



Ill-health and early retirement

Sometimes people need to stop working due to ill-health and accessing their pension can be an option when certain conditions, which are set by the HMRC, are met.

Serious ill-health lump sum

Clients may have the option to take their uncrystallised pension funds as a lump sum, if they are diagnosed with a terminal illness and a registered medical practitioner confirms they have less than 12 months to live. There is no minimum age for the payment of a serious ill-health lump sum.

The following conditions must be met in order for a payment to be treated as a serious ill-health lump sum.

1. The scheme administrator must receive written evidence from a registered medical practitioner confirming the client is expected to live for less than one year.
2. The client must not have used up all their lifetime allowance.
3. The payment must extinguish all uncrystallised rights that could reasonably have been known about at the time of the payment, under the arrangement. If some benefits have previously been crystallised, then the full remainder of uncrystallised rights under the arrangement must be taken as a lump sum.

If the client is 75 or over, then the lifetime allowance test on unused pension funds (either defined benefit or money purchase) which was carried out when the client reached age 75 should be ignored when considering if the pension funds are uncrystallised (to meet the conditions above) and when calculating if the client has used all of their lifetime allowance.

Lifetime allowance

The payment of the serious ill-health lump sum is a benefit crystallisation event (BCE6) for lifetime allowance purposes if it is paid to a client under age 75. While the member must have available lifetime allowance for a serious ill-health lump sum to be paid, the level of lump sum paid is not limited by the level of available lifetime allowance the member has. Where the amount crystallising exceeds the available lifetime allowance, the excess is taxed at 55%. The scheme administrator deducts this tax charge before paying the serious ill-health lump sum to the client.

Taxation

A serious ill-health lump sum payment is tax free if the member is under age 75. If 75 or over, the lump sum is taxed at the client's marginal rate (there is no tax-free portion).

Early retirement

Clients can take their pension benefits at any age if they are physically or mentally unable to continue with their current employment. In practice, some scheme rules may have stricter ill-health criteria, and, for example, may state members must be incapable of carrying out any occupation. To consider an early retirement request, the scheme administrator would require:

- Written evidence from a registered medical practitioner confirming the client is unable to return to their current employment because of physical or mental ill-health.
- Confirmation they have stopped their current employment from the medical practitioner or the former employer (eg a P45).

If an early retirement request is granted, the client can choose to access all or part of their pension. If the client initially opts for partial drawdown and makes a subsequent request to crystallise more monies, no evidence of continued ill-health is required. Income withdrawals can be reduced, increased or stopped at any time.

Normal taxation and lifetime allowance limits apply.

If you only read one thing read this

- Clients can take all their uncrystallised pension funds as a lump sum before age 55 if the scheme administrator receives written evidence from a registered medical practitioner confirming the client is expected to live for less than one year, they have not used up all their lifetime allowance, and the payment extinguishes all uncrystallised pension benefits.
- This is a benefit crystallisation event if the client is under age 75. Any excess over the lifetime allowance is taxed at 55%.
- If the client is under age 75 the lump sum is paid out tax free. If the client is 75 or over, then the lump sum is taxed at the client's marginal rate.
- Clients can take their pension benefits at any age if they are physically or mentally unable to continue with their current employment. The scheme administrator will require written evidence from a medical practitioner and confirmation they have stopped their current employment.

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