

Tax does not stop at retirement

Tax does not disappear once you start the retirement process. While your income is likely to fall when you cease work completely you will still have an income tax liability, if your pension and other incomes exceed your available allowances. As the personal allowance is £11,850 – there are no longer any age-related personal allowances – it does not take much income over and above the state pension (currently a maximum of £8,546 in its single-tier state pension guise) to bring you into the tax net.

In some respects, tax can become more complex in retirement than when you are in work. Before retirement normally only one source of earnings is taxed, whereas in retirement you may receive pensions from several different sources, including the state, former employers' pension schemes and personal pensions. To complicate matters, not all pension income is taxed in the same way.

In recent years there have been radical reforms to the tax rules for many pension arrangements. This has created greater flexibility and choice for planning income tax in pensions. However, the downside to this is that the complexity of pension tax has increased. The reforms also overhauled the tax treatment of some pension death benefits, a change which could be helpful if you are concerned about estate planning and inheritance tax (IHT).

This guide looks at the basic treatment of lump sums, income payments and death benefits from the main types of pension arrangement. It is by no means the complete picture and you should seek professional advice if you have any questions about your personal situation.



Planning point

Your retirement income may come from several sources and may not all be taxed in the same way. So advice is crucial in navigating through your arrangements.

State pensions

The single-tier state pension scheme came into existence on 6 April 2016 and applies to anyone who reaches their State Pension Age (SPA) on or after that date. The SPA for men is currently 65 and for women is around 64 years and 9 months, rising to 65 by the end of 2018.

The new state pension is taxable, like its basic state pension and additional pension predecessors. However, unlike most other pensions, no tax is deducted at source from the state pension: payments are made gross by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), which leaves HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) to collect any tax due by other methods.

Example – taxing the state pension

In 2018/19 Joan, who lives in England, has a private pension from her former employer of £12,000 a year and a state pension of £8,000 a year. Her personal allowance is £11,850. HMRC calculates her tax code as follows:

	£
Personal allowance	11,850
Less state pension	8,000
A tax-free amount of	3,850 (a tax code of 385)

The £8,000 reduction from Joan's personal allowance means that HMRC collects an additional £1,600 of tax (£8,000 @ 20%) from Joan's private pension because of her state pension.

HMRC normally uses Pay As You Earn (PAYE) to collect tax due on your state pension from any private pension or earned income. As a result, if that income has been paid before your state pension started, the net amount you receive could drop to cover the tax due on your state pension once it begins to be paid.

HMRC will collect any tax due on your state pension when there is no PAYE income it can access. If you started to receive your state pension on or after 6 April 2016, HMRC automatically calculates what is due based on information it holds and informs you. You then have 60 days from receipt of the calculation to raise any queries. The same normally applies to anyone who started to receive their state pension before 6 April 2016 and submitted a self-assessment return for 2016/17.

However, should HMRC decide you are a complex 'customer' (e.g. because you also have self-employed earnings), you will remain within the self-assessment regime. In the longer term you will only be asked for information that HMRC does not already hold – in effect part of your tax return will be completed automatically by HMRC.

Deferral

You do not have to claim your new state pension when you reach your SPA. If you do not need the income immediately and decide not to claim, your pension is automatically deferred. Your eventual state pension payment when you do start to draw it will then be higher and you will save tax in the interim. Deferral can be particularly useful if you are still working or have only just stopped earning full time when you reach SPA – you could end up paying 40% tax on your state pension, whereas once you enter a complete tax year of retirement your marginal tax rate may drop to basic rate.



Planning point

You can defer claiming your state pension when you reach your SPA, which may help reduce your marginal tax rate.

The current terms for deferral are that your state pension will increase by 1% for every nine weeks of deferral (at the equivalent of 5.78% a year), provided deferral is for at least nine weeks. If you reached your SPA before 6 April 2016 a more generous rate applies, and you also have the option of taking a taxable lump sum as an alternative to an increased state pension.

Private pensions

There are two main types of private pension you may receive benefits from:

A defined contribution (DC) pension typically comes either from a scheme set up by an employer or from a personal or stakeholder pension you set up yourself. The DC scheme has a fund, part of which you can draw as a tax-free lump sum. The remainder is taxable, whether taken as income or as lump sums.

A defined benefit (DB) scheme will provide you with a pension from your employer, which is based on your earnings and how long you have worked for the employer. It could also pay you a tax-free lump sum. DB schemes open to new members are now increasingly rare outside the public sector, but you may well have benefits from schemes operated by previous employers.

The lifetime allowance

The private pension tax regime was radically overhauled in 2006 and has been subject to a steady stream of further revisions ever since. The most important aspect of these rules when you reach retirement is the lifetime allowance (LTA), currently set at £1.03 million. Whenever you draw your pension benefits, an HMRC test is undertaken to see whether

the value of your total benefits (including those drawn previously) exceeds your available lifetime allowance. The general principle of the calculation is shown in the examples below.

Example – Lifetime allowance calculation

The value of your benefits is simply taken as the amount of funds crystallised to provide a lump sum and/or income.

For a DC scheme

Rachel had a £300,000 self-invested personal pension from which she drew:

- a lump sum of £50,000;
- and placed £150,000 into flexible income drawdown, with the intention of drawing £6,000 a year.

The HMRC LTA test placed a value on these benefits of:

$$£50,000 + £150,000 = \mathbf{£200,000}$$

The remaining £100,000 of value in her pension is ignored for the time being as it is not being used to provide any benefits.

For DB schemes

The value of benefits is taken as equal to any lump sum drawn plus 20 times the initial pension. So, for example, Roger had:

- a lump sum of £46,154; and
- a pension of £6,923 a year.

The HMRC LTA test placed a value on these benefits of:

$$£46,154 + (20 \times £6,923) = \mathbf{£184,614}$$

Planning point

You may still have benefits from a defined benefit (DB) scheme available, but these are now rare for new members. Defined contribution (DC) schemes are more usual. Both are subject to the lifetime allowance test.

The LTA calculation is somewhat arbitrary, as the 20 times factor for DB pensions has been unchanged since 2006, despite the fall in long-term interest rates. As a result, DB schemes can offer greater overall benefits than their DC counterparts before the LTA becomes an issue.

If benefits have a value exceeding the LTA, then there is a potential tax charge on the excess of 55% for lump sum benefits and 25% for income benefits. These will normally be deducted by the pension provider and benefits adjusted accordingly.

In 2006, and three times subsequently, there were sets of transitional rules introduced relating to the LTA, the latest pair of which can still be claimed in limited circumstances. If you claimed one of these transitional protections, you will have a higher LTA than £1.03 million and it is important your pension providers are made aware of this fact. You will also lose some protections if you make further pension contributions.

Example – the lifetime allowance charge

Anne has a self-invested personal pension which is now worth £1,230,000, thanks to good investment performance. As this exceeds the current LTA by £200,000, were she to draw on her entire plan, then:

- If the £200,000 excess of the £1.03 million LTA is taken as cash, there is a 55% tax charge, leaving Anne with a net £90,000.

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- If the excess is used to provide an income, then a 25% tax charge will apply, leaving Anne with £150,000 to use for flexi-access drawdown or to buy an annuity. The income from either would then be subject to income tax.

If no pension contributions have been made since 6 April 2016, she could claim Fixed Protection 2016, which would give her an increased LTA of £1,250,000, allowing her to avoid any tax charge. She may also be able to claim Individual Protection 2016, regardless of when contributions stopped.

The tax-free lump sum

The tax-free lump sum – technically the pension commencement lump sum (PCLS) – is a feature of nearly all private pension arrangements. The normal maximum amount of the lump sum is 25% of the value of total benefits being crystallised, up to a maximum of 25% of your available LTA, although special transitional rules may apply for pre-April 2006 benefits. With very few exceptions, the PCLS must be drawn between six months before and 12 months after some form of pension income is established, e.g. by purchase of an annuity. In practice, nearly all pension providers insist on a simultaneous drawing of cash and setting up of income.

DC schemes

The PCLS calculation in a DC is usually very simple: however much you allocate to providing an income, you can draw a third of that amount as a lump sum. In most circumstances it makes sense to take the cash, because it is tax-free whereas any income will be taxable.

Just because you allocate part of your fund to providing an income does not mean you must draw an income. If the allocation is to flexi-access drawdown, you can opt for a zero level of income withdrawals, effectively allowing you to take cash in isolation and defer receipt of income to a later date.



Planning point

Most pension providers in practice require that you withdraw a lump sum and set up your income at the same time.

The flexibility reforms introduced in April 2015 also allow you to draw a lump sum that is 75% taxable and 25% tax free. This option is further considered in the pension income section below.

DB schemes

Private sector DB schemes typically allow you to convert (technically 'commute') part of your pension entitlement into a tax-free lump sum. In many public sector schemes, the cash and pension combination is automatic and the choice is limited to converting part of the pension to bring the total cash up to the HMRC maximum tax-free amount.

Exchanging pension for cash is not always the better option, even though it is tax free. The terms on which you will be able to swap part of your pension for cash are often far from generous and may unfavourably offset the tax saving.

Pension income

Whether you receive a regular pension income from a DB scheme or take irregular withdrawals from a DC arrangement, these are subject to income tax collected under PAYE. As mentioned above, the PAYE system will also be used to collect any tax due (but not deducted) on your state pension.



Planning point

You will have a different PAYE code for each source of income, so check each one carefully on any coding notice to avoid tax liabilities or reclaims.

The PAYE code must be correct to make sure the right amount of tax is collected. If you have several sources of pension income, there will be PAYE codes for each one and the coding calculation can be difficult to understand. As mistakes do occur, it is best to check immediately any coding notice you receive to avoid building up a liability for unpaid tax or having to make a tax reclaim.

Pension flexibility and income tax issues

The PAYE system was designed to tax a regular flow of earnings and, as such, works well in most situations. However, if you take advantage of the pension flexibility introduced in April 2015, PAYE can produce some surprising results. The problems usually arise when the pension provider does not hold a P45 for the current tax year or up-to-date cumulative tax code for the individual when the first payment is made. In those circumstances, the 'emergency rate' will then apply, which can result in an excessive deduction of tax, particularly when the payment is a substantial one-off amount.

Example – fund withdrawal and emergency tax

Helen, who lives in England, decides to draw £20,000 from her personal pension, which she reckons will keep her as a basic (20%) rate taxpayer in 2018/19 because her other taxable income from her state pension and other investments is £23,000.

£5,000 is tax-free as a PCLS and the balance is a one-off taxable income payment under flexi-access drawdown. As her pension provider does not have an up-to-date tax code for Helen, the emergency rate is applied and £5,105.63 is deducted from her £15,000 withdrawal – 34% rather than 20%.

Excess tax can be reclaimed from HMRC and there are specific forms covering the various situations that arise. Alternatively, a refund should be produced as the result of HMRC's end-of-tax year reconciliation – but that might be more than 12 months after the tax has been paid. For instance, in the example of Helen above, the tax repayment would be £2,105.63 (£5,105.63 – £3,000.00).

As well as introducing flexi-access withdrawals, the pension flexibility legislation also created a new way to draw lump sums from DC pensions: the uncrystallised fund pension lump sum (UFPLS). This is not offered by all providers and in practical terms there is little difference in drawing out a slice of pension as 25% tax-free PCLS and the 75% taxable flexi-access withdrawal – as Helen did in the above example. The awkwardly named UFPLS has the same potential emergency tax issues as flexi-access withdrawals.

Pensions, death and taxes

The tax treatment of DC pensions on death has changed so much in the past few years that, for some people, pension planning has become IHT planning. Under a DC pension plan:

- On death before age 75, any remaining fund, whether paid out as a lump sum or income, is free of income tax.
- On death at or after age 75, all payments are taxable at the recipient's tax rate(s).
- Normally there is no IHT liability (but transfers need to be treated with care).



Planning point

The advent of flexi-access drawdown has meant that for some, a pension fund can pass on down through generations.

If flexi-access drawdown is chosen, either by the original pension owner or their beneficiary(ies), the same options apply on the beneficiary's death. Your pension fund could therefore cascade down through generations. There is no need for beneficiaries to be related to or dependent on each other or the original pension owner.

If the fund was originally used to buy an annuity, the death benefits are usually less attractive – there will be no lump sum nor any scope for passing down through successive generations. Any beneficiary's annuity will still enjoy the same income tax exemption if death occurs before age 75.

There is one potential tax liability to consider – a lifetime allowance charge – as there are LTA tests on death before age 75 and, if you survive to that point, on your 75th birthday.

DB schemes generally do not provide a lump sum on death once pensions are in payment and any pension benefits for dependants of the original pension recipient are subject to income tax.

How we can help

Dealing with the combination of tax and pensions can be complicated, and has been made more so by constant changes to the rules. We make it our business to stay up-to-date with the latest developments, and to help clients take full advantage of the available tax-planning opportunities associated with pensions. In particular, we can give guidance on:

- Whether your tax code(s) have been correctly calculated.
- The tax impact of drawing or deferring your state pension.
- The maximum tax-free lump sum you can draw within HMRC rules.
- The taxation of one-off withdrawals and the process of tax reclaim.
- Using your pensions to minimise the IHT liability after your death.

This publication is for general information only and is not intended to be advice to any specific person. You are recommended to seek competent professional advice before taking or refraining from taking any action on the basis of the contents of this publication. This publication reflects the income tax position in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, with specialist advice being required in Scotland because of their new rates and bands. The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) does not regulate tax advice, so it is outside the investment protection rules of the Financial Services and Markets Act and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. This publication represents our understanding of law and HM Revenue & Customs practice as at 9 March 2018.

Thank you for your interest in this Essential Guide. For further information or if you would like to discuss any aspect of the guide, please contact us.

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