

Questions & Answers

Important information about pensions allowances

How much you can pay into a pension depends on two main rules; tax relief and annual allowance (including the Tapered Annual Allowance and Money Purchase Annual Allowance).

Under tax relief rules you can pay up to 100% of your qualifying earnings into a pension each year or £3,600 if that is higher than your earnings. These figures include any tax relief that may be applied to your contributions.

Please read our questions and answers and speak to a financial adviser if you feel you are affected by these changes.

What is the Annual Allowance?

There's a limit to the amount of pension savings (also known as pension inputs) which you can make over a 12-month period, before you face a tax charge. This is called the Annual Allowance. All pension input periods are aligned to the tax year (6 April to 5 April).

For money purchase arrangements, such as personal pensions and additional voluntary contributions (AVCs), the amount of Annual Allowance you have used is found by adding together the total contributions paid by you, or on your behalf over the tax year.

For defined benefit arrangements, such as final salary schemes, the amount of Annual Allowance you have used is worked out using a calculation to factor in the growth of your benefits over the tax year.

If you go above the Annual Allowance, you may be liable for a tax charge and you must let HMRC know by completing a tax return.

How much is the Annual Allowance?

Tax Year	Annual Allowance
2025/2026	£60,000
2024/2025	£60,000
2023/2024	£60,000
2022/2023	£40,000

What if I don't have sufficient allowance?

You are able to carry forward any unused Annual Allowance from the three previous tax years, provided you were a member of a UK-registered pension scheme during this period.

Does the level of my income affect my Annual Allowance?

If your total income, including income from investments, pensions, your salary, bonuses or trading profits, is over £260,000, you may have a reducing Annual Allowance. This is called the Tapered Annual Allowance.

The maximum reduction for those with the highest incomes will be £50,000, leaving a minimum allowance of £10,000 in the tax year.

It's worth noting that regardless of whether you are subject to the Tapered Annual Allowance or not, you may still be able to carry forward unused allowance from the last three years to increase your allowance in any tax year.

The Tapered Annual Allowance and carrying forward allowances, is a tricky subject, so you should speak to a financial adviser. Alternatively, for more information visit: gov.uk/guidance/pension-schemes-work-out-your-tapered-annual-allowance

What's the Money Purchase Annual Allowance?

The Money Purchase Annual Allowance (MPAA) will apply if you have “flexibly accessed” your pension.

There are different ways you can “flexibly access” and the most common are:

- taking a cash lump sum (uncrystallised funds pension lump sum) subject to tax;
- taking income from flexi-access drawdown. Taking tax-free cash only does not count;
- if you have a capped drawdown fund and take income above the cap.

The MPAA may limit the amount of pension contributions that can be made before an Annual Allowance tax charge is made.

The MPAA will not affect you if you have taken final salary or career average benefits only, nor will it affect you if you have a non-flexible Annuity. It also does not apply to any final salary or career average benefits that you may build up in the future.

How much is the Money Purchase Annual Allowance?

The MPAA for different tax years, are listed below:

Tax Year	MPAA limit
2025/2026	£10,000
2024/2025	£10,000
2023/2024	£10,000
2022/2023	£4,000

How will I know if I have triggered the MPAA?

If you have flexibly accessed any pension, so triggering the MPAA, then your pension scheme or provider will tell you.

You then have to inform any other money purchase pension scheme which you, your employer or a third party is paying into on your behalf within 91 days. If you don't do this, you may be fined by HMRC. You don't need to do this if you are only paying into a defined benefit scheme.

What happens if I exceed the MPAA?

If you are subject to the MPAA, you will get a tax charge on any pension contributions to money purchase pensions which exceed the MPAA in a tax year. This is based on both contributions made by you, and on your behalf.

Unlike the Annual Allowance *there is no facility to carry forward any unused MPAA.*

In any year when you exceed the MPAA, your Annual Allowance for other types of tax-relieved pension saving, such as defined benefits, is reduced by the MPAA.

What happens if I am subject to both the Tapered Annual Allowance and the MPAA?

If you are subject to the MPAA, your limit on contributions made by you, or on your behalf, to money purchase plans is reduced to £10,000.

For other types of tax-relieved pension saving, such as defined benefits, you would have an alternative Annual Allowance of £50,000 for 2025/2026 (the standard Annual Allowance less the MPAA).

However, if you are also subject to the Tapered Annual Allowance the alternative Annual Allowance will be subject to a gradual tapering.

This means if you are affected by the MPAA and Tapered Annual Allowance your alternative Annual Allowance is reduced by the Tapered Annual Allowance, less the MPAA.

The amount of tapered reduction will depend on your total income and might reduce your alternative Annual Allowance for other types of pension to £0. If you think you may be affected by this, we'd suggesting getting in touch with a financial adviser.

Is there a limit to the amount of pension benefits I can build up?

Prior to the 6 April 2024, there was a limit to the total amount of pension benefits that could be drawn before you incur a tax charge.

This limit was known as the standard Lifetime Allowance (LTA) and applied to the total of all of your pension benefits including any existing entitlement you have to defined benefit schemes, but excluding the State Pension.

The standard Lifetime Allowance (LTA) was:

2023/2024	£1,073,100
2022/2023	£1,073,100
2021/2022	£1,073,100

With some limited exceptions, each time you took benefits from a pension scheme, including payments out, when you reached 75 or died, it used up your LTA.

Once the allowance was used up, a tax charge applied. You may have had a form of protection from when the LTA was reduced in the past.

Lump Sum Allowances

From 6 April 2024, the lifetime allowance was replaced by two new allowances.

The Lump Sum Allowance (LSA)

This is a limit on the amount of tax free lump sums that can be taken from pension schemes. The standard LSA is £268,275.

Lump Sum and Death Benefit Allowance (LSDBA)

This is a limit on the amount of lump sum death benefits and serious ill health lump sums that can be paid without tax. The standard LSDBA is £1,073,100.

Where the amount exceeds either of these allowances, income tax may be payable on the excess.

For more information on the allowances please visit pru.co.uk/tax

I have some more questions. Where can I find help?

Working out tax can be tricky and depends on your personal circumstances and tax rules can also change in the future, so we'd recommend you speaking to a financial adviser on this subject.

And there's a free and impartial service, set up by the Government, to help you.

MoneyHelper

MoneyHelper also offers free and impartial guidance on anything and everything to do with money, not just pensions. They also have a handy guide called 'your pension: your choices' that outlines all the options for taking your pension benefits at retirement.

Website: moneyhelper.org.uk

Phone number: 0800 011 3797

Pension Wise

Pension Wise is a government service from MoneyHelper that offers free and impartial guidance to help you understand your retirement options.

They can't recommend specific products or tell you what to do with your money. But they can help you understand all your options and their potential tax implications to help you make the right decision for you.

Website: moneyhelper.org.uk/pensionwise

Phone number: 0800 280 8880

More help online

For more information on the subjects covered in this leaflet, please visit the HMRC website: gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs

