



West Yorkshire Pension Fund

Lincolnshire
Pension Fund



Nomination of dependent partner for survivor's pension

Benefits payable upon the death of a member of either the Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 or 2015 include pensions for children, and for a surviving spouse or civil partner. The Scheme also provides benefits, similar to those for a surviving spouse or civil partner, for a partner with whom the firefighter has not entered marriage or formed a civil partnership but where:

- an appropriate nomination and joint declaration has been made, and
- the Fire and Rescue Authority are satisfied that, at the date of the firefighter's death, the nominated partner was living with the firefighter in an exclusive, committed, long-term relationship (normally for at least two years) and that the conditions for making the nomination and joint declaration are still met.

The conditions for nomination and joint declaration are that –

- both the firefighter and nominated partner must be free to marry or enter into a civil partnership in the United Kingdom (a guide to persons who are not allowed to marry or enter into a civil partnership can be obtained from your pensions administrator); and
- either the nominated partner must be financially dependent on the firefighter or the firefighter and nominated partner must be financially interdependent.

If you and/or your partner are currently married or have a civil partner then this type of nomination cannot be made. Upon your death, your spouse or civil partner would automatically receive a dependant's benefits under the provisions of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme. This would be the case until such time as the marriage or civil partnership is annulled or dissolved. It would not be until that time that you would be able to make a nomination for your partner.

There is no requirement that you and your partner should have been in an "exclusive, committed, long-term relationship" at the date of making the nomination. This would not have to be demonstrated until date of death. At that time, the Fire and Rescue Authority would have to be satisfied that the relationship had existed for at least two years up to that date. (The Authority may waive the two-year requirement, at their discretion.)

It is never easy to ask for information when a person dies but the Authority has to do this to determine entitlement for benefits. You and your partner should be aware that this will happen. For example, the Authority may ask for confirmation that you lived in a shared household with shared household spending. Or your partner may be able to demonstrate that you had a bank account or mortgage in joint names. It may be that you and your partner have made wills, or have taken out life assurance, naming each other as the main beneficiary. This is the sort of evidence that the Authority would seek. There would be a right of appeal if the Authority decide not to pay a pension and your partner believes that he/she has an entitlement.

If you wish to nominate your partner for dependant's benefits, please complete the attached form. The declaration should be signed by both you and your partner and should be witnessed by a third party. Detach the form from these notes and send to:

**WYPF PO Box 67
Bradford BD1 1UP**

It is important that you should keep the Fire and Rescue Authority informed of any change in circumstances which could affect the nomination, or if you wish to revoke it.

Firefighters' pension scheme

Nomination of dependent partner for survivor's pension

Guide to persons who are not allowed to marry or enter into a civil partnership in England and Wales

If you wish to nominate a partner as a potential recipient of survivor's death benefits under either the Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 or 2015, both you and your nominated partner must be free to marry or enter into a civil partnership in the United Kingdom. This page sets out the restrictions as contained in the Marriage Act 1949 and apply to England and Wales. The list may change from time to time and so is only a guide. See over for the restrictions contained in the Civil Partnership Act 2004.

Marriage prohibitions	
Part 1	
<p>A man may not marry his</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mother, adoptive mother, former adoptive mother • daughter, adoptive daughter, former adoptive daughter • grandmother • granddaughter • sister • aunt • niece 	<p>A woman may not marry her</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • father, adoptive father, former adoptive father • son, adoptive son, former adoptive son • grandfather • grandson • brother • uncle • nephew
Part 2	
<p>A man may not marry any of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the daughter of an ex-wife • the ex-wife of their father • the ex-wife of a grandfather • the granddaughter of an ex-wife <p>unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both he and the woman have reached 21, and • the younger person has never been treated as a child of the family of the older person before age 18 	<p>A woman may not marry any of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the son of an ex-husband • the ex-husband of their mother • the ex-husband of a grandmother • the grandson of an ex-husband <p>unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both she and the man have reached 21, and • the younger person has never been treated as a child of the family of the older person before age 18
Part 3	
<p>A man cannot marry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mother of his ex-wife unless both the ex-wife and the ex-wife's father are dead • the ex-wife of his son unless both the son and the son's mother are dead <p>In either case, both people must be 21 or over</p>	<p>A woman cannot marry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the father of her ex-husband unless both the ex-husband and the ex-husband's mother are dead • the ex-husband of her daughter unless both the daughter and the daughter's father are dead. <p>In either case, both people must be 21 or over</p>

This page sets out the restrictions on persons forming a civil partnership as contained in the Civil Partnership Act 2004 and apply to England and Wales. The list may change from time to time and so is only a guide. See over for the restrictions contained in the Marriage Act 1949.

Civil partnership prohibitions

Absolute prohibitions

Two people are within prohibited degrees of relationship if one falls within the list below in relation to the other

- adoptive child
- adoptive parent
- child
- former adoptive child
- former adoptive parent
- grandparent
- grandchild
- parent
- parent's sibling*
- sibling*
- sibling's* child

**"sibling" means a brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister*

Qualified prohibitions

Two people are within prohibited degrees of relationship if one of them falls within the list below in relation to the other, unless both of them have reached 21 at the time when they register as civil partners of each other, and the younger has not at any age before reaching 18 been a child of the family* in relation to the other

- child of former civil partner
- child of former spouse
- former civil partner of grandparent
- former civil partner of parent
- former spouse of grandparent
- former spouse of parent
- grandchild of former civil partner
- grandchild of former spouse

** "child of the family" in relation to another person, means a person who has lived in the same household as that other person and has been treated by that other person as a child of the family*

Two people are within prohibited degrees of relationship if one falls within column 1 of the table below in relation to the other unless both of them have reached 21 at the time when they register as civil partners of each other and the persons who fall within column 2 are dead

Relationship	Relevant death
former civil partner of child	the child the child's other parent
former spouse of child	the child the child's other parent
parent of former civil partner	the former civil partner the former civil partner's other parent
parent of former spouse	the former spouse the former spouse's other parent