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Template Executive Summary and accompanying User Guide for Pensions On Divorce Expert ("PODE") Reports

By IFoA's Pensions on Divorce Working Party

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Template executive summary for PODE reports: User Guide

Introduction

1. The Template Executive Summary for PODE Reports ("the Template Summary" – Appendix 1), example completed Summary (Appendix 2) and this user guide has been drafted by the **IFoA's Pensions on Divorce Working Party**.

2. The IFoA Pensions on Divorce Working Party was established following the publication of the IFoA's Thematic Review Report **Pensions on divorce: expert actuarial advice** ("the Thematic Review") in April 2024. Amongst its findings, the Thematic Review reported that PODE reports varied in length from 13 pages to over 70 (Finding 7), and that the majority of lawyers believed there should be more standardisation (Finding 11), a view which had strengthened in the five years leading up to the report.

3. A sub-group of the Working Party were tasked with looking at whether standardisation of reports was achievable and / or advisable (a further sub-group were tasked with considering the standardisation of technical methodology). The consensus was that a standard form of Executive Summary would be of assistance to divorcing parties, those advising them, and judges dealing with financial remedy cases, as well as to PODEs themselves. The resulting Template Summary appears at Appendix 1. An example completed Summary appears at Appendix 2.

4. For the avoidance of doubt, the Template Summary and the information contained in this user guide are designed as guidance for PODEs to produce a useful and comprehensive summary of the key points in their reports for users. However, this is only guidance and there are no absolute hard and fast rules on how to complete the Template Summary. It is appreciated that PODEs need to and should be able to use their discretion and professional judgment when preparing their reports and completing the Template Summary to ensure that it conveys the key information in an accurate and clear way.

5. The primary purpose of the Template Summary is to assist users of PODE reports to quickly:

   - understand the key features of the pensions involved;
   - understand the results and recommendations of the report; and
   - highlight and enable users to easily locate key information contained in the main body of the report.

   It is also designed to assist PODEs to present key information and their findings in a clear and consistent manner to save them time and costs and reduce the number of clarification questions arising on their reports.

6. It is hoped that widespread adoption of the Template Summary by PODEs will help streamline the creation of reports by PODEs and users' analysis and use of them. This will save time and costs and should improve end user satisfaction with the process of obtaining expert advice on dividing pensions on divorce. Ultimately it is hoped that this will result in increased instructions to PODEs, which will in turn help to achieve fairer results for divorcing parties as they will be better informed and have expert advice on the equitable division of their pensions available to them.

Format of Template Summary

7. The format of the template is intended to be flexible and adapted to each case. After discussion, the Working Party decided that due to the likely number of columns and rows required when presenting the key information in table format (recommended) it is most appropriate for the Template Summary to be presented in landscape. It is, however, acknowledged that PODEs will have their own house style and important to be clear that this is not an absolute requirement. In particular, if there are only a limited number of rows and columns required for certain reports, then it may be appropriate to present the summary in portrait rather than landscape.

8. It is incumbent on those preparing court bundles or briefs to counsel etc, that they ensure that the pages are rotated accordingly to assist litigants, counsel and judges to review the executive Summary and report without needing to rotate the pages themselves.

9. As appropriate, the PODE may add to or remove sections, columns or rows, as each case will be different. Further, whilst the order of the sections is designed to make it easy for solicitors, barristers, litigants and judges to quickly get to grips with the instructions, pensions involved and the results and recommendations of the report, if the PODE feels it is appropriate in the case they are dealing with, then they may re-order the sections.

10. It is also acknowledged and, indeed, the Working Party would encourage PODEs to apply their own branding to the Template Summary and use appropriate colours and font etc to reflect their own branding and to ensure that the executive summary is engaging and clear to the end user.

11. PODEs are reminded that PD 27A paragraph 8.1 of the Family Procedure Rules 2010 requires them to aim for a 4-page executive summary of their report and 40 pages in total inclusive of the executive summary. Accordingly, if possible, the PODE should limit the completed Template Summary to 4 pages to comply with this. However, this is not an absolute rule and there will be cases where the complexity demands that the 4-page limit is exceeded. PODEs should therefore not be afraid to exceed this limit when necessary but it would be sensible to draw this to the instructing parties' attention so that they can make the court aware and obtain permission for this where appropriate.

Section 1.1.

Remit of Instructions

12. It is intended that in this section the PODE will summarise (in bullet point form) the remit of their instructions. It is suggested that these do not need to be cut and pasted from the letter of instruction but, instead, succinctly summarised.

13. The Working Party are aware that often the remit of the PODE's instruction will develop over time (following clarification questions by the PODE or, indeed, the PODE substituting their own recommendation, i.e. around suitable retirement age(s) to equalise benefits at). In those circumstances, it is suggested this section summarises the final instructions / approach adopted, cross referencing to the body of the report where a fuller chronology of how those instructions may have altered over time can be set out.

Section 1.2

Current Pensions

14. This section is designed to give users an overview of the pensions involved and (where dealing with DB schemes) the income and lump sums (if any) accrued prior to any pension sharing order

being made. If the PODE does not consider such information to be relevant to a case, however, then they may remove the rows “gross annual pension entitlement” and/or “any automatic (tax-free) lump sum”.

15. It is suggested that CEVs (and ‘independent expert valuations’ if within the remit of the report) are valued as at the same date where possible (being as near as possible to the date of the report). Where not possible the PODE should cross reference to the relevant paragraph(s) in the body of the report explaining why it was not possible and /or proportionate to do so.

16. If the PODE has been instructed to advise in relation to State pensions and take these into account, then details of the State pensions should be included in this section. If they have not been instructed to consider State pensions, then these should not be included – although it is suggested that the PODE should include a note here to confirm that they have not referred to these because they been instructed to ignore them.

17. Whilst is acknowledged that PODEs may feel that this information is somewhat redundant given that the whole idea of the report is that a pension sharing order (or appropriate offset) will be made, this is nevertheless key information for users who may have little to no understanding of the current pensions and to place the results/recommendations into context. It also gives all parties the opportunity to confirm that the pension information in scope is complete and in line with any expectations.

18. The PODE may wish to highlight or include a standard caveat in the narrative prior to the tables that the figures in the table are not “comparable” due to, for example, different rates of increase in retirement/availability of Guaranteed Annuity Rates etc.

19. The Template Summary contains a comment in this section to highlight to users (who may have little to no understanding of pensions) that (a) tax free lump sums will only be set out in the tables where they are automatic but (b) tax free lump sums will normally be available even if not an automatic feature of the scheme and that users should take financial advice on this. This standard wording should remain and not be deleted from the summary.

Independent Expert Valuation –

20. Different PODEs use different terms to refer to the capital value calculated by them for divorce purposes. These include Defined Contribution Fund Equivalent, Fair Value, Market Value, Actuarial Value and others. We propose that a reasonable term that could be adopted by <u>all</u> PODEs for this purpose is Independent Expert Valuation. This term is neutral with regard to the specific details of the underlying methodology.

21. An Independent Expert Valuation may not be required in all summaries as it may not be in the remit of the instructions. If it is not required, then this row should be removed.

22. If it is required, then this should state the PODE’s view as to the value of the relevant pension. It would be sensible to cross reference here to the paragraph(s) of the main body of the report where the PODE has set out how they have calculated this so that users can review this.

Gross annual pension entitlement –

23. It is expected this row will only be completed for DB schemes. It is recommended that the PODE states here the “raw amounts” of pension for the benefits accrued.

Any automatic (tax free) lump sum –

24. It is expected this row will only be completed for DB schemes. If there are no automatic lump sums from any of the pensions, then this row should be removed.

25. If some or all of the pensions have automatic lump sums, then the amounts should be stated where relevant and otherwise “No”.

“Marital” portion and apportioned independent expert valuation -

26. Whilst the terminology ‘marital’ is used, the Working Party would ordinarily expect the PODE’s instruction (where apportionment is a factor) to be to treat as ‘marital’ all pensions accrued from date of cohabitation (not marriage).

27. If the remit of the instructions requires pensions to be apportioned for any period e.g. date of cohabitation to separation, then these rows should be completed, confirming (for ease of reference) the percentage deemed ‘marital’ and the apportioned valuation in real terms.

28. If this is not required i.e. the instructions are to deal with all pensions without any apportionment, then these rows can be removed.

29. PODEs should cross reference here to the paragraphs of the main body of the report where their apportionment calculations are set out so that users can review these.

Earliest date at which benefits can be taken without reduction –

30. This should confirm the normal retirement age for the relevant scheme.

31. If there is more than one normal retirement age, because, for example, there are different parts to the pension which have different normal retirement ages, then these should be set out and explained.

32. If this is too complicated to be set out and explained in the summary, then the PODE should cross reference to the paragraph(s) of the main body of the report where this information is set out.

Key Features/Report Reference –

33. If the key features of the relevant pension scheme are relatively straightforward and can be stated succinctly in the summary, then they may be set out here.

34. Alternatively, if the key features are complex, for example, because there are various different elements to the pension which increase at different rates, then the PODE should cross reference to the paragraph(s) of the main body of the report where this information is set out.

35. The Working Party suggest that the following non-exhaustive list should be considered key features which should be highlighted in the summary (or cross referenced as appropriate):

- Service milestones;
- Guaranteed annuity rates;
- Guaranteed minimum pension;
- Enhancements for deferred retirement;
- No further enhancement for deferred retirement e.g. NHS 1995 Scheme;
- Non- shareable rights e.g. early departure payments.

36. A notes section has been included which the PODE can use (for example for footnotes explaining an acronym, abbreviation or approach used in the table above) or delete as they deem necessary.

Section 1.3

Results of Report

37. Some examples of the outcomes which may be sought are set out in this section. These are illustrative only. Rows should be amended, deleted and added as applicable. If there are multiple options for sharing the pensions to achieve the outcome sought, then the PODE should add rows to show these. The PODE may (but equally may not) have a view and recommendation as to which of the multiple options is the fairest or most appropriate. They should cross reference to their recommendation and/or the pros and cons of each option within the body of the report or in the implementation section of the Template Summary.

38. To assist users to understand the impact of the proposed pension share, it is suggested that where possible PODEs should set out the **"Notional comparable automatic lump sums in retirement (amount/from age)"** (where relevant) and **"Notional comparable incomes in retirement (amount/from age)".** For the avoidance of doubt, the PODE does not need to set out here the automatic lump sums (where relevant) and incomes from each pension, just the total automatic lump sums (where relevant) and incomes for each party from all pensions post sharing. However, it is appreciated that in the more complex cases it may not be feasible to set out this level of detail in the summary without the summary becoming 'unwieldy'. In which case, cross referencing to the body of the report would be advisable.

39. Where notional comparable incomes and automatic lump sums are included, the Template Summary includes a note to state that these figures are expressed in "real terms" (i.e. in today's money) to make them comparable. This can be removed if such figures are not being included in the summary.

40. The Template Summary also makes it clear that the actual lump sums and incomes received in retirement will likely be different to those stated in the table, as it is important to make users aware of this. We have endeavoured to include a high level and plain language explanation to users that part of the reason for this is because pensions increase in different ways and/or fall into payment at different stages and so the PODE will have undertaken a calculation to account for these differences and produce adjusted figures as a result.

41. The PODE can cross reference here to the paragraph(s) of their report to confirm how they have carried out their calculations. However, the likelihood is that the user will not be particularly interested in having a deep understanding of how this calculation has been done. Accordingly, provided that the PODE is able to explain at a high level what they have done in the main report and are able to justify this by reference to actuarial standards, then a detailed explanation within the report is probably not required. If a user wishes to know more than they can request a more detailed explanation when raising any clarification questions.

- If the outcome sought is based on apportionment of pensions e.g. equalisation of income from age 67 – accrual from cohabitation to separation, it is important that the PODE sets out here:
- The total lump sums and income for each party from the apportioned pensions; and
- The total lump sums and income for each party from all the pensions.

This is so users can understand the overall impact of a pension share which only shares a proportion of the pension on lump sums and incomes. It is generally only going to be appropriate for a pension share to be limited to the apportioned pension to be made if it meets needs. Accordingly, users need this information to determine if the pension share will meet needs.

42. As mentioned above, if showing the above in the summary table is impractical because it is too complicated or confusing, then the PODE should, instead, cross reference to a further table in the main body of the report where this is set out.

43. In the final column in this section, the PODE should cross reference to the relevant paragraph(s) of their report for further details on how the share has been calculated.

Section 1.4

Results of Report – Offsetting

44. Please delete this section if the PODE has not been asked to advise on offsetting in the instructions.

45. Please insert the tax adjustment(s) that the PODE has applied to the offsetting figure (recognising more than one rate may be applicable i.e. where some but not all pensions in payment). The PODE can either set out here why they have selected that figure or can cross reference to the paragraph(s) of the report where this is set out. The PODE may also wish to consider an adjustment for tax in respect of the investment of the offset amount by the receiving party and, if so, they should highlight that this forms part of the "adjustment for tax" that they have made (cross referenced to the main paragraph of the report where such calculations are shown).

46. The standard wording confirming that the PODE has not made any adjustment for utility as this is a matter for the court/negotiation should remain and not be deleted.

47. If forming part of the instructions, the PODE should set out in the body of the report the independent expert valuation net of tax for <u>each</u> pension for insertion into any schedule of assets and cross refer to this in the summary. The rationale for keeping this breakdown in the main report being that including a net independent expert valuation for every pension could increase the length of the summary unnecessarily.

48. The precise tables used will depend on the remit of the instructions and those in the template are included as examples only. When completing, it is important that the PODE makes it clear how much the person paying the offset lump sum needs to pay to the receiving party to reduce the pension share and sets this out underneath the table to assist the user. For example:

Lump sum in lieu of pension sharing to equalise capital values (based on independent expert valuations)

Amount to be transferred from Party 1 to Party 2 from their share of the non-pension capital

	Entirety
Tax adjusted lump sum required	£AMOUNT
Reduction to pension sharing order for each £10,000 of post division lump sum paid by Party 1 to Party 2*	TBC%

* This is the amount that Party 1 needs to pay to Party 2 from their own funds after division of the parties' non-pension assets. Note here that a £10,000 transfer from Party 1 to Party 2 from their own funds is equivalent to Party 2 retaining £20,000 prior to the division of the parties' assets.

49. The PODE may wish to highlight in this section that the loss to the paying party may not be the same as the gain in value to the receiving party and cross reference to the relevant paragraph(s) of their report where this is explained in detail.

Section 1.5

Implementation

50. This is self-explanatory but if the PODE does not have the relevant information then they should set this out here and recommend that the users make further enquiries with the relevant scheme(s).

51. This section could be expanded by the PODE to include any other matters relating to implementation that they consider are important and should be drawn to the users' attention. For example, if a SSAS or a SIPP involved contains commercial property.

52. There is provision to cross reference to the relevant pages/sections of the main body of the report for further details.

Section 1.6

What the parties also need to consider

53. It is envisaged that PODEs will include some warnings here (bespoke to the couple in question) regarding the parties needing to:

    - Take financial advice generally in relation to their pensions and in relation to implementation of the pension sharing order;
    - Obtain an updating report in advance of finalising a settlement, and what events / passage of time would justify returning for an updating report;
    - Take financial advice on and set money aside to take account of any clawback post implementation of a pension share over a pension in payment.
    - Any other matters of importance that the PODE considers should be flagged in the summary.

54. The PODE should also highlight here any significant limitations or risks involved in the results of the report e.g. incomplete data. The PODE may wish to cross reference here to the paragraph(s) of their report where the information/assumptions used are set out so that the user can review this.

IFoA Pensions on Divorce Working Party

September 2026

Appendix 1: Template Executive Summary for PODE reports

1.1. Remit instructions

[PODE TO COMPLETE]

1.2. Current pensions

I have summarised in the table below the CEVs [, *and*] benefits accrued *[and independent expert valuations]* of the parties' pension rights at [*report calculation date*]. [*The PODE may also wish to add a standard caveat about the below figures not being 'comparable' due to, for example, different rates of increase in retirement/ availability of GAR etc*]

Lump sums are only outlined below where they are an automatic feature of the scheme. Tax-free cash will usually be available even if not an automatic feature of the scheme. Financial advice should be taken by the parties on the options available to them

Party 1 name, date of birth, age

Scheme Name	*[Insert scheme name as required for Annex]*	*Further details per pension to include state pensions where within remit of report*	*Further details per pension to include state pensions where within remit of report*
Type of scheme	*[i.e. Defined benefit / Defined contribution]*		
In payment?	*Yes / No*		
CEV	*Date / Amount*		

Independent expert valuation	£***XX*** *[Where within remit of report - remove row if not]*		
Gross annual pension entitlement	£***XX*** *PODE to insert 'raw amounts' for the benefits accrued.*		
Any automatic (tax-free) lump sum / if so, amount	*Yes/No* £***XX***		
"Marital" portion	*Where remit of report includes apportionment it may be helpful to confirm what percentage relates to the relationship*		
Apportioned independent expert valuation (*PODE TO CONFIRM DATES)*	*Where remit of report includes apportionment (note PODEs may wish to also cross ref to para in report which apportions the accrued pension etc)*		
Earliest date at which benefits can be taken without reduction	*[AGE]*		
Key features / Report reference	*Cross ref to para in report where draw out key features*		

Party 2 name, date of birth, age

Scheme Name	*[Insert scheme name as required for Annex]*	*Further details per pension to include state pensions where within remit of report*	*Further details per pension to include state pensions where within remit of report*
Type of scheme	*[i.e. Defined benefit / Defined contribution]*		
In payment?	*Yes / No*		
CEV	*Date / Amount*		
Independent expert valuation	*£**XX*** *[Where within remit of report - remove row if not]*		
Gross annual pension entitlement	*£**XX*** *PODE to insert 'raw amounts' for the benefits accrued.*		
Any automatic (tax-free) lump sum / if so, amount	*Yes/No* *£**XX***		
"Marital" portion	*Where remit of report includes apportionment it may be helpful to confirm what percentage relates to the relationship*		

Apportioned independent expert valuation (*PODE TO CONFIRM DATES)*	*Where remit of report includes apportionment (note PODEs may wish to also cross ref to para in report which apportions the accrued pension etc)*		
Earliest date at which benefits can be taken without reduction	*[AGE]*		
Key features / Report reference	*Cross ref to para in report where draw out key features*		

Notes

[*PODE may wish to include any notes which clarify the above which is deemed necessary in the summary as opposed to the body of the report*]

1.3 Results of report: Pension sharing at [*DATE*]

Outcome sought	**Pension sharing order(s) advised (% and scheme)**	**Notional comparable automatic lump sums in retirement (amount / from age)* *where relevant***	**Notional comparable incomes in retirement (amount / from age) ***	**Paragraph no in report**
e.g. equalisation of independent expert valuations	*This may be subdivided into two or more rows if different PSOs against different pensions are suggested e.g. 100% of H's Standard Life Pension or 50% of H's*	*Please set out both parties' total automatic lump sums from all pensions post sharing*	*Please set out both parties' total income from all pensions post sharing*	

	Standard Life Pension and 20% of H's Armed Forces Pension.			
e.g. equalisation of independent expert valuations – accrual from cohabitation to separation				
e.g. equalisation of incomes from age 67 - all pensions				
e.g. equalisation of incomes from age 67 - accrual from cohabitation to separation				

[*rows to be removed as applicable*]

- * These figures are expressed in real terms, i.e. the effect of inflation has been stripped out to make them comparable. It should also be noted these are notional comparable incomes / lump sums (where relevant) for the purposes of this report, and based on the assumptions expanded on in the full report. The actual lump sum(s) (where relevant) and income(s) received in retirement will likely differ. In particular, where pensions increase in different ways and/or fall into payment at different stages adjustments have been made to ensure pensions can be compared on a like for like basis. For details see paragraph [**XX**] of the report. The figures included above represent the adjusted figures.

1.4 Results of report: Pension offsetting / Partial offsetting at [*DATE*]

Adjustment for tax: [*PODE to insert adjustment(s) used*]

Adjustment for utility: None (a matter for the court / legal negotiations).

[*Optional wording* * For 'independent expert valuations' (net of tax) for each pension held for insertion in any schedule of assets please see paragraph [XX] of the body of the report.]

[PODE TO COMPLETE / ADAPT TABLE FOR EACH OFFSETTING CALCULATION REQUESTED – EXAMPLES BELOW]

Lump sum in lieu of pension sharing to equalise capital values (based on independent expert valuations) **Amount to be transferred from *Party 1* to *Party 2* from their share of the non-pension capital**			
	Entirety	Relationship accrual only [*if within remit report]*	[*Additional accrual periods as required]*
Tax adjusted lump sum required *	£XX	£YY	£ZZ
Reduction to pension sharing order for each [£XX] of post division lump sum paid by Party [1] to Party [2]	XX%	YY%	ZZ%

* This is the amount that Party [1] needs to pay to Party [2] from their own funds after division of the parties' non-pension assets. Note here that a £10,000 transfer from Party [1] to Party [2] from their own funds is equivalent to Party [2] retaining £20,000 prior to the division of the parties' assets.

Lump sum in lieu of pension sharing to equalise pension benefits (i.e. income and lump sum) **Amount to be transferred from *Party 1* to *Party 2* from their share of the non-pension capital**			
	Entirety	Relationship accrual only [*if within remit report]*	[*Additional accrual periods as required]*
Tax adjusted lump sum required *	£XX	£YY	£ZZ
Reduction to pension sharing order for each [£XX] of post division lump sum paid by Party [1] to Party [2]	XX%	YY%	ZZ%

* This is the amount that Party [1] needs to pay to Party [2] from their own funds after division of the parties' non-pension assets. Note here that a £10,000 transfer from Party [1] to Party [2] from their own funds is equivalent to Party [2] retaining £20,000 prior to the division of the parties' assets.

1.5 Implementation

The following points should be noted for implementation purposes:

Issue	**Notes specific to parties**	**Paragraph no in report**
How will the pension be shared?	[*internal / external sharing - options per scheme*]	
What fees will be charged for implementing?		
How can fees be discharged?	[*i.e. from scheme / up front?*]	
Anything else of complexity		

1.6 What [*Party 1* name] and [*Party* 2 name] need to also consider

[*Standard notes re need for financial advice / updating reports in advance of finalising settlement etc/if the report concerns a pension in payment, to flag clawback / impact of receiving a disqualifying pension credit and cross refer to sections in report? Any material risks or judgements that should be highlighted, e.g. incomplete data, if ignoring state pensions and there is a differential. PODE to highlight any particular risks around events that might change their opinion and therefore when they would recommend parties might return for an updating report.*]

Appendix 2: Example Completed Template Executive Summary for PODE reports

1.3. <u>Remit instructions</u>

- The most cost-effective way to divide the pension provision available to both parties between the parties so as to provide equality of pension income when the parties reach their respective State Pension Ages.
- The most cost-effective way to divide the pension provision available to both parties between the parties so as to achieve equality of capital value.
- Details of how the required PSOs can be offset, making allowance for an appropriate tax adjustment.
- Details of how the required PSOs may be reduced by the transfer of non-pension capital from Mr W to Mrs W.
- All calculations should consider (i) all accrued pensions and additionally (ii) pensions accrued during the marriage only.

1.4. <u>Current pensions</u>

I have summarised in the table below the CEVs, benefits accrued and independent expert valuations of the parties' pension rights at 15 April 2026. PPS stands for the Police Pension Scheme.

Lump sums are only outlined below where they are an automatic feature of the scheme. For defined benefit pensions not yet in payment, tax-free cash will usually be available even if not an automatic feature of the scheme. Financial advice should be taken by the parties on the options available to them

Mr W, DOB 31 March 1970, age 56

Scheme Name	PPS 1987	PPS 2015
Type of scheme	Defined benefit	Defined benefit
In payment?	Yes	No
CEV	£602,000	£11,000
Independent expert valuation	£530,000	£10,000
Gross annual pension entitlement	£23,000 p/a	£700 p/a
Any automatic (tax-free) lump sum / if so, amount	No	No
“Marital” portion	84.9%	100%
Apportioned independent expert valuation (May 2000 – Dec 2023)	£450,000	£10,000
Earliest date at which benefits can be taken without reduction	Pension in payment	67
Key features / Report reference	CPI-linked pension in payment	Preserved CPI-linked pension

Mrs W, DOB 30 September 1960, age 65

Scheme Name	Teachers' Pension Scheme
Type of scheme	Defined benefit
In payment?	Yes
CEV	£30,000
Independent expert valuation	£27,000
Gross annual pension entitlement	£1,500 p/a
Any automatic (tax-free) lump sum / if so, amount	No
"Marital" portion	100%
Apportioned independent expert valuation	£27,000
Earliest date at which benefits can be taken without reduction (May 2000 to Dec 2023)	Pension in payment
Key features / Report reference	CPI-linked pension in payment

1.3 Results of report: Pension sharing at 15 April 2026

Outcome sought	Pension sharing order(s) advised (% and scheme)	Notional comparable incomes in retirement (amount / from age) *	Page no in report
Equality of pension incomes (from age 67)	39% over PPS 1987 Pension	Mr W: £14,100 p/a immediately after PSO and a further £700 from age 67 Mrs W: £14,800 p/a immediately after PSO	12
Equality of pension incomes (from age 67), marital accrual only	33% over PPS 1987 pension	Mr W: £15,500 p/a immediately after PSO (or £12,000 p/a after apportionment) and a further £700 from age 67 Mrs W: £12,700 immediately after PSO	12
Equality of pension capital	45% over PPS 1987 pension	Mr W: £12,700 p/a immediately after PSO and a further £700 from age 67 Mrs W: £16,800 p/a immediately after PSO	14
Equality of pension capital, marital accrual	38% over PPS 1987 pension	Mr W: £14,300 p/a immediately after PSO (or £10,800 p/a after apportionment) and a further £700 from age 67 Mrs W: £14,500 p/a immediately after PSO	14

- * These are all CPI-linked incomes. Where pensions are being apportioned, total post-sharing pension incomes are provided. These are pension incomes prior to the ring-fencing of pensions on the grounds of apportionment.
- Each party will receive a pension income prior to attaining their common State Pension Agre of 67. Equality of pension incomes will be achieved from when Mr W attains the age of 67 and claims his PPS 2015 pension. If pension income receivable by the parties before they attain State Pension Age is to be taken into account in the settlement, that must be done separately. I would be happy to provide further information to support this, if required. Note, the equality of pension capital calculations do take account of pension benefits that each party may receive before they attain age 67..

1.4 Results of report: Pension offsetting / Partial offsetting at 15 April 2026

Adjustment for tax: 20% (illustrative adjustment based on the vast majority of the pensions being in payment)

Adjustment for utility: None (a matter for the court / legal negotiations).

Lump sum in lieu of pension sharing to equalise capital values (based on independent expert valuations) **Amount to be transferred from Mr W to Mrs W from their share of the non-pension capital**		
	Entirety	Relationship accrual only
Tax adjusted lump sum required *	£205,000	£173,000
Reduction to pension sharing order for each £5,000 of post division lump sum paid by Mr W to Mrs W	1.1%	

* This is the amount that Mr W needs to pay Mrs W from his own funds after division of the parties' non-pension assets. Note here that a £5,000 transfer from Mr W to Mrs W from his own funds is equivalent to Mrs W retaining £10,000 prior to the division of the parties' assets.

Lump sum in lieu of pension sharing to equalise pension incomes (based on independent expert valuations) **Amount to be transferred from Mr W to Mrs W from their share of the non-pension capital**		
	Entirety	Relationship accrual only
Tax adjusted lump sum required *	£161,000	£136,000
Reduction to pension sharing order for each £5,000 of post division lump sum paid by Mr W to Mrs W	1.2%	

* This is the amount that Mr W needs to pay Mrs W from his own funds after division of the parties' non-pension assets. Note here that a £5,000 transfer from Mr W to Mrs W from his own funds is equivalent to Mrs W retaining £10,000 prior to the division of the parties' assets.

1.5 Implementation

The following points should be noted for implementation purposes:

Issue	Notes specific to parties	Paragraph no in report
How will the pension be shared?	Internal transfer: award pension payable immediately	2.4
What fees will be charged for implementing?	£2,000 fee	2.4
How can fees be discharged?	Payable upfront	2.4
Recovery of pension paid to Mr W	The scheme administrators will seek to recover any pension overpaid to Mr W since the effective date of the PSO	2.5

1.6 What Mr W and Mrs W need to also consider

Mr W has accrued benefits in both the PPS 1987 and PPS 2015 sub-schemes of the Police Pension Scheme. Any Pension Sharing Annex (form P1) that is to be sent to the scheme administrators needs to make clear precisely which pension benefits are to be shared, making reference to the PPS 1987 pension.

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