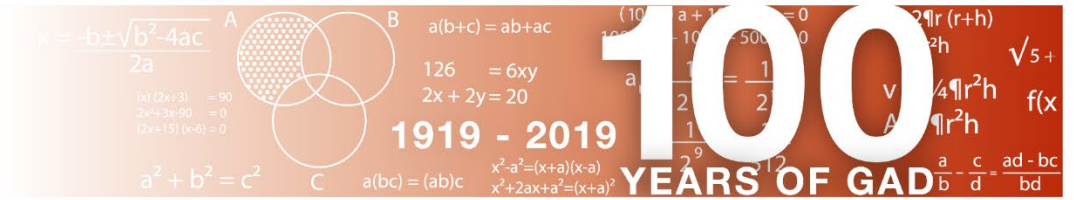




Government  
Actuary's  
Department



# National Health Service Pension Scheme

## Pension sharing following divorce

### Factors and Guidance

Date: 20 December 2019





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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Note is provided for the use of the NHSBSA as administrator of the National Health Service Pension Scheme ('NHSPS' or the 'Scheme'). It sets out how to determine the appropriate cash equivalent of a member's benefits for the purposes of divorce or dissolution of a civil partnership ('divorce') and also the corresponding pension credit payable to the ex-partner / spouse / civil partner ('ex-partner') following the issue of a pension sharing order by the Court.
- 1.2 The factors and the calculation methodology in this note have been updated from the previous iteration. The change in calculation methodology follows from the requirement to equalise GMPs, and full details of the change are set out in Section 2. The change only applies to members who have an accrued Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) and who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016.
- 1.3 The remainder of this Note covers the factor tables and guidance on their use. The factors are provided in Appendices B and C, whilst a summary of the underlying assumptions is given in Appendix A. Some important limitations can be found in Appendix D.

### Exclusions

- 1.4 This Note covers the calculation of a cash equivalent of a member's benefits for divorce purposes and the subsequent pension credits payable<sup>1</sup>. This Note does not cover the general application of pension debits to a member's benefits although reductions and uplifts to the debit due on early or late retirement respectively are covered in Section 8.
- 1.5 The factors set out in Appendices B and C cover the following scenarios:

DIV1	Factors to calculate the pensioner cash equivalent for pensioners who retired for any reason other than ill-health grounds
DIV2	Factors to calculate the pensioner cash equivalent for pensioners who retired on ill-health grounds
DIV3	Factors to calculate the pension credit for an ex-partner who has attained normal pension age (i.e. immediate benefits are established)
DIV4 and DIV5	Adjustment factors to reflect how Pension Increases ("PI") work where pensioners are under age 55

- 1.6 Other factors are required for divorce calculations for members not in receipt of benefits and for ex-partners under NPA. These factors are provided in the CETV guidance note and cross referenced in the examples provided in this document.

<sup>1</sup> See regulations SI1995/300 R12 and SI2008/653 2.D.2/3.D.2.



## Implementation and Review

- 1.7 The factors provided in this Note have been prepared in light of our advice to the Department of Health and Social Care dated 30 October 2018 and its instructions following that advice.
- 1.8 The factors contained in this Note should be used with effect from 29 October 2018. The effective date for this guidance is the date on the front cover.
- 1.9 The cash equivalent and pension credit factors in this Note are consistent with each other, and consistent with the non-club cash equivalent transfer value factors implemented on 29 October 2018.
- 1.10 This guidance is intended to supersede any factors or advice previously issued for the purposes of divorce calculations. In particular, this guidance supersedes:  
  
*National Health Service Pension Scheme: Pensioner sharing following divorce – Factors and guidance*, dated 6 March 2015.
- 1.11 No advice or factors issued in the past should be used for cases going forward. No advice or factors issued for the National Health Service Pension Scheme 2015 ('NHSPS 2015') should be used for divorce cases in the NHSPS.
- 1.12 Where a member has benefits in both the NHSPS and the NHSPS 2015, these benefits should be treated separately for the purposes of providing cash equivalents. Care should be taken in applying court orders for such members; it is expected that a separate order will be issued for each scheme.
- 1.13 This guidance has been written for pension administrators and assumes some knowledge of general pension terminology, and some familiarity with retirement calculations for the NHS Pension Scheme. Any questions concerning the application of the guidance should, in the first instance, be referred to the NHSBSA.
- 1.14 In line with best practice and in order to make sure that factors are being used as intended and the instructions are fit for purpose, we suggest that some example calculations are sent to GAD for review.
- 1.15 The factors contained in this guidance will be subject to review periodically. This will depend on external circumstances, for example whenever there is a change in the SCAPE basis; when changes in the actuarial assumptions adopted for other scheme factors take place; or following each future actuarial valuation where mortality and other relevant experience is reviewed or if other credible and material information comes to light.



### **Third party reliance**

- 1.16 This guidance has been prepared for the use of DHSC and NHSBSA, as the scheme administrators, for the purposes of demonstrating the application of the factors covered by this guidance only. This guidance may be published on NHSBSA's website but must not otherwise be reproduced, distributed or communicated in whole or in part to any other person without GAD's prior written permission.
- 1.17 Other than DHSC and NHSBSA, no person or third party is entitled to place any reliance on the contents of this guidance, except to any extent explicitly stated herein. GAD has no liability to any person or third party for any action taken or for any failure to act, either in whole or in part, on the basis of this guidance, whether or not GAD has agreed to the disclosure of its advice to the third party.



## 2 Adjustments for Guaranteed Minimum Pension

### GMP equalisation: impact on calculations

- 2.1 The calculations and formulae in this guidance contain adjustments to reflect the inflationary increases on a member's Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP), which have historically been the responsibility of the State Scheme after GMP Payment Age.
- 2.2 In previous versions of this guidance, this GMP adjustment was applied to all cash equivalent calculations.
- 2.3 However, following the requirement to equalise GMPs, as set out in our letter "*GMP Equalisation: Calculations involving actuarial factors*" dated 2 August 2019, and with effect from the date of this guidance note:

**GMP adjustment factors should no longer be applied in calculations for members who reach State Pension age (SPA) on or after 6 April 2016**

- 2.4 The cohorts of members who will be affected by this change will be:
- Males with a date of birth on or after 6 April 1951 **and** an accrued GMP
  - Females with a date of birth on or after 6 April 1953 **and** an accrued GMP
- 2.5 For affected members listed above, calculations should be undertaken using the methodology set out in this guidance note but with any GMP (pre or post 1988) set to zero.
- 2.6 For the majority of affected calculations the difference between the original and revised quotation is expected to be small, relative to the total transfer value. Not applying the GMP adjustment factors will increase the total transfer value.
- 2.7 No change should be made to existing methodology for members who reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016.

### Transitional arrangements

- 2.8 DHSC have determined that the following transitional arrangements should apply to the affected members listed above.
- New requests for a quotation as part of divorce proceedings, or new calculations after a pension sharing order has been made  
GMP adjustment factors should no longer be applied.



- For existing requests for a quotation as part of divorce proceedings, but where final determination is yet to be made

Where possible to do so, the scheme administrator should identify any cases where GMP adjustment factors have been applied and provide a revised quotation. This mitigates the risk of challenge due to a failure to notify the court of a change in valuation.

- Existing requests where a pension sharing order has been made, but calculations have not yet been provided to the member

GMP adjustment factors should no longer be applied. This is the case even when the date of the calculation is prior to the date of this guidance note

- Existing requests where a pension sharing order has been made, and results were provided to the member before the date of this guidance note

No changes should be made to existing calculations where the member and/or ex-partner has already been provided with the results. This includes cases where a pension sharing order has already been implemented.



### 3 Cash equivalents on divorce: general considerations

- 3.1 In any divorce proceedings dealing with the division of matrimonial assets, the parties are required to disclose to each other and to the Court, all their financial interests. This will include details relating to pension benefits that are shareable regardless of whether a pension sharing order will eventually be made.
- 3.2 The calculations set out in this note determine the value of pension rights for a member of the NHSPS, as required for the divorce proceedings. If the other party in the divorce proceedings also has NHSPS benefits, or either party has NHSPS 2015 benefits, then separate valuations are required in respect of those pension rights.
- 3.3 The calculations required and the factor tables used depend on the status of the member at the calculation date, including their age, gender, normal pension age and the date on which they will reach (or did reach) State Pension age.
- 3.4 For divorce cases in Scotland, the cash equivalent calculated in accordance with this guidance is then adjusted in accordance with regulation 4 of [the Divorce etc \(Pensions\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2000](#) (SSI 2000/112) subject to any relevant case law, such as [McDonald v McDonald](#) [2017] UKSC 52.

#### Calculation Date

- 3.5 The **calculation date** will depend on the stage of the divorce:
- If a quotation is required for part of the proceedings, in Scottish cases, the calculation date will usually be specified by the court. For divorces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the calculation date used should be consistent with the date used for normal transfer value calculations (i.e. the guarantee date).
  - If the calculation is being done after a pension sharing order has been made, the calculation date should be the day on which the relevant order or provision takes effect. This is often referred to as the “transfer day”, as defined in section 29 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999<sup>2</sup> (the 1999 Act).

#### Selection of factors

- 3.6 Where a cash equivalent is to be calculated, factors should be selected with reference to the member's status and age last birthday at the **calculation date**, which should be determined in line with the section above.

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<sup>2</sup> The Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 ([1999 c. 30](#)) applies in England, Wales and Scotland. The corresponding legislation in Northern Ireland is Article 26 of The Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 ([1999 No. 3147](#)).





- 3.7 Where pension credit benefits for an ex-partner are to be calculated, factors should be selected with reference to the ex-partner's age last birthday at the **calculation date**, and the ex-partner's normal pension age. The factors in this note should only be used to calculate the benefits for the ex-partner if the cash equivalent has been calculated using consistent factors (as described in 1.9 above). If there is any doubt over which factors should be used, please contact GAD.
- 3.8 For calculations being completed after a pension sharing order has been made, there may be some time between the **calculation date** (which should be the day on which the relevant order or provision takes effect) and the date on which administrators process the calculation (sometimes referred to as the "valuation day", as defined in section 29 of the 1999 Act). In some cases, it's possible that different sets of factors will be in force on the two dates. In these circumstances, the set of factors that are in force on the day administrators process the calculation should be used. Individual factors should be selected from this factor set with reference to the member's or ex-partner's status and age last birthday at the **calculation date**, in the normal way.

#### **Benefits to be valued**

- 3.9 Full details of the benefits to be included in the calculation of cash equivalents for divorce purposes are set out in section 5, for members in receipt of scheme benefits, and the latest version of our guidance note entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Non-Club transfers out (CETVs): Factors and guidance*, for active and deferred members.
- 3.10 It is important that the amount of all relevant benefits used in the calculation should be the amount taken immediately before the **calculation date**. This is consistent with the requirements set out in section 29 of the 1999 Act:

*"Where the [pension scheme member] is in pensionable service under the scheme on the transfer day, the relevant benefits ... are the benefits or future benefits to which he would be entitled under the scheme by virtue of his shareable rights under it had his pensionable service terminated immediately before that day. Otherwise, the relevant benefits ... are the benefits or future benefits to which, immediately before the transfer day, the [member] is entitled..."*



## **4 Calculation of cash equivalents: Contributing Members and Deferred Pensioners not entitled to an immediate pension without actuarial reduction**

- 4.1 The cash equivalent transfer value should normally be quoted. This should be calculated using the same approach as would apply to a normal non-Club transfer value, even if the member is not normally entitled to a transfer value. This calculation is covered in the latest version of our guidance note entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Non-Club transfers out (CETVs): Factors and guidance*.
- 4.2 The calculation date should be selected in line with Section 3 of this guidance note.
- 4.3 There may be additional information requirements and considerations where members have previously elected for Scheme Pays. In general the valuation of benefits yet to be put into payment should be reduced in respect of any outstanding Scheme Pays balance in order to determine the cash equivalent. Please refer to the latest version of our guidance note entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Reduction to benefits due to Scheme Pays Annual Allowance and Lifetime Allowance Tax Charges: Factors and guidance* for more details.
- 4.4 For contributing NPA 55 members (who are under NPA) a cash equivalent transfer value should be quoted as covered in 4.1. However this transfer value will be calculated assuming a vesting age of 60. Therefore, should a pension sharing order be implemented but the member subsequently retires before age 60, an early retirement reduction should be applied to the pension debit. Please see the latest version of our guidance note entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Voluntary early and late retirements in normal health: Factors and guidance* for further details.
- 4.5 If the member's pension is due to be reduced because an allocation option has been taken out, then the benefits after allocation should be used i.e. reduced member's pension and increased dependant's pension (including subsequent pension increases).



## 5 Calculation of cash equivalents: Members already in receipt of benefits

### General information

- 5.1 Those in receipt of benefits do not have an entitlement to a cash equivalent transfer value. The pensioner cash equivalent can be calculated using the method and factors in this Note, but these should be used for divorce purposes only.
- 5.2 The following sets of tables are provided in Appendix B of this guidance for use in the calculation of pensioner cash equivalents:

DIV1	Pensioners who retired for any reason other than ill-health grounds
DIV2	Pensioners who retired on ill-health grounds
DIV4 and DIV5	Adjustment factors for pensioners under age 55

- 5.3 Separate tables are required for pensioners who retired due to ill health to reflect shortened expectations of life and to allow for immediate pension increases.

### Calculation date

- 5.4 The calculation date should be selected in line with Section 3 of this guidance note.
- 5.5 The status of the member, the member's age last birthday and the benefits to be valued should all be taken at the calculation date. Further details on the benefits to be used are set out below.

### Guaranteed Minimum Pension

- 5.6 In line with Section 2 of the guidance note, GMP adjustments should not be applied to calculations for members who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016.
- 5.7 For these members, calculations should be undertaken using the methodology set out below, but with any GMP (pre or post 1988) set to zero.



## Calculation

- 5.8 The pensioner cash equivalent for a member who retired for any reason other than ill health should be calculated as follows:

5.9 Pensioner cash equivalent (not ill health) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Current Member's Pension} \times \text{Factor DIV1A} \\ & + \text{Survivor Pension payable on the death of the member} \times \text{Factor DIV1B} \\ & - (\text{Annual Pre 88 GMP}^* + 0.15^{**} \times \text{Annual Post 88 GMP}^*) \times \text{Factor DIV1C} \\ & - \text{National Insurance Modification} \times \text{Factor DIV1D} \\ & + \text{Adjustment A (see 5.18 below)} \\ & + \text{Adjustment B (see 5.21 below)} \end{aligned}$$

*\* Annual Pre 88 GMP and Annual Post 88 GMP should be set to zero for members who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016*

*\*\* applies for both men and women*

- 5.10 The appropriate factors should be taken from table DIV1 for the member's age last birthday at date of calculation. The appropriate factor DIV1C will also depend on the sex of the member. Note DIV1D is zero at age 65 (men) and 60 (women) and above.
- 5.11 The pensioner cash equivalent for a member who retired due to ill health should be calculated as follows:

5.12 Pensioner cash equivalent (ill health) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Current Member's Pension} \times \text{Factor DIV2A} \\ & + \text{Survivor Pension payable on the death of the member} \times \text{Factor DIV2B} \\ & - (\text{Annual Pre 88 GMP}^* + 0.15^{**} \times \text{Annual Post 88 GMP}^*) \times \text{Factor DIV2C} \\ & - \text{National Insurance Modification} \times \text{Factor DIV2D} \end{aligned}$$

*\* Annual Pre 88 GMP and Annual Post 88 GMP should be set to zero for members who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016*

*\*\* applies for both men and women*

- 5.13 The appropriate factors should be taken from table DIV2 for the member's age last birthday at date of calculation. The appropriate factor DIV2C will also depend on the sex of the member. Note DIV1D is zero at age 65 (men) and 60 (women) and above.



## Points to note in calculating the pensioner cash equivalent values

### 5.14 Pension benefits:

- The member's pension should be the rate of pension in payment. The last increase should be that awarded up to and including the April increase immediately before the calculation date.
- Where GMP amounts are required to be used in the calculations, they should be revalued/increased to the calculation date.
- A member who is under age 55, who retired on grounds other than ill health, does not receive index linking until age 55. In these cases, the pension used for 'Current member's pension' above should exclude pension increases for the period between exit and the April immediately before the calculation date, inclusive. Allowance is made for this increase in Adjustment B.
- If the member is over State Pension Age (SPA), and has a NI modification, the pension used should be that after the deduction of the modification. Factor DIV1D /DIV2D is zero at age 65 (men) and 60 (women) and above.
- If the member's pension has been reduced because an allocation option was taken out, then the pension actually in payment (i.e. after the reduction) should be used (including subsequent pension increases) and the pension payable on the member's death should include any increase due to the allocation option.
- If allocation has been made to a child or another dependant other than the eligible partner, please refer to GAD.
- If the member's pension is reduced due to abatement, then the abatement reduction should be ignored for the purpose of this calculation. Benefits should be calculated as though the member had ceased re-employment on the date of calculation and valued accordingly.
- If the member's pension has been reduced due to Scheme Pays, then the pension after this reduction should be used

### 5.15 National Insurance modification:

- An adjustment to the pensioner cash equivalent is applied in respect of any National Insurance modification. This may apply where the member left service prior to 6 March 1995 and is under SPA at the date of calculation.
- The amount of National Insurance modification should be expressed as an annual rate and increased in line with the pension increases awarded between leaving and the April prior to the date of calculation inclusive. The relevant factor from Table DIV1 or DIV2 should then be applied to that amount (based on age last birthday at the date of calculation). Factors are set to zero beyond SPA and the 'after modification' member's pension should be taken into account for the calculation.



#### 5.16 Guaranteed Minimum Pension

- For members who reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016, the cash equivalent must be adjusted to reflect increases on the Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) that are the responsibility of the State. These comprise all increases on pre-April 1988 GMPs and increases above 3% pa on the post-April 1988 GMPs. A different adjustment is therefore appropriate for pre and post-1988 GMPs.
- Where the member has yet to retire, or retired after GMP payment age (i.e. 65 for men or 60 for women), the GMP should include any late retirement increases from GMP payment age to calculation date (if yet to retire) or from GMP payment age to date of retirement (if already in payment). Late retirement increases are due at a rate of 1/7% per week plus (for post-88 GMP) PI up to 3% pa up to the April preceding the calculation date.

#### **Adjustment A**

- 5.17 This adjustment only applies to former deferred pensioners who took actuarially-reduced early retirement or retirement on compassionate grounds and are aged less than 55. Such pensioners will be entitled to a supplementary lump sum at age 55 representing the pension increases on the lump sum between their date of leaving and date of retirement. The “*Increases on the lump sum to be paid at age 55*” below, should represent the extra lump sum the member will receive, not the lump sum already paid.

5.18 Adjustment A = Increases on the lump sum to be paid at age 55 x Factor DIV4

- 5.19 The appropriate factors should be taken from table DIV4 for the member’s age last birthday at date of calculation.

#### **Adjustment B**

- 5.20 This adjustment only applies to pensioners aged under 55 where the pension increases are deferred until age 55 (i.e. all pensioners under age 55 except those who have retired due to ill health). At age 55, the pension will increase up to the level it would have been if it had been index-linked since retirement.

5.21 Adjustment B = PI x Factor DIV5

where:

PI represents the increase to the pension in £ for the period since exit, including the increase applied in the April prior to the calculation date. (NB Use the extra pension, not the percentage increase.)

- 5.22 The appropriate factors should be taken from table DIV5 for the member’s age last birthday at date of calculation.



## 6 Calculation of cash equivalents: Unusual cases

- 6.1 The instructions in sections 2 to 5 of this guidance should be sufficient for the majority of divorce calculations. However, there may be some cases that need different treatment, as described below. If other cases arise which are not covered by this guidance, these should be referred to GAD.

### **Contributing Members and Deferred Pensioners entitled to an immediate pension without actuarial reduction**

- 6.2 These should be valued as though they were pensioners. However any automatic retirement lump sum should be added to the value obtained, i.e. the calculation should be:

- 6.3 Pensioner cash equivalent (not ill health) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Current Member's Pension x Factor DIV1A} \\ + & \text{ Survivor Pension payable on the death of the member x Factor DIV1B} \\ - & \text{ (Annual Pre 88 GMP* + 0.15 x Annual Post 88 GMP*) x Factor DIV1C} \\ - & \text{ National Insurance Modification x Factor DIV1D} \\ + & \text{ Retirement Lump Sum that would be paid if the member had retired on the} \\ & \text{ calculation date (including any Mandatory Lump Sum)} \\ + & \text{ Adjustment A (see 5.18 above)} \\ + & \text{ Adjustment B (see 5.21 above)} \end{aligned}$$

*\* Annual Pre 88 GMP and Annual Post 88 GMP should be set to zero for members who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016*

- 6.4 Points to note in using the factors:

- The appropriate factors should be taken from table DIV1 for the member's age last birthday at date of calculation.
- Current member's pension should, for 2008 section members, include uplift for late retirement (where relevant) using the appropriate factor from tables LRF1 based on age at date of calculation.
- Where GMP amounts are required to be used in the calculations, they should be revalued/increased to the calculation date
- Where a member could obtain extra lump sum by commuting pension it should be assumed that the member does not exercise their option to commute pension for the purpose of determining the Current Pension and Retirement Lump Sum, except in the case of any Mandatory Lump Sum.



### **Members under age 55 with dependent children**

- 6.5 Certain members who would not normally be entitled to pension increases (due to retirement on actuarially-reduced grounds, voluntary early retirement with consent, premature retirement, or retirement on compassionate grounds) are entitled to pension increases on part of their benefit because they support dependent children.
- 6.6 Generally this is women in respect of service before 31 December 1992, and men in respect of service between 17 May 1990 and 31 December 1992. Any such cases should be referred to GAD.

### **Male Nurses**

- 6.7 There may be some male nurses who have taken the benefits accrued after 17 May 1990 on retirement after age 55, but have preserved the benefits accrued before 17 May 1990 to be paid at age 60<sup>3</sup>.
- 6.8 In these cases, the benefits in payment should be calculated using the method and factors for pensions in payment described in Section 5 of this note. The benefits deferred to age 60 should be valued using the normal cash equivalent approach, as set out in Section 4.

### **Members with Scheme Pays elections**

- 6.9 There may be additional information requirements and considerations required where members have previously elected for Scheme Pays. In general benefits yet to be put into payment should be reduced in respect of any outstanding Scheme Pays balance in order to determine the cash equivalent. Please refer to the latest version of our guidance entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Reduction to benefits due to Scheme Pays Annual Allowance and Lifetime Allowance Tax Charges: Factors and guidance* for more details.

### **Members with one or more existing pension debits**

- 6.10 Where a member has one or more pension debits in respect of previous divorces, the cash equivalent should be calculated in two stages.
1. The gross cash equivalent should be calculated ignoring all pension debits.
  2. The value of each pension debit (revalued to the calculation date) should be calculated as the cash equivalent of a deferred pension of the same amount as the debit.
- 6.11 The final cash equivalent to be used for divorce purposes is the gross cash equivalent calculated in stage one, less the value of all pension debits calculated in stage two.

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<sup>3</sup> See regulations SI 1995/300 R2 paragraph 4(b)





## 7 Calculation of pension credits for ex-partner

### General information

- 7.1 This section sets out the method and instructions for calculating the pension credit payable to the ex-partner following the issue of a pension sharing order by the Court.
- 7.2 When a pension sharing order is received, the first stage is to check all the necessary information has been provided, check the charges have been paid, and recalculate the amount and the value of the member's benefits before the debit is applied. This should be done using the methods and assumptions set out in the previous sections of this note. In particular, it should be based on the age and status of the member at the transfer day, and the benefits in the scheme at that date.

### Calculation of the ex-partner's cash equivalent

- 7.3 For divorces under English law, the pension sharing order will specify the percentage of the member's benefits that is to be shared. The cash equivalent obtained in 7.2 should be multiplied by this percentage, to give the value of the ex-partner's benefits, or the ex-partner's cash equivalent.
- 7.4 In Scotland, the pensions sharing order will usually specify a monetary amount, and this should be used as the ex-partner's cash equivalent. The percentage for the pension debit should be calculated as the ratio of the monetary amount and the cash equivalent.
- 7.5 For contributing members or deferred pensioners the ex-partner's cash equivalent should be calculated from the net CETV. The net CETV is calculated as the gross CETV calculated at the calculation date less the negative DC pot revalued to the calculation date. For pensioner members, the benefit reduction due to Scheme Pays should already have been applied (at retirement) and so the gross CETV (based on benefits in payment) can be used in the usual way.

### Calculation of the pension credit for the ex-partner

- 7.6 The ex-partner's cash equivalent will need to be converted into a benefit payable to the ex-partner. The calculations below are based on the following benefit features<sup>4</sup>:
- a pension payable from age 60 (1995 section), 65 (2008 section), or the transfer day, if later;
  - for the 1995 section, if the member has not received a lump sum before the pension sharing order date, a lump sum of three times the ex-partner's pension. This is payable at age 60, or the transfer date if the ex-partner is aged 60 or above. If the ex-partner dies before retirement, the deferred lump sum will be payable on the death of the ex-partner. No lump sum is payable to the ex-partner if the member has already received their lump sum from the scheme;

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<sup>4</sup> See paragraph 3 of Schedule 2A to SI1995/300 and regulations 2.D.2 and 3.D.2 of SI2008/653.



- for the ex-partner of Choice Optants, if the member has not received their Mandatory Lump Sum in respect of pre-1 April 2008 service in the 1995 section before the pension sharing order date, a lump sum of 2¼ times the ex-partner's pension in respect of service accrued by the member in the 1995 section. This is payable at age 65 (unreduced from age 60), or the transfer day if the ex-partner is aged 65 or above. If the ex-partner dies before retirement, the deferred lump sum will be payable on the death of the ex-partner. No lump sum is payable to the ex-partner if the member has received their Mandatory Lump Sum from the scheme;
- benefits to be increased in line with prices, under the provisions of the Pensions (Increase) Acts;
- no attaching benefits for the children or future partner of the ex-partner on the death of the ex-partner;
- on death after retirement, a lump sum equal to five times the pension less the pension already received, subject to a maximum of twice the member's salary at the transfer date less any lump sum paid to the ex-partner.

7.7 Table DIV3 in Appendix C sets out the factors needed to calculate the pension credit for the ex-partner where the ex-partner had already attained their pension age as set out in 7.6 above. Where the ex-partner had not attained that age at the transfer date a deferred pension credit is established payable from NPA and the factors should be taken from the latest version of our guidance note entitled *National Health Service Pension Scheme: Non-Club transfers out (CETVs): Factors and guidance*.

	<b>Pension credit factors</b>	<b>CETV factors</b>
1995 section – male ex-partner	DIV3A and DIV3B	TV1A and TV1B
1995 section – female ex-partner	DIV3A and DIV3B	TV2A and TV2B
2008 section – male ex-partner 2008 section choice optant	DIV3B and DIV3C	TV3A TV3B
2008 section – female ex-partner 2008 section choice optant	DIV3B and DIV3C	TV4A TV4B

7.8 The calculation date should be determined in line with Section 3. The factors should be selected with reference to the age last birthday of the ex-partner on the calculation date. Do not use the age of the member.

### **Pension benefits**

7.9 The ex-partner's pension credit will be subject to pension increases with effect from the transfer day, under the provision of the Pension (Increase) Acts.



7.10 For ex-partners of members in the 1995 section who are under Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

If the member has not received their lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credit as at the calculation date will be:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div [\text{Factor TV1/2A} + 3 \times \text{Factor TV1/2B}]$

The retirement lump sum credit as at the calculation date will be:

- 3 x pension credit

If the member has received their lump sum prior to the calculation date, the ex-partner is not entitled to a lump sum and the pension credit as at the calculation date will be:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div \text{Factor TV1/2A}$

7.11 For ex-partners of members in the 2008 section who are under Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div \text{Factor TV3/4A}$

7.12 For ex-partners of Choice Optants in the 2008 section who are under Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the ex-partner's cash equivalent (CE) will first of all need to be split between that in respect of the member's service before 1 April 2008 and that in respect of their service from 1 April 2008. This apportionment is done in the same ratio as the member's cash equivalent.

If the member has not received their mandatory lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credits for the ex-partner are then calculated as follows:

In respect of pre-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Pre 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div [\text{Factor TV3/4A} \times 0.8125 + 2.25 \times \text{TV3/4B}]$

In respect of post-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Post 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div \text{Factor TV3/4A}$

The mandatory lump sum credit as at the calculation date will be:

- 2.25 x pension credit in respect of pre-1 April 2008 service

On payment the pension credit will be reduced by the mandatory lump sum credit divided by 12.



If the member has received their mandatory lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

In respect of pre-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Pre 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div [\text{Factor TV3/4A} \times 0.8125]$

In respect of post-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Post 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div \text{Factor TV3/4A}$

There will be no mandatory lump sum credit.

7.13 For ex-partners of members in the 1995 section who are over Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

If the member has not received their lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credit as at the calculation date will be:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div [\text{Factor DIV3A} + 3 \times \text{Factor DIV3B}]$

If the member has received their lump sum prior to the calculation date, the ex-partner is not entitled to a lump sum and the pension credit as at the calculation date will be:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div \text{Factor DIV3A}$

7.14 For ex-partners of members in the 2008 section who are over Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

- $[\text{Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent}] \div \text{Factor DIV3C}$

7.15 For ex-partners of Choice Optants in the 2008 section who are over Normal Pension Age as set out in 7.6 above, the ex-partner's cash equivalent (CE) will first of all need to be split between that in respect of the member's service before 1 April 2008 and that in respect of their service from 1 April 2008. This apportionment is done in the same ratio as the member's cash equivalent.

If the member has not received their mandatory lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credits for the ex-partner are then calculated as follows:

In respect of pre-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Pre 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div [\text{Factor DIV3C} \times 0.8125 + 2.25 \times \text{DIV3B}]$

In respect of post-1 April 2008 service:

- $[\text{Post 2008 service ex-partner's CE}] \div \text{Factor DIV3C}$



The mandatory lump sum credit as at the calculation date will be:

- 2.25 x pension credit in respect of pre-1 April 2008 service

On payment the pension credit will be reduced by the mandatory lump sum credit divided by 12.

If the member has received their mandatory lump sum prior to the calculation date, the pension credits are calculated as follows:

In respect of pre-1 April 2008 service:

- [Pre 2008 service ex-partner's CE] ÷ [Factor DIV3C x 0.8125]

In respect of post-1 April 2008 service:

- [Post 2008 service ex-partner's CE] ÷ Factor DIV3C

There will be no mandatory lump sum credit.



## 8 Calculation of pension debits and treatment of debits on early and late retirement

### Calculation of the pension debit

- 8.1 For divorces under English law, the pension sharing order will specify the percentage of the member's benefits that is to be shared. This percentage should be applied to all the benefits (including GMP) used to determine the cash equivalent transfer value.
- 8.2 These amounts are the member's debits (reductions in member and dependant pensions and retirement lump sum for 1995 section members) and are subject to pension increases with effect from the valuation date, under the provision of the Pensions (Increase) Acts.
- 8.3 In Scotland, the pensions sharing order will usually specify a monetary amount. The percentage for the pension debit should be calculated as the ratio of the monetary amount and the cash equivalent. This percentage should be applied to the member's benefits as in paragraph 8.1 to determine the member's debits.

### Allowance for pension debits – early retirement

- 8.4 On early retirement (except in ill-health), pension debits should be reduced to reflect that the debit will be in effect for a longer period. Pension debits should be treated as main scheme pension for the purposes of determining which reduction factors should be applied. Therefore factors ERF1, ERF2 or  $(1 \div [\text{Factor ERF3} \div \text{PI} + 1.250])$  should be applied as applicable to the pension debit. The factors ERF7 or  $(1 \div [\text{Factor ERF9A} \div \text{PI} + \text{Factor ERF9B}])$  should be applied to the lump sum debit if appropriate.
- 8.5 For NPA 55 members retiring between age 55 and 60 from active service who had a pension sharing order implemented before age 55, the pension debit will need to be reduced even though the member is not technically retiring early. Other scheme benefits are not affected and do not need to be adjusted. Factor ERF1 should be applied to the pension debit and Factor ERF7 to the lump sum debit.

### Allowance for pension debits – late retirement

- 8.6 For late retirements of members from the 1995 section no adjustment should be made to the pension debit to reflect later debit.
- 8.7 For late retirements of members of the 2008 section where the member divorced before age 65, the pension debit should be treated as additional pension for the purposes of determining the late retirement factor to be applied. That is, the pension debit should be increased by applying factor LRF3.
- 8.8 For late retirements of members of the 2008 section, if the member divorced after age 65, the pension debit should also be increased to allow for the debit coming into effect later than NPA. However, in the same way that after age 65 not all pension attracts a late retirement uplift, only part of the debit should be increased.



8.9 The pension debit should first be proportioned by the amount of main scheme pension which attracts a late retirement uplift:

- Pension debit to attract an uplift =  $\frac{\text{Pension debit} \times \text{Main scheme pension which attracts an uplift}}{\text{Total main scheme pension}}$

The late retirement uplift to be applied needs to reflect the date at which the debit was calculated:

- Pension debit uplift =  $\frac{\text{Factor LRF3 for age at retirement}}{\text{Factor LRF3 for age at date of divorce}}$

Therefore the overall pension debit on late retirement for 2008 section late retirees who divorced after age 65 is:

- Pension debit x  $\frac{\text{Scheme pension which attracts an uplift}}{\text{Total main scheme pension}} \times \frac{\text{LRF3 age at retirement}}{\text{LRF3 for age at divorce}}$   
+ Pension debit x  $\frac{\text{Scheme pension which does not attract an uplift}}{\text{Total main scheme pension}}$

### **Allowance for pension debits – other circumstances**

8.10 No adjustments should be applied to pension debits on retirement on grounds of ill health or to dependants' debits whatever the circumstances of death.

8.11 On subsequent transfer out the debits should be applied to members' benefits before the cash equivalent is determined.

### **Redundancy**

8.12 Where a member retires following redundancy they may have some benefits payable unreduced and some subject to actuarial reduction (see paragraph 2.12 c) iii) of the guidance relating to compulsory early retirement).

8.13 In this case the pension debit should be applied in two parts. An actuarially reduced pension debit corresponding to the proportion of the member's pension that has been actuarially reduced should be applied from the date of retirement. The remainder of the debit should be applied in full from NPA.



## 9 Example calculations

9.1 The following worked examples help to illustrate how the factors should be used to calculate the cash equivalent of a pensioner member.

### Example 1 – Cash equivalent calculation for a male who retired in normal health

Member's date of birth	= 18/08/1949
Date member reaches State Pension age	= 18/08/2014
Calculation Date	= 15/04/2020
Member's age last birthday	= 70
Current member's pension	= £10,000 pa
Pension payable on the death of the member	= £5,000 pa
Annual Pre 88 GMP	= £500 pa*
Annual Post 88 GMP	= £900 pa*
National Insurance modification (over age 65, current pension should be after adjustment)	= n/a

\* *This member has an accrued GMP and reached State Pension Age before 6 April 2016. In line with section 2 of this guidance, the normal GMP adjustment should be applied.*

#### Factors

DIV1A (Pension factor)	= 15.55
DIV1B (Surviving Partner's factor)	= 1.47
DIV1C (Adjustment for GMP factor)	= 3.01
DIV1D (Deduction for NI modification)	= 0

#### Cash Equivalent

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cash equivalent} &= £10,000.00 \times 15.55 \\
 &\quad + £5,000.00 \times 1.47 \\
 &\quad - (£500.00 + 0.15 \times £900.00) \times 3.01 \\
 &= £160,938.65
 \end{aligned}$$





**Example 2 – Cash equivalent calculation for a female member under age 55 who retired in normal health**

Member's date of birth	= 18/08/1969
Date member reaches State Pension age	= 18/08/2036
Calculation Date	= 15/04/2020
Member's age last birthday	= 50
Current member's pension at DoL	= £7,000 pa
Pension payable on the death of the member at DoL	= £3,500 pa
Annual Pre 88 GMP	= N/A*
Annual Post 88 GMP	= N/A*
National Insurance modification	= Nil
Increases on Lump sum to be paid at age 55	= £4,410
PI on pension	= £1,400

*\* This member will reach State Pension Age on or after 6 April 2016. In line with section 2 of this guidance, annual pre-88 GMP and annual post-88 GMP should be set to zero.*

Factors

DIV1A (Pension factor)	= 25.39
DIV1B (Surviving Partner's factor)	= 1.35
DIV1C (Adjustment for GMP factor)	= 3.16
DIV1D (Deduction for NI modification)	= 11.68
DIV4 (Adjustment A)	= 0.82
DIV5 (Adjustment B)	= 21.13

Cash Equivalent

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cash equivalent} &= \text{£}7,000.00 \times 25.39 \\
 &\quad + \text{£}3,500.00 \times 1.35 \\
 &\quad + \text{£}4,410.00 \times 0.82 \\
 &\quad + \text{£}1,400.00 \times 21.13 \\
 &= \text{£}215,653.20
 \end{aligned}$$



9.2 The following worked examples help to illustrate how the factors should be used to calculate pension credits for ex-partners.

**Example 3 – Pension credit for female ex-partner aged 50 of 1995 section member who has not received a lump sum**

Ex-partner's age last birthday = 50  
Ex-partner's share of Cash Equivalent = £10,000

Factors

TV2A = 16.95  
TV2B = 0.80

Pension Credit (deferred and payable from age 60)

Pension = £10,000.00 ÷ [16.95 + (3 x 0.80)] = £516.80 pa  
Lump sum = 3 x £516.80 = £1,550.40

No contingent benefit payable

**Example 4 – Pension credit for male ex-partner aged 50 of 2008 section member**

Ex-partner's age last birthday = 50  
Ex-partner's share of Cash Equivalent = £10,000

Factors

DIV3C = Factor TV3A = 13.30

Pension Credit (deferred and payable from age 65)

Pension = £10,000.00 ÷ 13.30 = £751.88 pa

No separate lump sum, available by commutation at retirement

No contingent benefit payable



**Example 5 – Pension credit for male ex-partner of a 2008 Choice Optant who has not received a lump sum**

Ex-partner's age last birthday	= 60
Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent – Pre 1.4.2008	= £10,000
Ex-partner's Cash Equivalent – Post 1.4.2008	= £5,000

Factors

DIV3B	= Factor TV3B	= 0.90
DIV3C	= Factor TV3A	= 16.71

Pension Credit (deferred and payable from age 65)

Pre 1.4.2008	=	$£10,000.00 \div (16.71 \times 0.8125 + 2.25 \times 0.90)$	= £640.95 pa
Post 1.4.2008	=	$£5,000.00 \div 16.71$	= £299.22 pa

<u>MLS</u>	=	$£640.95 \times 2.25$	= £1,442.14
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Benefits Payable (deferred and payable from age 65)

Pension	=	$£640.95 - £1,442.14 / 12$	=	£520.77
			+	<u>£299.22</u>
				<b>£819.99 pa</b>

MLS	=	<b>£1,442.14</b>
No contingent benefit payable		

**Example 6 – Redundancy for a 1995 section male aged 57 with an NRA of 60**

Total Redundancy Pension	= £20,000 pa
Total Redundancy Lump Sum	= £60,000
Pension Debit	= £9,000 pa
ERF1	= 0.872
ERF7	= 0.931

The member has bought out 75% of their actuarial reduction so receives £15,000 pa unreduced and £5,000 is subject to an actuarial reduction; their total pension from age 60 is

$$£15,000.00 \text{ pa} + (£5,000.00 \text{ pa} \times 0.872) = £19,360.00 \text{ pa}$$

Their lump sum is

$$£45,000.00 + (£15,000.00 \times 0.931) = £58,965.00$$

The pension debit is applied as follows

$$\text{From age 57: } £5,000.00 / £20,000.00 \times £9,000.00 \times 0.872 = £1,962.00 \text{ pa}$$

$$\text{From age 60 } £15,000.00 / £20,000.00 \times £9,000.00 = £6,750.00 \text{ pa}$$



9.3 The following worked example helps to illustrate how late retirement uplifts are applied to pension debits.

**Example 7 – Late retirement uplift on pension debit, for a Male 2008 Section member**

Member's age at retirement	= 70
Member's age at divorce	= 67
Main scheme pension which attracts a late retirement uplift	= £2,000 pa
Total pension	= £6,000 pa
Pension debit	= £3,000 pa

Factors

LRF 3 at age 67	= 1.114
LRF 3 at age 70	= 1.327

Overall pension debit on late retirement for 2008 section late retiree who divorced after age 65:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Overall pension debit} &= \text{£}3,000.00 \times \frac{\text{£}2,000.00}{\text{£}6,000.00} \times \frac{1.327}{1.114} \\ &+ \text{£}3,000.00 \times \frac{\text{£}4,000.00}{\text{£}6,000.00} \\ &= \text{£}3,191.20 \text{ pa} \end{aligned}$$



## Appendix A: Assumptions underlying factors

### Financial assumptions

Nominal discount rate	4.448% pa
Real discount rate (in excess of CPI)	2.40% pa

### Mortality assumptions

Base mortality tables: normal health	S2NMA and S2NFA
Base mortality tables: ill health	S2IMA and S2IFA
Base table adjustments	As per 2016 valuation: Normal health: 83% (M)/ 85% (F) of S2NXA Ill-health (current): 83% (M)/ 85% (F) of S2IXA Ill-health (future): 100% of S2IXA Dependants: 100% of S2NXA
Future mortality improvement	Based on ONS principal UK population projections 2016
Year of Use	2020

### Other assumptions

Proportion of male members for the purpose of unisexing factors	33.3%
Allowance for commutation	Nil except for mandatory lump sum cases
Age difference between member and partner	Males assumed to be 3 years older than female and females assumed to be 3 years younger than partner
Proportions partnered	As assumed for the 2016 valuation Sample rates:

Age	Males	Females
50	0.76	0.54
60	0.76	0.54
70	0.74	0.46
80	0.61	0.23
90	0.34	0.07



## Appendix B: Factors for calculation of Cash Equivalents

**Table DIV1 - Factors to calculate pensioner cash equivalent on divorce - retirement not on grounds of ill health**

(Table 301 in consolidated factor spreadsheet)

Member's age last birthday at relevant date	Factor A Gross Pension of £1 pa	Factor B Surviving Partner's Pension of £1 pa	Factor C		Factor D Deduction for NI Modification of £1 pa M/F
			Males Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	Females Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	
50	25.39	1.35	3.72	3.16	11.68
51	24.98	1.37	3.71	3.16	12.01
52	24.56	1.39	3.71	3.15	12.35
53	24.13	1.41	3.71	3.15	12.71
54	23.69	1.42	3.71	3.15	13.08
55	23.25	1.44	3.70	3.15	13.46
56	22.80	1.46	3.70	3.15	13.85
57	22.34	1.47	3.70	3.16	14.26
58	21.87	1.49	3.71	3.16	14.68
59	21.39	1.50	3.71	3.23	15.12
60	20.90	1.51	3.71	3.36	<b>15.58/0</b>
61	20.40	1.53	3.72	3.45	<b>16.06/0</b>
62	19.90	1.54	3.72	3.55	<b>16.55/0</b>
63	19.38	1.55	3.73	3.65	<b>17.07/0</b>
64	18.86	1.55	3.83	3.76	<b>17.61/0</b>
65	18.33	1.56	3.84	3.73	0
66	17.78	1.57	3.67	3.55	0
67	17.24	1.57	3.51	3.38	0
68	16.68	1.57	3.34	3.21	0
69	16.12	1.52	3.18	3.04	0
70	15.55	1.47	3.01	2.87	0
71	14.98	1.46	2.86	2.71	0
72	14.40	1.46	2.70	2.55	0
73	13.81	1.45	2.55	2.39	0
74	13.23	1.35	2.41	2.23	0
75	12.65	1.25	2.27	2.08	0
76	12.07	1.23	2.13	1.94	0
77	11.49	1.21	2.01	1.80	0
78	10.91	1.19	1.88	1.66	0
79	10.34	1.06	1.77	1.53	0
80	9.78	0.93	1.65	1.41	0
81	9.22	0.91	1.54	1.28	0
82	8.67	0.89	1.44	1.16	0
83	8.13	0.86	1.34	1.05	0



	Factor A	Factor B	Factor C		Factor D
			Males	Females	
Member's age last birthday at relevant date	Gross Pension of £1 pa	Surviving Partner's Pension of £1 pa	Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	Deduction for NI Modification of £1 pa <b>M/F</b>
84	7.60	0.74	1.25	0.94	0
85	7.09	0.61	1.16	0.84	0
86	6.61	0.59	1.08	0.75	0
87	6.14	0.56	1.01	0.67	0
88	5.71	0.54	0.94	0.59	0
89	5.30	0.43	0.88	0.53	0
90	4.92	0.32	0.83	0.47	0
91	4.56	0.30	0.79	0.41	0
92	4.23	0.28	0.75	0.36	0
93	3.92	0.27	0.72	0.32	0
94	3.63	0.25	0.69	0.28	0
95	3.37	0.23	0.66	0.25	0
96	3.14	0.22	0.64	0.22	0
97	2.94	0.20	0.62	0.19	0
98	2.77	0.18	0.60	0.16	0
99	2.61	0.17	0.59	0.14	0
100	2.47	0.16	0.58	0.13	0

**Note:**

When calculating the deduction for GMP, the factor given should be applied to the sum of the GMP amount in respect of service up to 5 April 1988 and 15% of the GMP amount in respect of service after that date.



**Table DIV2 - Factors to calculate pensioner cash equivalent on divorce - retirement on grounds of ill health**

(Table 302 in consolidated factor spreadsheet)

Member's age last birthday at relevant date	Factor A Gross Pension of £1 pa	Factor B Surviving Partner's Pension of £1 pa	Factor C		Factor D Deduction for NI Modification of £1 pa M/F
			Males Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	Females Deduction for GMP of £1 pa	
20	30.24	2.91	3.11	2.81	4.72
21	30.04	2.92	3.11	2.81	4.85
22	29.86	2.92	3.10	2.80	4.99
23	29.67	2.92	3.10	2.80	5.12
24	29.47	2.92	3.10	2.79	5.27
25	29.28	2.92	3.10	2.79	5.41
26	29.08	2.91	3.10	2.79	5.56
27	28.89	2.90	3.09	2.79	5.72
28	28.69	2.89	3.09	2.78	5.88
29	28.50	2.88	3.09	2.78	6.04
30	28.31	2.86	3.09	2.78	6.21
31	28.11	2.84	3.09	2.78	6.39
32	27.91	2.81	3.10	2.78	6.57
33	27.71	2.79	3.10	2.78	6.76
34	27.50	2.77	3.10	2.78	6.96
35	27.29	2.74	3.11	2.79	7.16
36	27.08	2.71	3.11	2.79	7.37
37	26.86	2.68	3.12	2.79	7.58
38	26.64	2.65	3.13	2.79	7.80
39	26.40	2.62	3.14	2.80	8.03
40	26.17	2.60	3.15	2.80	8.27
41	25.92	2.57	3.15	2.80	8.51
42	25.66	2.54	3.16	2.81	8.76
43	25.39	2.51	3.17	2.81	9.02
44	25.12	2.49	3.18	2.81	9.28
45	24.83	2.46	3.18	2.81	9.56
46	24.53	2.44	3.19	2.82	9.84
47	24.21	2.42	3.20	2.82	10.12
48	23.89	2.40	3.20	2.82	10.42
49	23.56	2.39	3.20	2.82	10.73
50	23.21	2.37	3.21	2.83	11.05
51	22.85	2.36	3.21	2.83	11.37
52	22.49	2.34	3.22	2.84	11.71
53	22.11	2.33	3.22	2.84	12.07
54	21.73	2.32	3.23	2.85	12.43
55	21.33	2.30	3.24	2.85	12.81
56	20.93	2.29	3.25	2.86	13.21





	Factor A	Factor B	Factor C		Factor D
			Males	Females	
57	20.52	2.27	3.26	2.87	13.62
58	20.10	2.26	3.27	2.88	14.04
59	19.67	2.24	3.29	2.95	14.49
60	19.23	2.23	3.30	3.07	14.95/0
61	18.78	2.21	3.32	3.17	15.43/0
62	18.32	2.20	3.35	3.26	15.94/0
63	17.85	2.18	3.37	3.37	16.47/0
64	17.36	2.16	3.48	3.47	17.02/0
65	16.87	2.14	3.51	3.45	0
66	16.36	2.13	3.36	3.29	0
67	15.85	2.11	3.22	3.13	0
68	15.33	2.09	3.08	2.97	0
69	14.80	2.00	2.94	2.82	0
70	14.27	1.91	2.81	2.67	0
71	13.73	1.89	2.68	2.51	0
72	13.19	1.86	2.55	2.37	0
73	12.64	1.84	2.42	2.22	0
74	12.10	1.69	2.30	2.08	0
75	11.55	1.55	2.19	1.95	0
76	11.01	1.52	2.08	1.82	0
77	10.48	1.48	1.97	1.70	0
78	9.95	1.44	1.87	1.58	0
79	9.43	1.27	1.77	1.47	0
80	8.92	1.11	1.68	1.36	0
81	8.41	1.07	1.59	1.25	0
82	7.92	1.03	1.50	1.15	0
83	7.44	0.99	1.42	1.06	0
84	6.98	0.84	1.34	0.96	0
85	6.54	0.69	1.27	0.88	0
86	6.12	0.66	1.20	0.80	0
87	5.72	0.62	1.14	0.73	0
88	5.36	0.59	1.08	0.67	0
89	5.02	0.46	1.02	0.61	0
90	4.70	0.34	0.98	0.55	0
91	4.40	0.32	0.94	0.51	0
92	4.13	0.30	0.90	0.46	0
93	3.87	0.28	0.87	0.41	0
94	3.62	0.26	0.84	0.37	0
95	3.40	0.24	0.82	0.33	0

**Note:**

When calculating the deduction for GMP, the factor given should be applied to the sum of the GMP amount in respect of service up to 5 April 1988 and 15% of the GMP amount in respect of service after that date.



## Tables DIV4 and DIV5

**Factor to adjust for supplementary lump sum due at age 55 where pensioners retired from deferred status and are under age 55 at the date of calculation**

**Factors applicable for males and females (retirement due to ill health and non-ill health)**

**(Table 303 in consolidated factor spreadsheet)**

	<b>DIV4 Adjustment A</b>	<b>DIV5 Adjustment B</b>
<b>Age last birthday at relevant date</b>	<b>Factor for lump sum supplement at age 55</b>	
50	0.82	21.13
51	0.86	21.63
52	0.90	22.14
53	0.94	22.66
54	0.98	23.20



## Appendix C: Factors for calculation of Pension Credits

**Table DIV3 - Factors to calculate pension credit for ex-partner where NPA attained**

(Table 306 in consolidated factor spreadsheet)

Ex-partner's age last birthday at relevant date	Factor A	Factor B	Factor C
	1995 Section Gross Pension of £1 pa	1995 & 2008 Section Lump Sum of £1	2008 Section Gross Pension of £1 pa
60	20.65	1.00	
61	20.15	1.00	
62	19.63	1.00	
63	19.11	1.00	
64	18.58	1.00	
65	18.05	1.00	18.10
66	17.51	1.00	17.54
67	16.95	1.00	16.97
68	16.40	1.00	16.41
69	15.84	1.00	15.84
70	15.27	1.00	15.27
71	14.69	1.00	14.69
72	14.12	1.00	14.12
73	13.54	1.00	13.54
74	12.96	1.00	12.96
75	12.38	1.00	12.38
76	11.80	1.00	11.80
77	11.23	1.00	11.23
78	10.66	1.00	10.66
79	10.10	1.00	10.10
80	9.54	1.00	9.54
81	8.99	1.00	8.99
82	8.45	1.00	8.45
83	7.92	1.00	7.92
84	7.40	1.00	7.40
85	6.90	1.00	6.90
86	6.42	1.00	6.42
87	5.97	1.00	5.97
88	5.54	1.00	5.54
89	5.15	1.00	5.15
90	4.77	1.00	4.77
91	4.43	1.00	4.43
92	4.10	1.00	4.10
93	3.81	1.00	3.81
94	3.53	1.00	3.53



	<b>Factor A</b>	<b>Factor B</b>	<b>Factor C</b>
<b>Ex-partner's age last birthday at relevant date</b>	<b>1995 Section Gross Pension of £1 pa</b>	<b>1995 &amp; 2008 Section Lump Sum of £1</b>	<b>2008 Section Gross Pension of £1 pa</b>
95	3.29	1.00	3.29
96	3.07	1.00	3.07
97	2.88	1.00	2.88
98	2.71	1.00	2.71
99	2.57	1.00	2.57
100	2.43	1.00	2.43



## Appendix D: Limitations

- D.1 This guidance should not be used for any purpose other than those set out in this guidance.
- D.2 The factors contained in this guidance are subject to regular review. Scheme managers and administrators need to ensure that they are using the latest factors, as relevant, when processing cases.
- D.3 Advice provided by GAD must be taken in context and is intended to be considered in its entirety. Individual sections, if considered in isolation, may be misleading, and conclusions reached by a review of some sections on their own may be incorrect. GAD does not accept responsibility for advice that is altered or used selectively. Clarification should be sought if there is any doubt about the intention or scope of advice provided by GAD.
- D.4 This guidance only covers the actuarial principles around the calculation and application of pension sharing on divorce factors. Any legal advice in this area should be sought from an appropriately qualified person or source.
- D.5 Scheme managers and administrators should satisfy themselves that pension sharing on divorce calculations and benefit awards comply with all legislative requirements including, but not limited to, tax and contracting-out requirements.
- D.6 This guidance is based on the Regulations in force at the time of writing. It is possible that future changes to the Regulations might create inconsistencies between this guidance and the Regulations. If users of this guidance believe there to be any such inconsistencies, they should bring this to the attention of NHSBSA and GAD. Under no circumstances should this guidance take precedence over the Regulations. Administrators should ensure that they comply with all relevant Regulations.