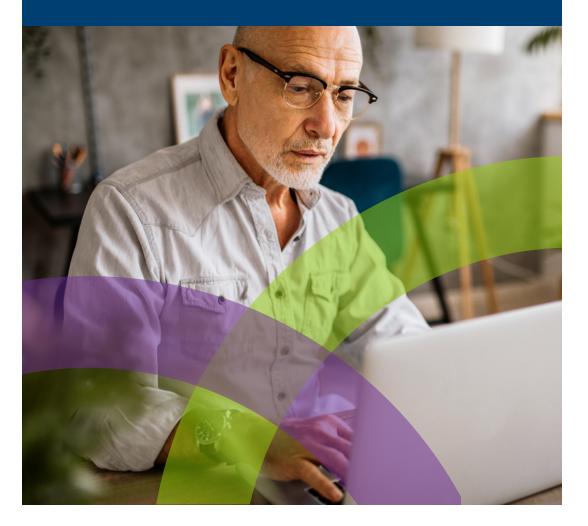


Case Study: Scenario six



George

In 2015 George was a tapered member with a Normal Pension Age of 60 in the final salary section.

Questions

When did George start teaching?

George started full-time teaching at the age of 22 on 1 April 1985 and in 2015 he was 52.

What happened to George when the changes were introduced in 2015?

George was a tapered member as his Normal Pension Age was 60 and he was 49 on 1 April 2012. He remained in the final salary (legacy) scheme until 1 April 2020 and then moved into the career average (reformed) scheme.

Has George paid into his pension to increase his benefits?

No, he has not taken any of the flexibilities that were available to him.

When does George want to retire?

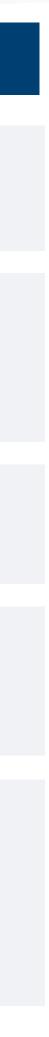
- His average salary at his chosen retirement date is £41,616.00.

What does George's pension look like and what should he consider?

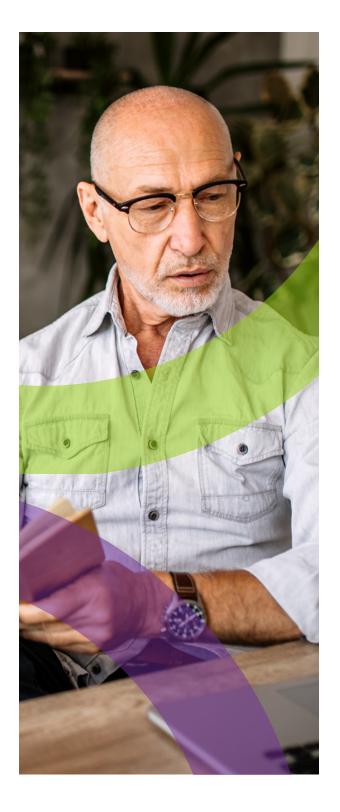
George's pension can be broken down into three parts (A,B and C), but only one of these is within the remedy period, which means he has a choice to make as to whether this will be in either the career average (reformed) or final salary (legacy) scheme.

- See breakdown on page 2.

Although George's Normal Pension Age in the career average scheme is 67, he wants to retire on 1 April 2023 at the age of 60.







What George would be expecting to see with his original tapered protection then his transition into career average

35 years' service =

Pension of

+ automatic lump sum of

3 years' service =

Dates: 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2023 Scheme: Career average

1 April 1985 – 31 March 2020

Final salary (legacy)

Dates:

Scheme:

Pension of

+ automatic lump sum of

In George's case as a tapered member, we can show what George would be expecting to see and what he'll see when the remedy period is applied.

Note: See full breakdown on page 3.

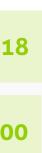
What George will see after the 'remedy period' is applied Part A 30 years' service = **Pre-remedy period** £15,606.00 **Pension of** Dates: 1 April 1985 – 31 March 2015 + automatic lump sum of £46,818.00 Scheme: Final salary (legacy) Choice 1: Take as 'final salary' (legacy) scheme Part B 7 years' service = **Remedy period Pension of** £3,641.40 Dates: 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2022 Scheme: + automatic lump sum of £10,924.20 Choice of **two** schemes Choice 2: Take as 'career average' (reformed) scheme 7 years' service = **Pension of** £4,149.15 Note: + no automatic lump sum See full breakdown £0.00 on the following page. Part C 1 years' career average = **Post-remedy period Pension of** £543.18 Dates: 1 April 2022 – 1 April 2023 + no automatic lump sum £0.00 Scheme: Career average (reformed)



£1,658.85 £0.00

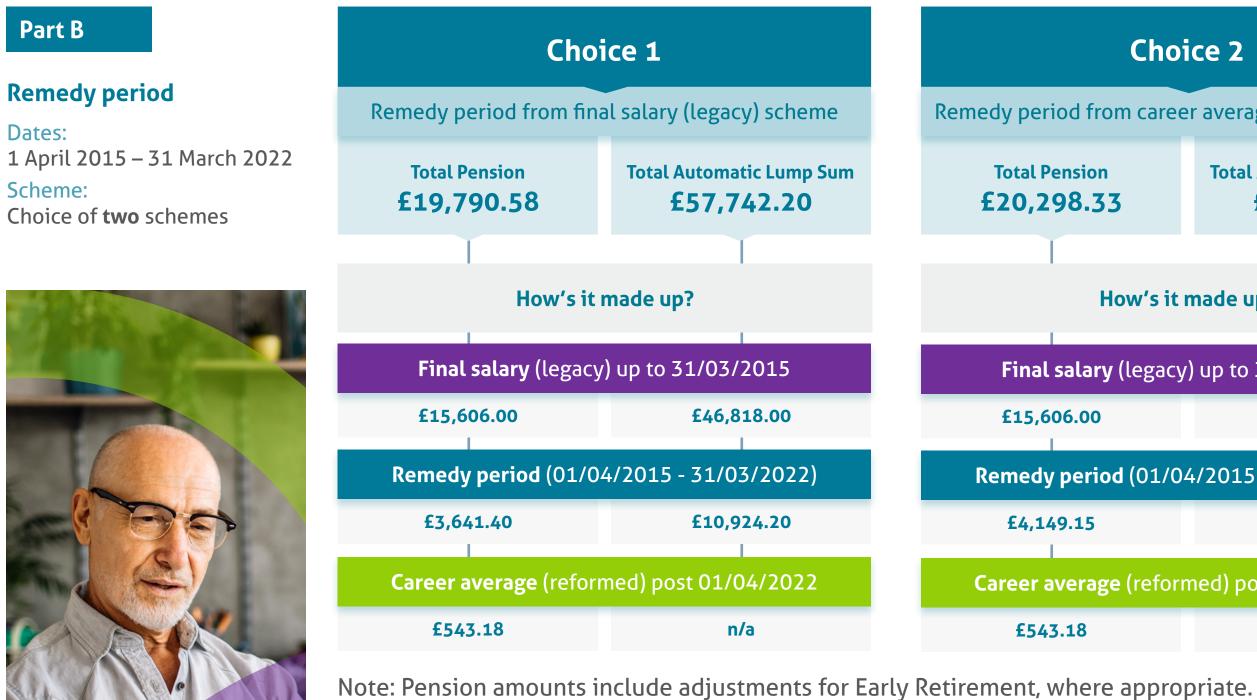








George's choices





Note: We always recommend you seek financial advice from an approved Financial Advisor. These case studies are for guidance only.

Pre 2012 Final salary **Remedy period** Deferred Choice Underpin

Post 2022 Career average

Choice 2

Remedy period from career average (reform) scheme Total Automatic Lump Sum £46,818.00 How's it made up? Final salary (legacy) up to 31/03/2015 £46,818.00 **Remedy period** (01/04/2015 - 31/03/2022) n/a Career average (reformed) post 01/04/2022 n/a

What to consider

When deciding on what is the best option for himself and the lifestyle he wants, George should also consider what balance he wants between the pension he receives each year, and the amount of lump sum he would like to take. Under both options he can convert some of his pension to a lump sum (£1 x 12).



To help George work this out he could use our Estimate your final pension calculator or seek independent advice.

In George's case if he were to convert only £507.75 of his pension (which would still give him the same amount of pension each year as Choice 1), it would give him a larger lump sum than Choice 2 but not Choice 1.

This would give George a reduced annual pension of **£19,790.58**, an automatic lump sum of **£46,818,00** and a commuted lump sum of £6,092.96 giving him a total lump sum of £52,910.96.

