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Police Pension Scheme 1987
Police Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland) 1988
Commutation on Retirement

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1 Introduction

Scope of this guidance note

- 1.1 Regulation B7 of The Police Pensions Regulations 1987 (SI 1987/257) and of The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pensions Regulations 1988 (NI SR 1988/374) states that a member entitled to an ordinary, short service, ill-health or deferred pension may commute a portion of their pension for a lump sum. Additionally, regulation M2 (in England and Wales), M11 (in Scotland) of The Police Pensions Regulations 1987 and regulation N2 of The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pensions Regulations 1988 state that a pension credit member may commute a portion of their pension.
- 1.2 The lump sum is the actuarial equivalent of the commuted portion of pension at the date of retirement, calculated from tables prepared by the Scheme actuary.
- 1.3 The purpose of this note is to provide the tables for commutation of pension to lump sum in the Police Pension Scheme (PPS) in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- 1.4 This guidance supersedes any previous guidance or advice issued by GAD in connection with police pension commutation and has immediate effect.
- 1.5 This note should not be used for any purpose other than to determine the commutation factor that should be applied to the amount of pension commuted to provide a lump sum in the PPS. For example:
 - > This guidance does not apply to exchange of lump sum for additional annual pension in the New Police Pension Scheme.
 - > This guidance does not apply to the trivial commutation of pension under regulations B8 and E4(3) of The Police Pensions Regulations 1987 and regulation 38 of The Police Pensions Regulations 2006 (and under the corresponding Scottish and Northern Irish regulations).
 - > This guidance does not cover the calculation of the capitalised value of benefits for the purpose of determining death gratuities under regulation E3 of The Police Pensions Regulations 1987 and regulation 45 of The Police Pensions Regulations 2006 (and under the corresponding Scottish and Northern Irish regulations).
- 1.6 This note should be considered in its entirety, not as individual sections which if considered in isolation, may be misleading, and conclusions reached by a review of some sections on their own may be incorrect.
- 1.7 This note only covers the actuarial principles around the calculation and application of commutation factors. Any legal advice in this area should be sought from an appropriately qualified person or source.

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- 1.8 In carrying out this work I have followed our normal quality processes for work conducted on public service pension matters.¹

Changes to previous guidance

- 1.9 The guidance in the previous note, dated 20 April 2011, has been extended such that this guidance covers all officers commuting pension in the PPS. Specifically, additional guidance and formulae (paragraphs 2.8 to 2.12) and tables (2 and 3) now supplement the previous guidance. Using this additional information, calculations can be processed for those with a break between leaving service and pension commencing where the pension is not eligible for full pension increases immediately following commencement. Example calculation 3 illustrates how the new formulae and tables should be used. This guidance applies to all retirements since 20 April 2011.

Questions about this guidance

- 1.10 Administrators should contact the relevant Police Pensions Team at the Home Office, the Scottish Public Pensions Agency or the Department of Justice (Northern Ireland), as applicable. The Home Office, the Scottish Public Pensions Agency or the Department of Justice will seek input from the Scheme actuary if necessary.

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¹ The GAD Statement of Understanding sets out the standards which the Department currently applies for any work carried out in this area
http://www.gad.gov.uk/Documents/Occupational%20Pensions/GAD_Statement_of_Understanding_v_1.1_Dec_2011.pdf

2 Administration

- 2.1 The amount of PPS pension that can be commuted is subject to the limits set out in the PPS regulations. In most cases a quarter of the pension can be commuted. With some exceptions, an ordinary pension in respect of at least 25 but less than 30 years of service can be commuted to give a maximum lump sum of no more than two and a quarter times the full amount of the gross annual pension. Please refer to the relevant set of Police Pension Scheme regulations for full details of the commutation limits applicable to members.
- 2.2 Police Pension Scheme regulation B10 describes additional restrictions on the level of pension that can be commuted in certain circumstances.
- 2.3 Restrictions on pension commutation are also imposed by the pension taxation regime under Finance Act 2004. Administrators must ensure that the payment of a lump sum in lieu of pension is compliant with the tax rules as well as with the police pension regulations. The main taxation restriction is that for a lump sum to be authorised under the tax rules it must not exceed 25% of the total value of benefits vested.
- 2.4 There are some scenarios where the 25% HMRC limit could potentially be breached.
- > A member with a commutation factor above 20 commutes 25% of their pension. This can be avoided by commuting a lower proportion of pension.
 - > Allocation in accordance with Police Pension Scheme regulation B9.

Please refer to HMRC guidance if such cases arise.

PPS commutation – retiring from active service

- 2.5 For an officer retiring on pension directly from active pensionable service (and for pension credit members) the lump sum payable can be determined as follows:

pension given up \times factor from table 1

Equivalently, the pension given up can be determined as follows:

lump sum payable \div factor from table 1

- 2.6 Examples 1 and 2 in section 3 illustrate this calculation, including an example showing how it may be possible to prevent breaching the 25% HMRC limit.

PPS commutation – break between leaving service and pension commencing

2.7 For an officer retiring with a break between leaving service as an active member in the PPS and pension commencing, the commutation lump sum should be calculated as in paragraph 2.5 above in the following cases:

- > if the pension commences at or above age 55; or
- > if the pension commences on grounds of ill health before age 55 and attracts full pension increases.

2.8 In other cases, that is where the pension commences before age 55 and the member is not immediately entitled to full pension increases, an alternative calculation is needed. The three main scenarios where this arises are as follows (note others may exist):

- > Officer left service before age 50 with at least 25 but less than 30 years of pensionable service. The PPS pension comes into payment at age 50 but pension increases are not payable until 55.
- > Officer left service with a deferred pension entitlement and is later awarded early payment of the pension on ill-health grounds but does not meet the criterion to receive pension increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act. The PPS pension comes into payment immediately but pension increases are not payable until 55.
- > Officer opted out of the scheme after accruing 30 years' pensionable service but does not take the pension immediately. The PPS pension comes into payment later, before age 55, and pension increases are not payable until 55.

2.9 In these cases, the lump sum will be payable in two instalments. One lump sum will be payable when the pension commences; a second lump sum will be payable when the member reaches age 55 (when the member becomes entitled to pension increases). The amount of the second lump sum is equal to the amount of the lump sum paid at retirement multiplied by the percentage pension increase applying between the member leaving pensionable service and the pension commencing. The second lump sum is not affected by pension increases accrued after the benefits come into payment.

2.10 In these cases, the lump sum (as calculated in accordance with the PPS regulations) should be split between the two payment dates as follows:

a) Lump sum payable when pension commences:

$$\text{Pension given up} \times \frac{\text{factor from table 1} + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 2})}{1 + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 3})}$$

b) Lump sum payable at age 55:

$$\text{Lump sum payable when pension commences} \times \text{PI}\%$$

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where PI% is the percentage increase in the pension that is attributable to pension increases effective during the period between leaving pensionable service and the pension commencing. (Pension increases accrued after the pension commences are not to be included.)

2.11 Alternatively, the pension given up can be determined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Lump sum payable when pension commences} \times (1 + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 3}))}{\text{Factor from table 1} + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 2})}$$

2.12 Example 3 in section 3 illustrates this calculation.



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3 Example calculations

This section provides examples of the calculations described in this note.

Example 1 – PPS: retiring from active service

Date of birth: 22 December 1962

Date pension commences: 22 December 2012

Pensionable Service: 25 years (excluding doubling)

Total pension payable: £20,000 pa

Age on day pension commences: 50 years 0 months

Commutation Factor = 22.10 (from table 1)

The member retires at age 50 with 25 years' service, so the maximum lump sum he can commute according to the PPS regulations is two and a quarter times the full amount of the pension.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maximum lump sum} &= 2.25 \times 20,000 \\ &= \mathbf{\pounds 45,000}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pension after commutation for maximum lump sum} &= 20,000 - (45,000 \div 22.10) \\ &= \mathbf{\pounds 17,964 \text{ pa}}\end{aligned}$$

Example 2 – PPS: avoiding breaching the 25% HMRC limit

To illustrate how members may be able to avoid breaching the 25% HMRC limit by commuting less pension than the maximum available under the PPS, this example makes use of the current tax regime in force at the time of writing, in its most common form. Administrators should check whether there have been any changes to the tax regime, or whether any additional complexities apply, before undertaking individual calculations. Individuals may wish to seek financial advice regarding pensions and taxation.

Date of birth: 15 August 1960
Date pension commences: 15 August 2012

Pensionable Service: 30 years (excluding doubling)
Total pension payable: £30,000 pa

Age on day pension commences: 52 years 0 months
Commutation Factor = 21.50 (from table 1)

The member retires from active service at age 52 with 30 years' service, so the maximum amount of pension available to commute according to the PPS regulations is a quarter of the full amount of the pension.

Maximum lump sum under scheme regulations
= 30,000 × ¼ × 21.50
= **£161,250**

Pensions after commutation for the maximum lump sum permitted under scheme regulations
= 30,000 – (161,250 ÷ 21.50)
= **£22,500 pa** (which is £30,000 × ¾)

Under the current tax regime, the maximum lump sum that can be taken without being liable for a tax charge is 25% of the combined assessed value of the post-commutation pension and lump sum. To assess the value of the post-commutation pension HMRC currently use a factor of 20.

Under HMRC's assessment the value of these benefits is therefore:
= (22,500 × 20) + 161,250
= £611,250

25% of this:
= 25% × 611,250
= £152,812 (rounded down to the nearest £1)

Therefore, if the member commuted the maximum under the scheme regulations (to give a lump sum of £161,250), they would be liable for a tax charge, as this exceeds the maximum tax-free lump sum permitted (£152,812).

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To calculate the maximum amount of pension that can be commuted in this case without incurring a tax charge, it is necessary first to calculate the maximum PPS lump sum allowable within the HMRC limit.

HMRC's maximum tax-free lump sum is calculated using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum lump sum} &= \frac{20 \times \text{pension before commutation}}{[3 + (20 \div \text{factor from table 1})]} \\ &= \frac{20 \times 30,000}{3 + (20 \div 21.5)} \\ &= \text{£152,662 (rounded down to nearest £1)} \end{aligned}$$

Setting the lump sum from the PPS at this level ensures that the HMRC limit is not exceeded.

The amount of pension required to be commuted from the PPS to provide this maximum *tax-free* lump sum:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 152,662 \div 21.50 \\ &= \text{£7,100.56 pa} \end{aligned}$$

The pension remaining after commutation:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 30,000 - 7,100.56 \\ &= \text{£22,899.44 pa} \end{aligned}$$

To check that this is within HMRC limits, HMRC's assessment of the value of these benefits is:

$$\begin{aligned} &= (22,899.44 \times 20) + 152,662 \\ &= \text{£610,651} \end{aligned}$$

25% of this:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 25\% \times 610,651 \\ &= \text{£152,662 (rounded down to the nearest £1)} \end{aligned}$$

So payment of the amounts calculated above will not breach the tax-free limit.

Example 3 – PPS: pension commencing at age 51 after earlier opt out on reaching 30 years' service

Date of birth: 30 June 1961
 Pension at date of leaving pensionable service: £32,000 pa
 Date pension commences: 15 October 2012
 Accrued pension increases when pension commences (PI%): 5%

Age on day pension commences: 51 years 3 months
 Factor from table 1 = 21.73
 Factor from table 2 = 18.32
 Factor from table 3 = 0.833

Maximum pension that can be commuted under scheme regulations²:
 = 32,000 x ¼
 = £8,000 pa

Leaving a pension after commutation of: 32,000 – 8,000 = **£24,000 pa**

Maximum lump sum payable under scheme regulations when pension commences (using the formula in 2.10a):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Pension given up} \times \frac{\text{factor from table 1} + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 2})}{1 + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 3})} \\
 &= 8,000 \times \frac{21.73 + (5\% \times 18.32)}{1 + (5\% \times 0.833)} \\
 &= \mathbf{£173,924.06}
 \end{aligned}$$

Subsequent lump sum payable at age 55 (using the formula in 2.10b):
 = Lump sum payable when pension commences x PI percentage
 = 173,924.06 x 5%
 = **£8,696.20**

Under the current tax regime, the maximum lump sum that can be taken without being liable for a tax charge is 25% of the combined assessed value of the post-commutation pension and lump sum at each Benefit Crystallisation Event ('BCE'). To assess the value of the post-commutation pension HMRC currently use a factor of 20.

² Based on this member's service and age

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Under HMRC's assessment the value of the above benefits at the pension commencement date is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\text{pension after commutation} \times 20) + \text{lump sum payable when pension commences} \\
 &= (24,000 \times 20) + 173,924.06 \\
 &= \text{£}653,924.06
 \end{aligned}$$

25% of this:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 25\% \times 653,924.06 \\
 &= \text{£}163,481 \text{ (rounded down to nearest)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if the member commuted the maximum under the scheme regulations at pension commencement (£173,924.06) they would be liable for a tax charge, as this exceeds the maximum tax-free lump sum permitted (£163,481).

To calculate the maximum amount of pension that can be commuted in this case without incurring a tax charge, it is necessary first to calculate the maximum PPS lump sum allowable within the HMRC limit.

HMRC's maximum tax-free lump sum at the pension commencement date is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Maximum lump sum} = \frac{20 \times \text{pension before commutation}}{\{3 + [20 \times (1 + \text{PI}\% \times \text{F3}) \div (\text{F1} + \text{PI}\% \times \text{F2})]\}}$$

Where

- F1 is the factor from table 1
- F2 is the factor from table 2
- F3 is the factor from table 3

Inserting the factors and PI% into the formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maximum lump sum} &= \frac{20 \times 32,000}{\{3 + [20 \times (1 + 5\% \times 0.833) \div (21.73 + 5\% \times 18.32)]\}} \\
 &= 640,000 \div 3.920 \\
 &= \text{£}163,265
 \end{aligned}$$

Setting the lump sum payable at the date pension commences from the PPS at this level ensures that the HMRC limit is not exceeded.

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The amount of pension required to be commuted from the PPS to provide this maximum *tax-free* lump sum (using the formula in 2.11):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 163,265 \times \frac{(1 + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 3}))}{\text{Factor from table 1} + (\text{PI}\% \times \text{factor from table 2})} \\
 &= 163,265 \times \frac{(1 + (5\% \times 0.833))}{21.73 + (5\% \times 18.32)} \\
 &= \mathbf{\pounds 7,509.71 \text{ pa}}
 \end{aligned}$$

The pension remaining after commutation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 32,000 - 7,509.71 \\
 &= \mathbf{\pounds 24,490.29 \text{ pa}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tax-free lump sum from the PPS at age 55 (using the formula in 2.10b):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 163,265 \times 5\% \\
 &= \mathbf{\pounds 8,163.25}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Table 1: PPS factors for commutation of pension to lump sum

Males and Females

Years	Age in years and completed months on day pension commences											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 48	23.50											
48	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	22.40	22.38	22.37	22.35	22.33	22.32
49	22.30	22.28	22.27	22.25	22.23	22.22	22.20	22.18	22.17	22.15	22.13	22.12
50	22.10	22.08	22.05	22.03	22.00	21.98	21.95	21.93	21.90	21.88	21.85	21.83
51	21.80	21.78	21.75	21.73	21.70	21.68	21.65	21.63	21.60	21.58	21.55	21.53
52	21.50	21.48	21.45	21.43	21.40	21.38	21.35	21.33	21.30	21.28	21.25	21.23
53	21.20	21.18	21.15	21.13	21.10	21.08	21.05	21.03	21.00	20.98	20.95	20.93
54	20.90	20.87	20.83	20.80	20.77	20.73	20.70	20.67	20.63	20.60	20.57	20.53
55	20.50	20.48	20.45	20.43	20.40	20.38	20.35	20.33	20.30	20.28	20.25	20.23
56	20.20	20.17	20.13	20.10	20.07	20.03	20.00	19.97	19.93	19.90	19.87	19.83
57	19.80	19.77	19.73	19.70	19.67	19.63	19.60	19.57	19.53	19.50	19.47	19.43
58	19.40	19.37	19.33	19.30	19.27	19.23	19.20	19.17	19.13	19.10	19.07	19.03
59	19.00	18.97	18.93	18.90	18.87	18.83	18.80	18.77	18.73	18.70	18.67	18.63
60	18.60	18.57	18.53	18.50	18.47	18.43	18.40	18.37	18.33	18.30	18.27	18.23
61	18.20	18.16	18.12	18.08	18.03	17.99	17.95	17.91	17.87	17.83	17.78	17.74
62	17.70	17.67	17.63	17.60	17.57	17.53	17.50	17.47	17.43	17.40	17.37	17.33
63	17.30	17.26	17.22	17.18	17.13	17.09	17.05	17.01	16.97	16.93	16.88	16.84
64	16.80	16.77	16.73	16.70	16.67	16.63	16.60	16.57	16.53	16.50	16.47	16.43
65	16.40											

Table 2: PPS additional factors in respect of accrued pension increases for use in commutation before age 55 after a break since leaving pensionable service

Males and Females

Years	Age in years and completed months on day pension commences											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 48	13.90											
48	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	16.58	16.66	16.74	16.82	16.90	16.98
49	17.10	17.14	17.18	17.22	17.26	17.30	17.34	17.38	17.42	17.46	17.50	17.54
50	17.60	17.65	17.70	17.75	17.80	17.85	17.90	17.95	18.00	18.05	18.10	18.15
51	18.20	18.24	18.28	18.32	18.36	18.40	18.44	18.48	18.52	18.56	18.60	18.64
52	18.70	18.75	18.80	18.85	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.05	19.10	19.15	19.20	19.25
53	19.30	19.35	19.40	19.45	19.50	19.55	19.60	19.65	19.70	19.75	19.80	19.85
54	19.90	19.95	20.00	20.05	20.10	20.15	20.20	20.25	20.30	20.35	20.40	20.45

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Table 3: PPS timing adjustment factors for use in commutation before age 55 after a break since leaving pensionable service

Males and Females

Years	Age in years and completed months on day pension commences											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 48	0.575											
48	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.728	0.731	0.734	0.737	0.740	0.743
49	0.746	0.749	0.752	0.755	0.758	0.762	0.765	0.768	0.771	0.774	0.777	0.780
50	0.784	0.787	0.790	0.793	0.796	0.800	0.803	0.806	0.809	0.813	0.816	0.819
51	0.823	0.826	0.829	0.833	0.836	0.840	0.843	0.846	0.850	0.853	0.857	0.860
52	0.864	0.867	0.871	0.874	0.878	0.882	0.885	0.889	0.892	0.896	0.900	0.903
53	0.907	0.911	0.914	0.918	0.922	0.926	0.929	0.933	0.937	0.941	0.945	0.949
54	0.952	0.956	0.960	0.964	0.968	0.972	0.976	0.980	0.984	0.988	0.992	0.996

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