ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICITY

SUPPLY PENSIONERS

Honorary Secretary : Jack Andrews

59 Rushmoor Gardens,
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Reading
RG31 7AJ

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the offices of Prospect 8 Leake Street Waterloo London SE1 7NN at 2.00 p.m. on Tuesday 26th March 2019.

Business

1 To receive and consider the Annual Report and the Accounts for the year ending January 2018

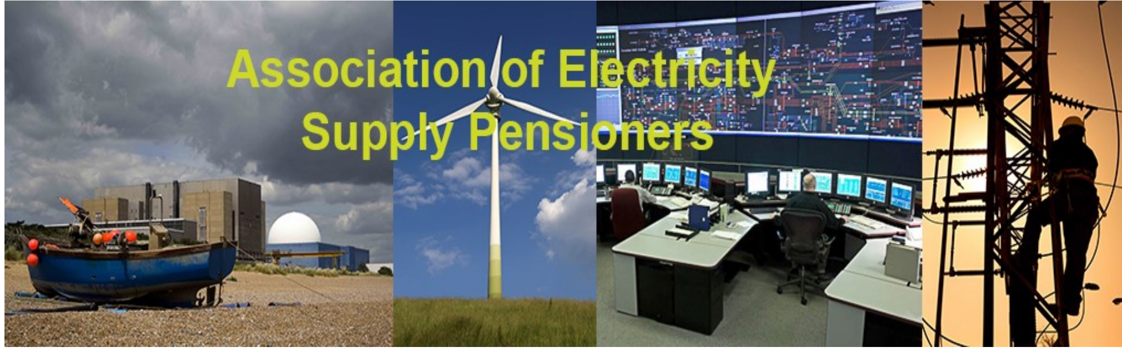
Election of Council

2 Council proposes the appointment of Mr R Weaver (currently a co-opted member) and to re-appoint Mr R Chamberlain and Mr G Lewis who have come to the end of their period of appointment.

Any other nominations for Members to serve as Council Members should be sent to me at the address above to arrive no later than 14 March 2019. Nominations must be signed by the person proposed certifying his or her willingness to be proposed. The nominee and the proposer must be bona fide Members of the Association.

Any Member entitled to be present and vote at this AGM may appoint a Proxy to attend and vote for the member. The name of any Proxy so appointed should be addressed to me at the Association of Electricity Supply Pensioners at the address above so as to be received no less than 48 hours before the holding of this AGM. Otherwise the person so named shall not be entitled to vote at this AGM.

Association of Electricity Supply Pensioners Limited
is a company financed by subscription limited by guarantee
Registered Number 3148917



ANNUAL REVIEW 2019

It has been an eventful year, two events have occurred around the Protected Persons Regulations which gave Electricity Supply Pension Scheme members a guarantee when the industry was Privatised, have come to light

First, the positive, when the Carillion Company went into liquidation the 500 members of the pension group must have wondered what would happen to their pensions. Most were Protected Persons and are being transferred to other employer groups of the ESPS. Unfortunately for the unprotected there is as yet uncertainty, two possible outcomes, are, the purchase of annuities or being moved into the Pension Protection Fund in which case they will be somewhat worse off.

More disturbing are the events in the Magnox group where the working members are being pressurised to accept a worse pension scheme based on Career average pay rather than Final Salary— I emphasise this will not affect pensioners

Obviously this breaks the Guarantee of the Protected Persons Regulations, so the Government is proposing to amend the regulations to accommodate the new worse pension scheme. The Government put this proposal out for Consultation to which we responded. Our contribution is contained overleaf.

The majority of the responders objected to any amending of the Protected Persons Regulations. The Government seems determined to push on, so in turn we have written to MP's and are trying to get the Work and Pension Select Committee to consider the matter.

The fight continues into the New Year!

Dave Laws
Chairman

CONTENTS

Submission by Association of Electrical Supply Pensioners to the Consultation-on proposals for Pension Reform relating to active members of Magnox Electric Group of the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme (MEG ESPS)

Our aim and concern is to maintain the integrity of the Electricity (Protected Persons) (England and Wales) Pension Regulations 1990. We have previously made this known to the Minister Mr Richard Harrington and have received due acknowledge from him.

The Protection Regulations have been proved to be increasingly relevant now in finding a solution to the Carillion Group ESPS scheme members who were left 'high and dry' when their company went into liquidation.

If the transfer occurs of the active members of the Magnox Group ESPS to another worse scheme it is a failure of the Protected Persons Regulations. The members concerned can choose to do so and they can terminate their protected status as set out in the Regulation 17

Should the Government want to, they could potentially enact an entirely new set of Protection Regulations to cover such a 'new' pension scheme.

The danger of any amending the 1990 Regulations is that it could potentially provide a loophole for employers in the future to achieve cost savings on Company Pensions .

Yours faithfully

Dave Laws

Chairman AESP

Data Protection Act 2018

The Association of Electricity Supply Pensioners Ltd (Company Number 3148917) – the "Association" – is a not for profit company limited by guarantee set up to represent the interests of the members and pensioners of the pensions schemes in the electricity supply industry.

As a member of the Association we hold details you have given us on out database for the Associations sole use. We regularly produce newsletters and member communications which we will continue to share with you. We will never release details to a third party unless release is required by Law.

When you cease to be a member your details will be removed from any active database and archived as part of the Associations historical records.

You have "the right to be forgotten" and your active records erased. Please inform the Treasurer if you wish to exercise this right.

AESP ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2018		2017	
			£	£
Subscriptions and other income	2002		4,155	
Gross Income		2,002		4,155
Administrative expenses				
Publicity			268	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	702		435	
Council Members' expenses	1800		653	
Affiliation Fees	40		142	
Facilities	190		408	
Website	237		71	
Officers' Expenses	100			
Companies House	14		14	
Accountancy and taxation	243		243	
		3296		2,240
		-1294		1,915
Interest Received				31
Taxes				
Deficit/Surplus for the Year		-1294		1,946

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

	2018		2017	
CURRENT ASSETS	£	**£**	£	£
Cash and Bank	69,909		71,000	
Creditors	-		-	
		69,909		71,000
RESERVES				
Legal Fund Reserve		69,909		71,000

All annual surpluses are added to the Legal Fund

For the year ending 31 January 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Group	Contributors	Pensioners	Dependants	Deferred	Total
British Energy Generation	5,343	6,774	1,901	2,185	16,203
Carillion		220	16	274	510
Central Networks	1,868	9,493	2,587	2,957	16,905
Drax Power	218	283	26	50	577
EA Technology		242	23	82	347
EDF Generation & Supply	836	1,078	27	180	2,121
Eggborough	146	179	15	141	481
Electricity North West	724	4,332	1,396	650	7,102
E.ON UK	2,713	12,014	4,069	6,347	25,143
EPSL	-	12	3	31	46
First Hydro	118	141	12	38	309
International Power	93	232	5	254	584
Magnox—Atkins	3	22	-	23	48
Magnox—Cavendish	55	32	1	42	130
Magnox—National Labs	5	5	1	2	13
Magnox– Site Licence	1,342	5,543	1,355	1,269	9,509
Manweb	637	3,189	793	846	5,465
National Grid— Electricity	1,145	4,654	1,554	1,614	8,967
Northern Powergrid	831	3,274	872	683	5,660
Powerhouse Retail	-	1,670	151	254	2,075
RWE npower	-	71	-	-	71
RWE npower No 2	903	6,256	4,474	72	11,705
Innogy RWE npower No3	1,534	9,820	1,358	6,265	18,977
Schneider	4	43	4	40	91
Southern Electric	1,144	5,180	1,548	1,452	9,324
UK Power Networks	1,215	9,361	2,629	2,112	15,317
UNIPER	680	47	3	69	799
United Utilities	45	1,182	80	379	1,686
Western Power Dist.	1,734	5,629	1,930	1,072	10,365
As at 31 March 2018	**23,336**	**90,907**	**26,833**	**29,383**	**170,459**
As at 31 March 2017	24,541	91,403	27,323	30,752	174,019

PENSION CHANGES

ESPS pension

The annual rise in the RPI published by the Office of National Statistics for September was 3.3%. This is good news and means that the majority of ESPS pensions will rise by this amount in April 2019

State pension

How much will the state pension pay in 2019?

Pensioners who are entitled to the full new single-tier state pension will see their payments increase £4.25 per week, taking the weekly payment from £164.35 to £168.60 from 6 April 2019.

The change means this group of pensioners will be £221 better off by the end of the 2019/20 tax year, with total annual income boosted from £8,546.20 to £8,767.20 a year.

Those who receive the basic state pension will get a boost of £3.25 per week, with the state pension rising from £125.95 to £129.20 per week from 6 April 2019. This change will give this group of pensioners a £169 boost in 2019/20, with total annual income rising from £6,549.40 to £6,718.40 a year

	New state pension (weekly)	New state pension (annual)	Basic state pension (weekly)	Basic state pension (annual)
6 April 2018 – 5 April 2019	£164.35	£8,546.20	£125.95	£6,549.40
6 April 2019 – 5 April 2020	£168.60	£8,767.20	£129.20	£6,718.40
Change	+£4.25 per week	+£221 per year	+£3.25 per week	+£169 per year

The triple lock in action

The state pension (including both the pre-April 2016 basic state pension and the new state pension) is protected by the 'triple lock' guarantee. This means the state pension rises each year by the greater of annual price inflation, average earnings growth or a guaranteed 2.5% minimum. The government takes September's CPI inflation and uses the three-month average of weekly earnings from July to help work out what the uprating will be. Since September's 2018 inflation figure was 2.4% and average earnings were 2.6%, the government is expected to use average earnings to uprate the state pension from 6 April 2019. Here's how the state pension has been boosted since the triple lock guarantee was introduced.

Tax Year	September inflation (CPI)	Average Earnings	Guaranteed 2.5% minimum	Which part of the triple lock kicked in?
6th April 2013	5.2%	2.7%	2.5%	Inflation (CPI)
6th April 2013	2.2%	1.5%	2.5%	Guaranteed minimum
6th April 2014	2.7%	1.2%	2.5%	Inflation (CPI)
6th April 2015	1.2%	0.6%	2.5%	Guaranteed minimum
6th April 2016	0.1%	2.9%	2.5%	Average Earnings
6th April 2017	1.0%	2.4%	2.5%	Guaranteed minimum
6th April 2018	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%	Inflation (CPI)
6th April 2019	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	Average Earnings

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The Future of the Triple Lock

Many have called for the triple lock to be scrapped to help cut the costs of running the state pension.
But the government's actuary department estimates the triple lock has added £6bn to the cost of running the state pension, compared to increasing payments by inflation alone. It has also warned that the National Insurance fund, which pays out social benefits such as the state pension, will run out by 2035.

A recent report from the Pensions Policy Institute (PPI) suggested that alternative pension guarantees could include:

- ·An earnings link – saving 0.5% per year
- ·A 'double lock' to earnings or inflation – saving 0.2% per year
- ·A triple lock for the basic state pension and an earnings link for the new state pension – saving 0.5% per year

However, the PPI warns that if the government did scrap the triple lock guarantee, 700,000 more pensioners would be living in poverty by 2050.
The government has committed to maintaining the triple lock for the duration of this Parliament, so if we do see any change, it will be after the next election.

Lifetime Allowance

An individual has a single Lifetime Allowance. This is the maximum value of pension benefits that an individual can draw from Their total pension savings over their lifetime without incurring additional tax changes.

This allowance was previously as high as £1.8m in 2010 but the government has gradually cut it down.

The last reduction in the LTA was from £1.25m to £1m in the 2016/17 tax year. Since the start of this tax year, the LTA has been increased in line with CPI and currently stands at £1.03m and will increase to £1.055 m in the next tax year

Benefits in excess of the Lifetime Allowance currently attract a total tax charge of up to 55%

Pension scams. Don't get stung.

Since the introduction of Pension Freedoms we have been warning against scammers. Sadly, some members of ESPS schemes have become victims.

Scammers are getting their hands on increasing amounts of pension money, with the figure lost to fraudsters more than doubling last year to £23m – averaging around £91,000 per victim. These are the reported cases, and this is a hugely underreported and undiscovered crime

Victims of "liberation fraud" are often swindled into placing their pension funds in investments that do not exist, are illiquid or incapable of delivering the promised returns.

There is an increasing trend for scammers to pose as independent financial advisers. A recent survey by one scheme found that some "independent" advisors were directors of schemes that they were encouraging clients to invest in. If you are getting advice, ensure that it is truly independent.

Victims are also usually not warned about the tax for "liberating" their pension funds before age 55, which can wipe out half the value of the retirement pot.

For these reasons we make no apology in reprinting the advice notice of the FCA.

5 TIPS FOR NOT BEING SCAMMED

If you think you've been scammed – act immediately

If you've already signed something you're now unsure about, contact your pension provider straight away. They may be able to stop a transfer that hasn't taken place yet. Then call Action Fraud on **0300 123 2040** to report it.

If you have doubts about what to do, ask The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS) for help. Call them on **0300 123 1047** or visit the TPAS website for free pensions advice and information. They also provide a service for members who've been scammed.

Analysis of Scheme Assets by Group 2018

Group	**2018 £ million**	2017 £ million
British Energy Generation	**6,636**	6,659
Carillion	**122**	120
Central Networks	**3,396**	3,439
Drax Power	**306**	297
EA Technology	**84**	84
EDF Energy Generation and Supply	**1,170**	953
Eggborough Power	**175**	175
Electricity North West	**1,417**	1,407
E.ON UK	**4,500**	4,595
EPSL	**11**	12
First Hydro Company	**150**	136
International Power	**361**	332
Magnox Electric	**3,324**	3,320
Manweb	**1,198**	1,249
National Grid Electricity	**3,051**	3,010
Northern Powergrid	**1,682**	1,799
Powerhouse Retail	**231**	238
RWE npower		5
RWE npower No 2	**1,610**	1,661
RWE npower No 3	**4,248**	4,228
Schneider	**28**	28
Southern Electric	**2,174**	2,156
UK Power Networks	**3,436**	3,468
Uniper	**435**	380
United Utilities plc	**475**	481
Western Power Distribution	**2,263**	2,308
Total Consolidated Fund 31 March 2017	**42,540**	42,540

AESP supports WASPI

The campaign started with ordinary women who in 2015 got together and decided to fight the injustice in pensions.

The 1995 Conservative Government's Pension Act included plans to increase women's SPA (State Pension Age) to 65, the same as men's. WASPI agrees with equalisation, but does not agree with the unfair way the changes were implemented – with little or no personal notice (1995/2011 Pension Acts), faster than promised (2011 Pension Act), and no time to make alternative plans. Retirement plans have been shattered with devastating consequences.
The aim of the campaign is to achieve fair transitional State Pension arrangements for all women born in the 1950's affected by the changes to the State Pension Law.

Victory on Women's Equalisation

The High Court has ruled in the Lloyds Banking Group ("LBG") case that UK pension schemes that have contracted out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme will now need to equalise benefits for the effect of unequal Guaranteed Minimum Pensions between men and women
The judgment confirms a range of equalisation methods as permissible" (i.e. resistant to future challenge). It also states that the sponsor has control of the method and may direct the trustee to use the lowest cost method.
The judgment means the cost of GMP equalisation is at the lowest end of the ranges and while the amount depends on a number of scheme-specific factors, LBG expects the cost of GMP equalisation to be £100m - £150m or roughly 0.3% of total pension obligations.
It is a complex decision and may still be challenged, in the meantime schemes are checking their records to see whom they will need to pay additional pensions

2

Cold called about your pension? Hang up!

Unsolicited phone calls, texts or emails about your pension are nearly always scams. They have now been made illegal but this will not stop the constant intrusion. Scammers will often claim they're from Pension Wise or other government-backed bodies. These organisations would never phone or text to offer a pension review.

3

'Deals' to look out for

Beware of unregulated investments offering 'guaranteed returns'. These include exotic sounding investments like hotels, vineyards or other overseas ventures, and deals where your money is all in one place – and therefore more at risk. Visit the FCA's ScamSmart website to see if the deal you're being offered is a known scam, or has the hallmarks of a scam.

4

Don't let a friend talk you into an investment – check everything yourself

People have fallen for scams because they'd been recommended by a friend. Do your homework, even if you consider yourself or your friend to be financially savvy. False confidence can lead to getting stung and with a pension, it might be years before you discover you've been scammed.

5

Using an adviser? Make sure they're registered with the FCA

Scammers sometimes pose as financial advisers. Check your adviser is registered on the FCA website and that they're authorised to give advice on pensions. If you deal with someone who is not regulated you may not be covered by the Financial Ombudsman Service or Financial Services Compensation Scheme if things go wrong. And don't be taken in by smart brochures or websites even if they claim to give warnings about scammers. Professional-looking marketing materials are not a guarantee of a company's authenticity.

If you suspect a scam report it to Action Fraud – the UK's national fraud and cyber crime reporting centre.

Deficits reducing

We are seeing reported deficits plummeting in many schemes both within the ESPS and other major companies. Some of our own schemes have now moved into surplus, here some Trustee Boards have agreed for the companies to cease deficit repair payments.

Why are deficits falling

When looking at the value of schemes the press is obsessed with movements in the stock market. Last year performance has been good with growth and improved dividends particularly from overseas markets where returns are valued in local currencies and not the pound.
In truth most of our money is no longer invested in equities. As schemes reach maturity (when they have few or no contributors) they are encouraged to "de risk" and invest in bonds. Our schemes have been closed to new entrants for over twenty years and are now very mature. For example, one scheme now has only 15% of its assets in stocks and shares while 83% is in government and corporate bonds.

Scheme actuaries are charged with estimating the funding requirements going forward to ensure there are sufficient funds to meet forthcoming pension payments.

The valuation is based upon key assumptions

- How long members are going to live on average
- How pay will increase
- Rate of future inflation
- How the fund will grow

Many actuaries including those of the Trade Unions believed that some of assumptions behind these decisions are over conservative. They are based upon historical data which is open to question. Using these assumptions it is believed that actuaries have overemphasized the size of deficits, thereby threatening the continuance of salary related pensions.

Some of Britain's biggest companies are now wiping millions or even billions of pounds from their pension deficits by changing a couple of key assumptions, including when staff are expected to die.

The National Audit Office have stated that 'When contracting out was introduced in 1978, the governments basic principle was that these individuals should not be any worse off as a result of having been a member of a contracted-out scheme'.

I believe that I am significantly worse off with regard to my gross pension entitlement having been contracted out but, perhaps if it could be explained to me in a logical way where my calculations are incorrect / wrong then the whole issue of contracting out may be resolved – but I fear that this is not going to happen! I also believe that contracting out will affect colleagues nearing retirement for many years to come.

Incidentally I understand that the legislation required that the Trades Unions were initially consulted during the period that contracting-out was being implemented. Requests on this front have met with something of a stoney silence other than to advise me that I was 'being greedy' by attempting to gain additional funding from the GMP element!

Clearly the value of our GMP's (which by definition will be approximately the same as the SERPS/S2P., had it been funded) will vary from individual to individual and will be dependent on personal circumstances - NI contribution, length of service etc.

Could I suggest that you may also wish to request from your own scheme administrators exactly what is the value of your particular GMP and how is it being treated with regard to your overall anticipated scheme benefits?

My current position is that my Group Trustees have advised me that they are no longer prepared to discuss the matter and that the decision to 'contract-out' was made by the Scheme Trustee and not at Group level. Therefore, I am currently awaiting a meeting with the Chair of the Scheme Trustee and this, unfortunately, will not happen until after the publication of this annual news letter.

Was 'contracting-out' a 'con' : I personally believe so – but time will tell!

Watch this space.

Bob Weaver

Contracting-Out and the GMP element

I have, since reaching pensionable age, and with colleagues, been attempting to understand the implications to both my state pension entitlements and my company pension entitlements and with particular regard to the effect that 'contracting out' had on my gross pension benefits.

How wrong I was!
My initials thoughts were that this should have been a reasonably easy exercise to undertake based on the principle that we should expect clarity and cooperation from all concerned and that there should be the will to provide detailed answers from those directly concerned with the administration of the various parts of the schemes. This has not been the case and 2 years down the line I am still unsure as to why the SERPS value associated with the state pension element has been deducted from my company pension entitlement prior to that value being added back in - having been 'rebadged' as GMP (Guaranteed Minimum Pension).

In essence it would appear that I have 'given away' the value of what would have been SERPS/S2P and, in return, the Scheme has simply guaranteed that they will always fund, as an absolute minimum, the value of SERPS /S2P / GMP should the scheme fold. [Hence a guaranteed minimum pension to the value of what the state would have provided as SERPS/S2P].
The fact that had we not been 'contracted out' I would have paid for and received the (added) value of the SERPS/S2P appears to have been dismissed by the Group Trustees.

To date there has been protracted correspondence with the Group Trustees, my MP, the DW&P, HMRC, The Pensions Ombudsman and the Pensions Minister; but to little avail.
I have on record that :-

HMRC 'has not instructed the schemes to deduct the GMP from the members benefits', and,

'The resources of the scheme are required to be by payments from the sponsoring employer(s), along with any member contributions'

Longevity

In recent years schemes have been changing the assumptions used. Schemes have continued to raise their life expectancy assumptions. Longer life means longer pensions payments and increased liability.
For many years we have seen the progress growth in life expectancy being used in pensions calculations. There is now considerable evidence that instead of growing, life expectancy plateaued several years ago and is now beginning to fall, as a result mortality assumptions are being reassessed and have been reduced by some funds.

Inflation/Pay Growth

The estimates used to factor in inflation and pay growth have been generous and have over emphasised the effects of these variables. In recent years both indicators have been much more stable, and the historic assumptions are questioned. Historically funds have taken current projections and added extra or contingency—overestimating this liability has added to the theoretical black holes. This approach is now under review and more realistic estimates used.

Discount Rates

This is the area where the most significant changes have taken place.
Discount rate is a term used in economics to describe the multiplier require to ensure the present value is available for future payments, in our case, pension benefits. The present value of a pension benefit is known and a multiplier is then applied to show what sums are required in the future.
Changing the multiplier used has massive consequences in pensions. Recently one of the UK's largest funds reduced its discount rate by 0.3%, this had the effect of reducing its pensions black hole by £1,900 million. There are considerable differences in discount rates used in scheme valuations, and in recent years we have seen the electricity schemes at the higher end of the spectrum. Some are now following the general trend of lowering the discount rate used.

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What Price the AESP?

At this stage of it's life it may be appropriate to remind ourselves of the origins and history of AESP and of its purpose and aims. It began life in 1995 with a number of dedicated ESPS members who met together to discuss matters related to the ESPS Pension Scheme as a whole, as opposed to the now 26 individual Schemes to which we all belong.
At that time, it was becoming apparent that public opinion of "gold plated" pension schemes was changing, the costs were rising and employers were having to put cash into our schemes at a greater rate than the originally constituted 12% (twice the employees' contributions).
There were also concerns about employer company mergers and divisions and therefore about the long- term future of Scheme benefits and Scheme viability. Of course, we are now looking at this in a historical sense – it is all 23 years ago and not only has the Electricity Supply Industry changed causing the number of our schemes to increase, but apathy on the part of members is apparent and has increased to the extent that it is often felt amongst Scheme trustees and your present AESP Directors that the only time that members will take a real interest in their pensions is when they either stop or are in some way reduced and then it may be too late!
The overall objectives of AESP are set out in our company incorporation document as:
"To represent the interests of existing and former employees and Board Members In the electricity supply industry in England and Wales and their dependants who are, or were, participants in the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme.
To do all things lawful in order to represent these interests including supporting the trustees elected by members under the rules of the Scheme, with legal and other professional advice and to ensure the protection and improvement of existing and future benefits
To restore and maintain equity in the treatment of the pension benefits of existing and former employees and Board Members of the Scheme".

Although the membership of the Board of AESP has changed in during this 23year period, there are still serving founder Directors amongst the Board. The difference now is that their scope has widened considerably; the new members' backgrounds having more countrywide associations.
Your Directors are all volunteers; they receive no remuneration from the Association although expenses are paid, bearing in mind the distances and costs of travel involved.

Members' subscriptions are banked and retained against the possibility -?probability - that it may be necessary to take legal action against unacceptable changes to the Scheme by employers or HM Government.

Elsewhere in this leaflet you will see that currently we are very concerned about events in the more recently established Magnox Scheme of the ESPS, where employers have "persuaded" working members to vote in favour of reduced benefits and increased contributions. This has serious implications for the Scheme and our pensions as a whole because the employers are pressing the Government for amendments to the Protection Regulations under the 1989 Electricity Act to allow them to implement these changes. These Regulations at present guarantee the terms of our scheme and such an important change could have an overall detrimental effect on all of our Schemes and members if it allows other employers to wade in and change benefits for our members in general.
AESP is in direct contact with Government Ministers about these matters and will continue to press the case for any amendments if approved, to be confined to Magnox members only; this is a very pressing example of our present work. We are also very concerned about the increasing tendency for employers to influence member trustee elections by employing external companies to "vet" already nominated candidates and withdraw names from elections without further consultation. This is also related to an apparent change in the 3 stage member disputes procedure whereby, in the past year, the Pensions Ombudsman has refused to give decisions at the final stage of this procedure, thus making it impossible in certain cases to challenge Trustee Board decisions and making such decisions final, whatever the consequences.

Our present position has been reached by a great deal of hard work on the part of past and present AESP Directors and the Board believe that, at last, the ESI employers are fully aware of our existence as a defensive entity and have acknowledged our various actions in challenging adverse decisions and responding to consultations and surveys affecting our industry

All these matters are important to members' rights and entitlements and AESP continues to represent members' interests – particularly in cases where local Scheme trustees are unable to do so because their remit restricts them to matters within the locality of their own particular Scheme.

We need members to fully understand the importance of having an independent and, hopefully powerful body to represent them and, for these reasons, we need your continued support and interest to do this work.
Jack Andrews