


**Information**

# Informal abatement guidance for FRAs

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## Introduction

1. Government policy, set by HM Treasury (HMT), requires public sector pensions to be abated in certain circumstances when a public sector employee is re-employed following retirement. The general principle behind abatement is to protect the public purse from paying a pension and a salary to the same individual i.e. the income from the public purse should not be increased by the addition of a pension
2. There are two forms of abatement:
  - 2.1. **In-service abatement** occurs where re-employment is in a post covered by the same scheme which is paying the individual's pension.
  - 2.2. **Inter-service abatement**, where retired public sector employees are re-employed to any employing public sector organisation without going through an open recruitment process
3. Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) are statutorily obliged to consider the application of abatement when it occurs in accordance with the regulations of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes.
4. This document provides informal guidance on applying abatement in line with the regulations of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes.

## Abatement in the Firefighters' Pension Scheme

5. The ability to abate applies in the final salary Firefighters' Pension Schemes (FPS 1992, FPS 2006) where a member begins to draw their pension and remains employed or is re-employed/ re-engaged either by an FRA or, in the case of inter-service abatement, by another public sector body. The overriding principle is that the new salary plus pension cannot exceed the salary the pension is based on (plus inflation). In this case, the pension would be reduced by the excess. Abatement provisions also exist in the Firefighters' Compensation Scheme (FCS).
6. The pension would continue to be abated until the employment has ceased, or there was a change to the new salary which meant that the total (new salary plus pension) was no longer higher than the salary the pension is based on (plus inflation).
7. The FRA also has a discretion not to apply abatement to a member. If this discretion is exercised, the FRA becomes liable to make a payment equal to the amount that could have been abated into the pension fund account.
8. Abatement does not apply to pensions from the FPS 2015.
9. Each FRA should have their own policy, stating their position on the discretion and how they will apply abatement.

10. There is currently no prescribed guidance on how abatement should be applied or calculated, as previous guidance issued by the relevant Secretary of State at the time is now out of date. Therefore, the following general guidance on principles and best practice is provided to improve consistency. The guidance has been collated following the 2019 AGM workshop and using examples of accepted good practice at FRAs.
11. We are aware that in some cases part-time or zero-hour contracts are used to limit the amount of new salary, so that the new salary plus the pension in payment does not exceed the salary the pension is based on (plus inflation). This alone does not guarantee that abatement will not apply, and **abatement should still be tested in all cases**.
12. Please note that it is the legal responsibility of each FRA to apply the rules of the pension scheme in accordance with independent legal advice where they consider this is necessary. The LGA can only give an informal view on the interpretation of the FPS as only a Court can provide a definitive interpretation of legislation. FRAs should not rely directly on these informal views.

## Regulations

### FPS 1992

13. K4 – as amended in 2013 ([SI 2013/1392](#)) to include **any** employment in whatever capacity with **any** FRA.
14. LA2(9) – inserted in 2013 by [SI 2013/1392](#) to require an equivalent payment to the pension fund account if abatement not applied (in whole or in part).

### FPS 2006

15. Part 9, paragraph 3 – originating [SI 2006/3432](#)
16. Part 13, paragraph 2(11) – inserted in 2013 by [SI 2013/1393](#) to require an equivalent payment to the pension fund account if abatement not applied (in whole or in part).

### FCS

17. Part 9, paragraph 3 – originating [SI 2006/1811](#)
18. As injury awards are financed solely through the FRA's operating account, there is no requirement for an additional payment to the pension fund account if abatement is not applied.

## Continuing employment

### FPS 1992

19. A member of FPS 1992 who opts out of the scheme and is over normal retirement age (60) is entitled to receive a deferred pension while continuing in the same employment. However, the pension must be fully abated until employment ends or alternatively the FRA must pay an equivalent amount into the pension fund account. [Agreed by consensus at the technical meeting of [26 June 2019 \[5c\]](#)].

### FPS 2006

20. Under the terms given to eligible special members of FPS 2006, special firefighter members (active firefighters) had the option to convert their benefits under the standard FPS 2006 terms to special FPS 2006 service.
21. If an active member chose to purchase special membership from 2000 to 2006 but not convert FPS 2006 membership, they have a special deferred benefit under the scheme rules. These members would have the same right to receive payment of the special deferred benefit from age 60, while continuing their active employment (and membership) for the same employment that the special membership has been awarded for. However, the pension must be fully abated until employment ends, or alternatively the FRA has to pay an equivalent amount into the pension fund account. [Agreed by consensus at the technical meeting of [26 June 2019 \[5c\]](#)].

## Concurrent employments

22. It is increasingly common for firefighters to have both a regular and a retained contract or, to have multiple retained contracts. It is also common for firefighters to remain in employment in that retained role, after they have retired from wholetime employment.
23. This brings into question whether abatement should be applied to an individual who has two concurrent employments, retires from one and continues in the other.
24. The policy behind abatement is that both a pension and salary from the public purse should not be more than the earnings before retirement i.e. the income from the public purse should not be increased by the addition of a pension.
25. In the case where a person has two roles before retirement and therefore two streams of income, but only retires from one and continues in the other, the income from the public purse has not been increased, merely one stream of income has been replaced from salary to pension.

26. Nevertheless, when considering protected pension age, HMRC took the view that continued employment constitutes being re-employed, because after becoming entitled to their pension, the member is still employed by a sponsoring employer<sup>1</sup>. As abatement is an HMT policy, it is unclear whether HMRC's view should be applied when interpreting the abatement regulations.
27. In the informal analysis of the FPS 2006 regulations ([Schedule 1, part 9, Paragraph 3](#)) below, we consider an individual who held two posts: one wholetime and one retained. They have retired from the retained post and are continuing in the wholetime post.

### **Informal interpretation of the regulations**

“(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the authority by which a pension under Part 3 is payable may withdraw the whole or any part of the pension for any period during which the person entitled to it is again employed as a firefighter by any authority.”

28. Sub-paragraph 1 deals with a single pension in payment and any period during which that pensioner is “again employed as a firefighter”. One could consider that the individual is not “again employed as a firefighter” once the pension in relation to the retained post is paid, since they simply remained a WT firefighter and therefore no abatement would apply under this sub-paragraph.

“(2) Where a person who is entitled to pensions under this Scheme in respect of both regular and retained or volunteer service (whether from the same authority or from different authorities)—

(a) resumes regular service, but does not resume retained or volunteer service, or

(b) resumes retained or volunteer service, but does not resume regular service,

paragraph (1) applies only as regards the pension referable to his previous retained or volunteer service or, as the case may be, his previous regular service.”

29. Sub-paragraph 2 deals with firefighters who have more than one pension in payment from regular and retained/volunteer service and when dealing with withdrawal/abatement compares like with like only. The individual in our example does not have multiple pensions in payment and therefore this sub-paragraph does not apply.

“(3) An authority may abate a pension to which a person is entitled under Part 3 so long as he is employed (in whatever capacity) by any authority.”

30. Sub-paragraph 3 does not address being “again employed”, just simply “is employed”, which could imply that abatement would apply, or at least be tested.

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<sup>1</sup> [Loss of Protected Pension Age – Concurrent Employment](#)

“(3) An authority may abate a pension to which a person is entitled under Part 3 so long as he is employed (in whatever capacity) by any authority.” “(4) A person who—

(a) is entitled to a pension under Part 3, and

(b) accepts an offer of employment with an authority (in whatever capacity),

shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after accepting that offer, give written notice to each authority by which a pension is payable to him under Part 3, specifying the name of his employing authority.”

31. Sub-paragraph 4 refers to a person having to give written notice after accepting an offer of employment, which obviously indicates a new employment rather than a continuation of an existing employment.

“(4) A person who—

(a) is entitled to a pension under Part 3, and

(b) accepts an offer of employment with an authority (in whatever capacity),

shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after accepting that offer, give written notice to each authority by which a pension is payable to him under Part 3, specifying the name of his employing authority.”

32. Given the uncertainty in the application of HMRC’s view on concurrency, a view was sought from the Scheme Advisory Board’s legal adviser. The opinion, in summary, is that paragraph 3(1) does not appear to apply to concurrent employments due to the wording “is again employed”, but paragraph 3(3) seems to provide an overriding discretion to abate if a firefighter remains in any employment with any authority. It is possible that paragraphs 3(1) and 3(3) are separate and discrete ‘tests’ or scenarios under which abatement may apply.

33. To note, the FPS 1992 rules simply say that an FRA may abate for any period the person ‘is employed’, with no qualification around being ‘again employed’. However, a firefighter with a second retained contract would not have been eligible for membership of the FPS 1992 in relation to that contract, as retained firefighters were not eligible to join.

34. If we accept that concurrent employments do fall liable for abatement under Part 9, paragraph 3(3) of FPS 2006 and the general abatement provision K4 of FPS 1992, how should the calculation be performed to reflect the fact that one stream of income is replaced with another?

Example:

Member is WT FF with earnings of £30k pa

Member is also an RDS FF with earnings of £15k pa

Total earnings = £45k

Member retires from WT role on a pension of £20k pa, however, continues in RDS role earning £15k pa

Abatement test = (Pension (£20k) + RDS earnings (£15k)) – Total pay in RDS/ WT post (£45k) = abatement does not apply

35. This gives the same outcome as if we were to compare like with like. For example, if the WT earnings were compared against the WT pension and we disregarded the RDS employment completely.

## Transitional members

36. Normal retirement from the scheme is treated as a ‘two-pot’ benefit, with each pot being treated under the rules of the individual scheme. This means that when a member with transitional benefits retires from FPS 1992 or FPS 2006, that pension is treated under the rules of the final salary scheme, and any subsequent FPS 2015 benefits are treated under the rules of the 2015 scheme.

37. Where a member has both an FPS 1992/2006 and FPS 2015 pension in payment and is re-employed, ‘qualification’ for abatement should take into account benefits from both schemes, but abatement will only apply to the benefits in the final salary schemes. Abatement will be calculated on the basis of the salary the pension is based on (plus inflation) versus the new salary plus final salary scheme pension plus CARE pension.

38. An exception to this is where benefits are paid on the grounds of ill-health.

39. Under the terms of the FPS 2015, an ill-health pension is paid under the 2015 scheme rules for transitional members; this is known as a ‘one-pot’<sup>2</sup> benefit. The regulations state that the payment known as the ‘equivalent amount’ is included in the ‘one-pot’ benefit, which is the amount that would have been payable under the FPS 1992 or FPS 2006. At normal pension age<sup>3</sup> the equivalent amount is split out and becomes a continued pension payable under the original final salary scheme.

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<sup>2</sup> Slide 10 ‘[Quick Guide Ill-health and Injury Scheme Rules](#)’

<sup>3</sup> NPA for a 1992 member is attainment of 30 years’ service or age 55, for a 2006 member is 60

40. Under FPS 2015 there is no requirement to abate, however, in the case of an ill-health pension once the equivalent amount is split out at NPA and becomes a continued pension payable under FPS 1992 or FPS 2006, this part becomes liable for abatement upon employment with any FRA (see point 38 for an example of calculation).
41. APBs payable under FPS 1992 or FPS 2006 for an ill-health pension would be liable for abatement. This is because there is no direction from FPS 2015 under [\[65\(4b\)\]](#) to pay APB benefits in the 'equivalent amount'.
42. This has been discussed by the technical group (see [16.02.16 9e](#) and the [actions summary](#)). The Home Office has previously advised they are content for the regulations to remain un-amended.

## The Pensions Ombudsman and abatement

43. In November 2021, the Pensions Ombudsman (TPO) partly upheld a complaint about abatement (see [determination PO-25374](#)).
44. In summary, the FRA identified a re-employed pensioner who should have been abated on re-employment but wasn't and, as a result, an overpayment of pension was identified, which the FRA sought to recover. The member challenged this as they believed that the FRA had a duty of care to alert them at the outset that their pension would be abated.
45. The complaint was partially upheld. The Ombudsman determined that the FRA did not have an additional duty of care to the member other than the requirement to provide factually correct information. The complaint was upheld to the extent that the FRA did not follow reasonable process when exercising their discretion under rule K4 of FPS 1992 and making its decision to abate the members pension.
46. An informal view was sought from the Scheme Advisory Board's legal adviser who agreed that the determination was supported by case law on exercising discretions and the process that should be followed.
47. The issue was that the FRA had a blanket policy that abatement would apply and there seemed to be no room for 'discussion' in terms of the circumstances in which abatement would not apply. While it would have been acceptable for the policy to state that abatement would not apply only in exceptional circumstances, even then the FRA would need to show on a case-by-case basis that consideration was given as to whether any exceptional circumstances existed.
48. In [FPS Bulletin 54 – February 2022](#), FRAs were recommended to review their abatement policies in light of this decision and, where applicable, amend their policies so it is clear in what circumstances consideration will be given to not abating pensions.



49. FRAs also need to review their procedures in relation to re-appointing retired firefighters. The decision needs to be formally documented to show in each case that the FRA made a positive and informed decision as to whether or not abatement should apply.
50. In addition, the bulletin suggested that FRAs may now wish to revisit previous decisions and possibly 'correct' any prior procedural deficiencies by now considering whether any 'exceptional circumstances' (as outlined in the FRA's policy) apply. If there are and were 'exceptional circumstances' that existed, then the FRA would need to address those on a case-by-case basis.
51. As an example of best practice, we are pleased to be able to share a [policy from Cumbria FRA](#).

## Abatement and the 2015 Remedy

52. HM Treasury's response to the consultation, [Public service pension schemes: changes to the transitional arrangements to the 2015 schemes](#), confirms that abatement will continue to apply in the legacy schemes (FPS 1992 and FPS 2006).
53. Transitional members may become liable to abatement or increased abatement when their service for the remedy period (1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022) is converted from FPS 2015 to their legacy scheme.
54. Members should be notified of this when they make a decision about whether they want their legacy scheme or the FPS 2015 to apply for the remedy period.

## Frequently asked questions

### What counts as re-employment?

55. The regulations state that abatement applies where a member is employed or is employed again by **any** FRA in **any** capacity. This raises questions in circumstances where an individual is providing a service to an authority but is not directly employed by them under a contract of employment.
56. For example, would any work for an FRA, even if self-employed, be considered for abatement where a member is re-employed as a contractor and currently in receipt of an FPS 1992 pension.
57. A likely test as to whether the member is subject to abatement is how they are assessed under the new [IR35 rules](#)<sup>4</sup>. If through that assessment they are classed as an employee for tax purposes, then it is likely they will also be classed as an employee for abatement purposes too. Another test would be whether they qualify under auto enrolment as a 'worker'<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/understanding-off-payroll-working-ir35>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.tpr.gov.uk/-/media/the pensions regulator/files/import/pdf/detailed-guidance-1.ashx>

58. A further consideration is “inter-service” abatement, which applies when “retired public servants are re-employed to any employing public sector organisation without going through an open competition”. At a minimum this would apply until the member reaches normal pension age for their scheme. Although this falls outside the scope of the FPS regulations, the Home Office (formerly CLG) have previously confirmed their informal view that FRAs should consider applying the minimum standard where it occurs.
59. However, unlike in-service abatement, there is no requirement for the FRA to make a payment into the pension fund if it is not applied.

## What pay figure to use

60. While the calculation of (new pay + pension) – old pay seems relatively straightforward, this is often one of the greatest areas of uncertainty, especially for retained members. In particular, what elements of pay should be used to ascertain the ‘old’ pay and how ‘new’ pay should be determined if earnings are variable.

### ‘Old’ pay

61. Informal guidance issued by CLG in 2009 references the “level of earnings directly prior to...retirement” and goes on to say: “The substantive pay at the last day of service comprised of all permanent elements of pensionable pay, expressed as an annual rate, should be the level of earnings used for the comparison”.
62. While previously published circulars are no longer endorsed, we can see no reason to deviate from this approach. This could therefore reasonably exclude temporary promotion and allowances, and overtime. The relevant Pensions Increase (PI) should be added to the pay at leaving to account for any period of time between retirement and re-employment.
63. In June 2006, the technical group considered whether APB pay (e.g. CPD/LSI) should be included in the calculation of earnings<sup>6</sup>. The consensus was that APB elements should be excluded, as they do not fall within the definition of ‘pensionable pay’.
64. Although this may seem inequitable as the APB amount will be included in the comparable pension, the amount of pension derived is not commensurate with the pay received – rather it is based on the total of employer and employee contributions divided by an actuarial factor.
65. For retained firefighters, our informal view is that this should reflect the proportion of service and should be calculated similarly to the calculation of retained pay that applies for the ill-health charge when it relates to a retained member.
66. Averaging out the pay over the period that the firefighter has been in the post in question avoids the pay being compared as being unfairly high or low, which is

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<sup>6</sup> <http://fpsregs.org/images/Tech/Meeting22/Minutes260619.pdf> [Item 8)b.]

the problem that could arise if the firefighter had particularly high or low earnings in the most recent year.

67. To take a practical example of a retained firefighter who has worked for three calendar years, at 50 per cent WTE in the first year, 75 per cent in the second year and 25 per cent in the third year, this would be averaged out, producing a figure of 50 per cent. Thus 50 per cent of FTE reference pay should be used.

68. In this example, the retained firefighter has a reference pay in the year of retirement of £23,000.

Their employment history is

Year 1 50%

Year 2 75%

Year 3 25%

Total = 150% divided by 3 = 50%

Pay to be used for the abatement is  $50\% * £23,000 = £11,500$

69. Where a deferred pension is being brought into payment, the final salary should be uprated in line with annual pay increases since the member left employment with a deferred entitlement.

### **'New' pay**

70. New pay must be based on actual pay received, therefore the pro-rata amount for part timers.

71. For retained firefighters who do not have a guaranteed income, some authorities apply abatement retrospectively, using the end of year pay to do the calculation and adjust the pension as necessary in the following year.

72. Others do a calculation of old pay (plus inflation) minus pension and inform the employee of the cap, in terms of how much can be earned before abatement will apply. This allows the employee to monitor the situation in year. In this situation, we are aware of one FRA who assesses earnings on a quarterly basis to provide further assurance.

73. The method used may depend on the size of the affected workforce and subsequent administrative burden. The most important thing is to ensure that the reason for the decision can be robustly justified, and that it is applied consistently across an organisation.

## **Should an injury award be included in the abatement calculation?**

74. If the member is not re-employed in an operational role and the injury pension is therefore not abated, it follows that the injury pension should also not be included in the calculation of new pay plus pension.

75. Abatement for members of FPS 2006 who have both a retained and regular post compares like with like for withdrawal/ abatement [[Schedule 1, Part 9, Paragraph 3\(2\)](#)] and it is our informal view that this would also apply in the case of a member with both a scheme and injury pension.

## **How often should the abatement test be performed?**

76. This test ensures that the level of earnings (new salary plus pension) does not exceed the previous salary.
77. A common principle applied is that the calculation is actioned on re-employment and need not be revisited unless there is a material change. However, with recent pension increases being in excess of pay awards, a positive gap or surplus may arise so FRAs may consider whether this necessitates a revision to the abatement recalculation.
78. Some FRAs confirm that they perform an annual check for firefighters and a quarterly check for retained firefighters.
79. One authority has stated that they do a monthly review of the position and decision whether to abate or not as firefighters want to know how much they can earn before abatement applies.
80. A reasonable option is to assess at any material change, plus to undertake an annual calculation to see how much salary and pension was being received and compare that to an index linked salary at retirement. Any excess above the indexed linked salary at retirement could be abated.
81. For retained firefighters whose earnings naturally fluctuate, the check could be performed quarterly.

## **If the member is under age 55 and so not in receipt of PI, should PI be added to the pension for the abatement check as it is to the pay at leaving?**

82. On balance, our informal view is that PI should be applied to the pension for the following reasons:
- 82.1. The member is entitled to PI. Although it is not yet in payment, the notional value of the pension would include PI.
- 82.2. If the member died the survivor's pension would reflect the PI adjustment.
- 82.3. There is potential for age related discrimination by not applying PI; consider for example two people with identical service, similar pensions but different ages. One would be in receipt of PI and so it would be applied to the calculation of abatement, the other would not and would therefore 'benefit' if the notional PI was not included.

82.4. An example is shown below

Retirement	Post retirement (no PI)	Post retirement (PI)
Pay with PI £20,000	Pension £5,000	Pension £6,000 <b>(with PI)</b>
	Salary £15,000	Salary £15,000
	No abatement	<b>Abatement</b>

83. FRA's may wish to adopt this position, or alternatively re-assess abatement when a member reaches age 55 and receives PI.

### Should abatement be recalculated if a PSO is applied?

84. The purpose of abatement is that a member does not gain from the public purse by receiving both a pension and salary that is more than their earnings income before retirement and so the pension is reduced (abated) by any excess. If the pension in payment is reduced, then the member's income is reduced.

85. Divorce should be treated as a material change and the abatement test should therefore be re-performed.

86. If after divorce the sum of the calculation [(new pay + revised pension) is still higher than the old pay, then the pension should be reduced so that the sum of the calculation equals the old pay.

87. If the sum of the calculation (new pay + revised pension) is now lower than the old pay the whole pension can be paid without the need to abate.

### Does re-employment in a green book role or grey book non-operational role qualify as in-service abatement or inter-service abatement?

88. The FPS 1992 regulations were amended in 2013 (backdated to 2009) to confirm that abatement applies where a person is 're-employed by any fire and rescue authority **in whatever capacity**'. Before these changes were made, the circular published under CLG confirmed:

"Whilst the rules of the FPS stop short of dealing with the abatement of a retired member's pension when they are re-employed to a position other than that of a regular firefighter, **it is DCLG's view that abatement of the FPS pension should be applied where a retired member has been re-employed to any position by any FRA.**"

89. Therefore, in-service abatement is any re-employment by **any FRA in any capacity** and should continue for the duration of the employment.
90. After the regulations were amended in 2013, a further amendment order ([SI 2013/2125](#)) was issued which allowed a member to write to their FRA under non-worsening provisions to elect for the amended Rule K4 not to apply to them. An election had to be made within 12 months of the SI coming into force and could only apply where the member had retired before 1 July 2013.

## Responsibility for abatement when pension is held with a different FRA

91. In the case where a member is re-employed by a different FRA than their pension is paid in respect of, where does responsibility / liability to monitor and calculate the abatement sit?
92. The regulations require the FRA by whom or by which the pension is payable to consider withdrawing the pension in whole or in part. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the FRA paying the pension to whom the regulations fall. They are statutorily responsible for assessing, monitoring, and implementing abatement and, if not, for paying into the notional pension fund.
93. If another FRA is employing the firefighter, they have a moral duty to ensure the firefighter is aware that their pension might be abated and to inform the FRA paying the pension. However, they cannot enforce abatement. If, as the new employer, they were to reduce the member's salary in order to abate, this may cause non-compliance with other legislation such as equal pay, National Minimum Wage etc.
94. While we are aware that some authorities choose to abate pay rather than pension, there is no specific provision to do so under the rules of the scheme and we therefore make no further comment on this.
95. Under the FPS 2006 regulations there is a requirement on the firefighter under sub para 4 to 'give written notice to each authority by which a pension is payable to him under Part 3, specifying the name of his employing authority.'
96. Administrators and FRAs agree it is the responsibility of the firefighter to notify their pension provider of any re-employment and what the nature of the arrangement is. It would be good practice to include wording in retirement letters regarding the requirement to notify if re-employed with another authority, as well as in new starter letters and contracts to enquire about any pensions in payment.
97. The National Fraud Initiative (NFI) also provides a safety net to monitor re-employment.

## When might you choose not to abate?

98. The regulations are discretionary, in that the FRA 'may' withdraw in whole or in part a firefighter's pension where they are employed or re-employed by any FRA. Therefore, there may be circumstances in which an FRA chooses to exercise their discretion not to abate. In this circumstance, as outlined in point 7, the FRA (responsible for paying the pension) must pay a sum equal to the amount that could be abated into the pension fund account.
99. An example of this is where individuals have retired but have specialist skills which would be of value to the service in positions that they are otherwise struggling to recruit to. In this instance, the FRA may choose not to abate, as an incentive for the individuals to carry out these duties and because of the valued contribution they are making to the authority.
100. If an authority makes a decision not to abate, we suggest that they have clear reason for doing so and that the decision is formally documented.
101. A question was raised as to how this could apply when different FRAs were involved, in terms of funding. The employing FRA are prepared to make the payment that would be necessary under the regulations but, as they are not the FRA paying the pension, it is technically not their decision or responsibility.
102. To ensure transparency and clarity, it could be proposed that the new FRA arrange to pay (from their operating account) the necessary amounts to the previous FRA.
103. However, the Home Office have suggested from a strict 'informal' interpretation of the financing provisions that the FRA re-employing the firefighter should inform the FRA responsible for paying the pension that the individual has been re-employed and, as such, the FRA (responsible for paying the pension) should exercise their discretion to abate, or make the required payment under Rule LA(9) into their pension fund account, with no requirement to transfer monies between FRAs.
104. Logically, the FRA paying the pension would abate accordingly as otherwise there would be a financial detriment to them (with no benefit). Most importantly, both FRAs should retain open communications with each other with regards to the individual's re-employment so that they can ensure that the correct abatement is being applied and that it ceases at the end of the period of re-employment.

## Does abatement apply cross-border?

105. Paragraph [K4](#) of [Part K of Schedule 2](#) (as amended) of the 1992 regulations does not support the application of cross-border abatement in the FPS 1992.
106. When the FPS 1992 regulations first came into force, they applied across the whole of Great Britain and the abatement rule would have applied cross-border. However, from 1 October 2004, the regulations were amended, and the scheme was 'split', so that future amendments were made specifically in relation to England, Wales, and Scotland.
107. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2005 ([SI 2005/2980](#)), which relates only to England, first introduced the concept of "fire and rescue authority", replacing the term "brigade" in the earlier version of the regulations. Where "brigade" had been used in the regulations prior to 1 October 2004, it applied to fire authorities across Great Britain. When it was replaced by "fire and rescue authority" this only seems to apply to England and Wales because of the reference in the definition to the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.
108. The position for the FPS 2006 is different as there are provisions in those regulations where there is reference to "an English fire and rescue authority" and reference to "a Scottish or Welsh fire and rescue authority". As the abatement rule refers to any "authority" which means a geographically undefined "fire and rescue authority", this should include Scottish, as well as Welsh and English FRAs.
109. Therefore, the current abatement rule under the FPS 2006 applies if a firefighter retires from an English FRA and commences employment (in whatever capacity) for a Scottish or Welsh FRA. This is because "authority" and "fire and rescue authority" is not specific to English fire and rescue authorities.



## Resources

110. We have issued the following factsheets on abatement and protected pension age:

110.1. [Abatement](#)

110.2. [Protected Pension Age](#)

111. [FPSC 10/2009](#)<sup>7</sup> was previously issued by DCLG and provides useful historical background. However, it is no longer endorsed by Home Office, LGA or SAB.

112. Please also see [FPSC 08/2006](#)<sup>8</sup> [paragraph 3.(i)]

113. [CLG commentary on the FPS 1992 – Rule K4](#)

114. [Fire pensions annual conference 2019 – workshop 2](#)

115. [FPS Coffee Morning – Abatement](#) (25 January 2022)

116. Queries on abatement can be found under the Abatement section of the technical queries log held on the following [technical queries web page](#) The log is updated monthly in line with the bulletin release dates.

117. [Example abatement policy](#)

This document has been prepared by LGA to give informal guidance on the rules of the pension scheme and associated legislation using the regulations as they stand at May 2022. In order to support a consistent national approach, we recommend that FRAs take the guidance into account when considering future cases.

However the document should be used only as an **informal view** of the interpretation of the firefighters' pension scheme as only a court can provide a definitive interpretation of legislation. This factsheet should not be interpreted as legal advice.

Please address any queries on the content of this factsheet to [bluelightpensions@local.gov.uk](mailto:bluelightpensions@local.gov.uk)

May 2022

<sup>7</sup> <http://fpsregs.org/images/FPSC/10-2009.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <http://fpsregs.org/images/FPSC/8-2006.pdf>