



Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993

1993 CHAPTER 8

PART I

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUDICIAL PENSIONS

Application of Part I

1 Persons to whom this Part applies

(1) This Part applies—

- (a) to any person who first holds qualifying judicial office on or after the appointed day;
- (b) to any person—
 - (i) who, immediately before the appointed day, was holding any qualifying judicial office, service in which was, in his case, subject to a judicial pension scheme; and
 - (ii) who, on or after that day, ceases to hold that office and is appointed to some other qualifying judicial office, service in which would (apart from this Act) have been subject, in his case, to some other judicial pension scheme;
- (c) to any person who was not holding qualifying judicial office immediately before the appointed day, by virtue of having retired from such office, but who, on or after that day, is again appointed to such office; and
- (d) to any person who makes an election under subsection (2) below for this Part to apply to him;

but this subsection is subject to the following provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person—

- (a) who holds qualifying judicial office on the appointed day, and
- (b) who held such office at any time before that day,

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shall be entitled, in such circumstances as may be prescribed and subject to subsection (5) below, to make an election for this Part to apply to him, if it would not otherwise do so.

- (3) Any election under subsection (2) above must be made within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be irrevocable.
- (4) The circumstances that may be prescribed under subsection (2) above, and the time that may be prescribed under subsection (3) above, include circumstances or times which permit the making of an election notwithstanding that the person in question has retired from qualifying judicial office or has died; and, without prejudice to section 29(3) and (4) below, where any such circumstances or times are so prescribed—
 - (a) the person in question shall be treated for such purposes as may be prescribed as if he had, at such times as may be prescribed, been a person to whom this Part applies; and
 - (b) any right to make an election notwithstanding the person's death shall be exercisable by his personal representatives.
- (5) Except as provided by section 13 below, this Part does not apply to a person at any time when an election under that section is in force in respect of him; nor shall he make an election under subsection (2) above at any such time.
- (6) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be regarded as holding, or serving in, qualifying judicial office at any time when he holds, on a salaried basis, any one or more of the offices specified in Schedule 1 to this Act; and any reference in this Act to a “qualifying judicial office” is a reference to any office so specified if it is held on a salaried basis.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (6) above, a person holds an office “on a salaried basis” if and so long as, and to the extent that—
 - (a) his service in the office is remunerated by payment of a salary; and
 - (b) that salary is not subject to terms which preclude rights to pensions and other benefits accruing by reference to it;
 and the reference in that subsection to an office being held on a salaried basis shall be construed accordingly.
- (8) The appropriate Minister may by order amend either Part of Schedule 1 to this Act by adding offices to those for the time being there specified.
- (9) In this section, “prescribed” means prescribed in regulations made by the appropriate Minister.
- (10) In this Part “the appointed day” means the day appointed under section 31 below for the coming into force of this Part other than subsection (8) above.

Pensions for judicial officers

2 The judicial officer's entitlement to a pension

- (1) Any person to whom this Part applies—
 - (a) who retires from qualifying judicial office on or after the day on which he attains the age of 65, and

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- (b) who has, at the time of that retirement, completed, in the aggregate, at least 5 years' service in qualifying judicial office,
shall be entitled during his life to a pension at the appropriate annual rate.
- (2) Any person to whom this Part applies—
- (a) who retires from qualifying judicial office on or after the day on which he attains the age of 60, but before attaining the age of 65, and
- (b) who has, at the time of that retirement, completed, in the aggregate, at least 5 years' service in qualifying judicial office,
shall be entitled during his life to a pension at the appropriate annual rate, actuarially reduced.
- (3) In any case where—
- (a) a person to whom this Part applies retires from qualifying judicial office before he has attained the age of 65 or before he has completed, in the aggregate, at least 5 years' service in such office, and
- (b) the appropriate Minister is satisfied by means of a medical certificate that, by reason of infirmity of mind or body, the person is incapable of discharging the duties of his qualifying judicial office and that the incapacity is likely to be permanent,
the person shall be entitled during his life to a pension at the appropriate annual rate (and subsection (2) above shall not have effect in relation to that retirement, notwithstanding that the conditions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of that subsection may be satisfied in the particular case).
- (4) Where a person to whom this Part applies is removed from a qualifying judicial office, his removal from that office shall be treated for the purposes of this Part as his retirement from qualifying judicial office; and if—
- (a) he has not attained the age of 60 at the date of that retirement, and
- (b) the appropriate Minister recommends that his accrued rights under this Part should be given immediate effect,
the person shall be entitled during his life to a pension at the appropriate annual rate, actuarially reduced.
- (5) Where a person to whom a pension under this section has commenced to be paid resumes service in qualifying judicial office—
- (a) the resumption of service shall not affect his entitlement to payment of the pension for any period before the resumption,
- (b) he shall not be entitled to payment of the pension for any period during the resumed service, and
- (c) at the end of the period of resumed service—
- (i) his entitlement (and that of any other person) to a pension or other benefit under this Part, and
- (ii) the rate or amount of any such pension or other benefit,
shall be determined (subject to section 4(4) below) as if no pension under this section had previously commenced to be paid to him.
- (6) A pension under this section shall be payable at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Treasury may determine.
- (7) For the purposes of this Part—

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- (a) in determining the length of a person's period of service in any qualifying judicial office, it is immaterial whether he works full-time or part-time, but if he holds two or more qualifying judicial offices concurrently, no day shall be counted more than once;
- (b) in determining the length of a person's period of service in any qualifying judicial office, there shall be left out of account—
 - (i) any service in such office before the day on which this Part first applied to him (except to the extent to which it is given effect under or by virtue of section 12 below);
 - (ii) in the case of an office which becomes a qualifying judicial office by virtue of an order under section 1(8) above, any service in that office before the day on which it becomes such an office (except to the extent to which it is given effect under or by virtue of section 12 below);
 - (iii) any service in qualifying judicial office at a time when an election under section 13 below is in force in respect of him; and
 - (iv) any service in such office in respect of which he has taken a cash equivalent in accordance with paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to this Act;
- (c) in any case falling within subsection (3) above where, at the date of the retirement, the person has not attained the age of 65, the aggregate length of his period of service shall be increased by the addition of a period equal in length to one half of that which—
 - (i) begins immediately after the date of the retirement; and
 - (ii) ends with the day on which he would attain the age of 65;
- (d) where any payment in respect of a pension under this section has become due, the pension shall be treated as commencing to be paid, notwithstanding that no payment has in fact been made in respect of it, and for this purpose a payment in respect of a pension shall be treated as becoming due on the first day of the period for which it is payable;
- (e) “actuarially reduced”, in relation to the rate of a pension, means reduced by such amount as may be prescribed in, or determined in accordance with, regulations made under this section by the appropriate Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury;
- (f) where a person ceases to hold qualifying judicial office in consequence of infirmity of mind or body, the cessation (however brought about) shall be taken for the purposes of this Part to constitute retirement, not removal, from such office.

(8) In this Act “judicial pension” means a pension under this section.

3 The appropriate annual rate

- (1) In the case of a person who has, at the time of his retirement from qualifying judicial office, completed, in the aggregate, at least 20 years' service in such office, the “appropriate annual rate” for the purposes of this Act is an annual rate equal to one-half of his pensionable pay.
- (2) In the case of a person not falling within subsection (1) above, the “appropriate annual rate” for the purposes of this Act is an amount equal to one-fortieth of his pensionable pay, multiplied by the aggregate length of his service in qualifying judicial office (expressed in years and fractions of a year).
- (3) For the purposes of this Act—

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- (a) a person's "pensionable pay" is the greater of the following amounts, that is to say—
 - (i) the pension-capped salary payable to him in respect of his service in qualifying judicial office in the period of twelve months ending with the day on which, within the meaning of section 590C(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 (earnings cap), his participation in the scheme constituted by this Part ceases; and
 - (ii) the greatest amount of pension-capped salary payable to him in respect of such service in any other period of twelve consecutive months falling within the period of three years ending with that day;
- (b) a person's "pension-capped salary" for any period of twelve months is so much of his aggregate salary in respect of service in qualifying judicial office in that period as, within the meaning of section 590C(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 (earnings cap), does not exceed the permitted maximum for the year of assessment in which his participation in the scheme constituted by this Part ceases;
- (c) a person's salary in respect of service in any qualifying judicial office shall be taken to accrue due from day to day, at the rate for the time being in force, throughout the period for which he holds the office;
- (d) if, in consequence of periods of ill-health, the rate at which a person's salary in respect of service in any qualifying judicial office is payable to him for any period falling within the three years mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii) above is less than it would have been apart from the periods of ill-health, he shall be treated as if that salary had been payable to him throughout that period at the rate at which it would have been payable, apart from the periods of ill-health;
- (e) in determining a person's salary in respect of his service in qualifying judicial office, there shall be left out of account any part of the salary which is paid on terms which preclude rights to pensions and other benefits accruing by reference to it;

but paragraphs (a) and (b) above are subject to regulations under subsections (4) and (5) below.

- (4) Regulations may make provision for any case where a person to whom this Part applies serves in qualifying judicial office neither—
 - (a) throughout the whole of the period of twelve months mentioned in subsection (3)(a)(i) above; nor
 - (b) throughout any other such period of twelve consecutive months as is mentioned in subsection (3)(a)(ii) above;

and any such regulations may, in particular, provide for such a person's pensionable pay and pension-capped salary to be determined for the purposes of this Act as if he had served in his qualifying judicial office (whether full-time or part-time) throughout the whole of the period of twelve months mentioned in paragraph (a) above and had been paid in respect of that service a salary of an amount determined by reference to the annual rate of salary payable in his case in respect of service in that office in that period.

- (5) Regulations may also make provision for any case where the service in qualifying judicial office of a person to whom this Part applies is, or has at some time been, only part-time, within the meaning of the regulations; and any such regulations may, in particular, provide for the amount of salary by reference to which his pension-capped salary (and accordingly his pensionable pay) would fall to be determined, apart from

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this subsection, to be reduced, for the purpose of making any such determination, in accordance with the regulations.

- (6) In this section, “regulations” means regulations made by the appropriate Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury.

Derivative benefits

4 Lump sum on the judicial officer’s retirement or death

- (1) Where a judicial pension commences to be paid to a person, there shall also be paid to him a lump sum of an amount equal to two and one-quarter times the annual rate of the pension.
- (2) Where a judicial pension commences to be paid to a person, but he dies so soon thereafter that the aggregate of—
- (a) the sums paid or payable to him on account of that pension, including any increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971, and
 - (b) the lump sum paid or payable to him under subsection (1) above,
- falls short of an amount equal to five times the annual rate in force in respect of that pension immediately before his death, including any increases under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971, his personal representatives shall be granted a lump sum equal to the deficiency.
- (3) Where a person to whom this Part applies dies while holding qualifying judicial office, a lump sum of an amount equal to twice the amount of his pensionable pay shall be payable—
- (a) to the person (if any) nominated by him for the purposes of this subsection by notice in writing to the administrators of the scheme constituted by this Part; or
 - (b) in default of any such nomination, to his personal representatives;
- and, in determining a person’s pensionable pay for the purposes of this subsection, his death shall be treated as his retirement from qualifying judicial office.
- (4) A person to whom a lump sum is paid under subsection (1) above but who resumes service in qualifying judicial office shall not be required to refund the lump sum; but if the whole or any part of it is not refunded, an amount equal to so much of it as has not been refunded shall be deducted from any lump sum which subsequently becomes payable to or in respect of him under subsection (1), (2) or (3) above.

5 Surviving spouse’s pension

- (1) In any case where—
- (a) a person (“the deceased”) to whom this Part applies dies leaving a surviving spouse, and
 - (b) their marriage took place before the deceased retired from qualifying judicial office,
- the surviving spouse shall be entitled to a pension for life (a “surviving spouse’s pension”) in respect of the deceased’s service in such office, at an annual rate equal to one-half of the annual rate of the deceased’s judicial pension.
- (2) A pension under this section shall be payable at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Treasury may determine.

- (3) If the surviving spouse re-marries, the Treasury may, on or at any time after the re-marriage, direct that the pension shall cease to be payable.
- (4) Where a direction has been given under subsection (3) above, the Treasury may at any time direct that payment of the pension is to be resumed.
- (5) Where the deceased died while holding qualifying judicial office, his death shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) above as his retirement from such office.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, “the annual rate of the deceased’s judicial pension” means—
 - (a) where a judicial pension under subsection (1) or (3) of section 2 above had commenced to be paid to the deceased, the appropriate annual rate of that pension;
 - (b) where a judicial pension under subsection (2) or (4) of that section had commenced to be paid to the deceased, the appropriate annual rate of that pension, as actuarially reduced under that section;
 - (c) where no judicial pension had commenced to be paid to the deceased, the rate that would have been the appropriate annual rate of his judicial pension under subsection (3) of that section—
 - (i) had he not died, but retired from qualifying judicial office on the date of death; and
 - (ii) had the appropriate Minister been satisfied in his case as mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection.

6 Grant and payment of a children’s pension

- (1) Upon the death of a person to whom this Part applies (“the deceased”) a pension in respect of his service in qualifying judicial office shall be granted for the benefit of such persons as may from time to time be the eligible children of the deceased (a “children’s pension”).
- (2) The persons who, for the purposes of this Part, are the “eligible children” of the deceased at any time are—
 - (a) any natural children of the deceased,
 - (b) any step-children of the deceased,
 - (c) any children adopted by the deceased before his retirement from qualifying judicial office, and
 - (d) any children adopted by the deceased after his retirement from qualifying judicial office and in respect of whom a direction is given under subsection (5) below,who are for the time being in their period of childhood and full-time education.
- (3) Only one children’s pension shall be granted in respect of the service of any one person, but—
 - (a) the rate of the pension shall vary in accordance with section 8 below, according to the number of his eligible children for the time being;
 - (b) the pension shall be paid to such person or persons as the Treasury may from time to time direct, and different parts of the pension may be directed to be paid to different persons; and

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- (c) the person to whom all or any part of the pension is paid shall apply the sum paid to him, without distinction, for the benefit of all the persons who are for the time being eligible children of the deceased or, as the case may be, for the benefit of such of them as the Treasury may from time to time direct.
- (4) A children's pension—
 - (a) shall be paid so long as and whenever there are eligible children of the deceased; and
 - (b) shall be payable at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Treasury may determine.
- (5) The Treasury may direct that a person (“the child”) who was adopted by the deceased is to be regarded as falling within paragraph (d) of subsection (2) above if they are satisfied—
 - (a) that the deceased had, before his retirement from qualifying judicial office, formed the intention of adopting the child; and
 - (b) that, immediately before that retirement, the child was wholly or mainly dependent on the deceased.
- (6) Where the deceased died while holding qualifying judicial office, his death shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) above as his retirement from such office.
- (7) In this section, “step-children of the deceased” means—
 - (a) any natural children of any person to whom the deceased was at any time married who, at the time of the marriage, either had been born or were in gestation;
 - (b) any children adopted by such a person before the marriage to the deceased; and
 - (c) any children adopted by such a person after the marriage to the deceased in a case where the adoption proceedings were pending at the time of the marriage.
- (8) For the purposes of this section the “natural children” of any person are any children of whom that person is the genetic father or mother.

7 Children's pension: meaning of “period of childhood and full-time education”

- (1) For the purposes of section 6 above, a person is in his “period of childhood and full-time education” at any time if, and only if, at that time—
 - (a) he has not attained the age of 16;
 - (b) he is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school or other educational establishment; or
 - (c) he is undergoing training by any person (“the employer”) for any trade, profession or vocation in such circumstances that—
 - (i) he is required to devote the whole of his time to the training for a period of not less than two years; and
 - (ii) while he is undergoing the training, the emoluments receivable by him, or payable by the employer in respect of him, do not exceed the maximum allowable remuneration, disregarding for this purpose any emoluments receivable or payable by way of return of any premium paid in respect of the training.

- (2) A person shall not be regarded for the purposes of this section as coming within paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) above at any time unless he has come within one or other of those paragraphs at all times since he attained the age of 16.
- (3) Where there is a period during which a person comes within neither paragraph (b) nor paragraph (c) of subsection (1) above, then, if the Treasury think fit and are satisfied that the person's full-time education ought not to be regarded as completed, they may direct either—
- (a) that that period shall be disregarded for the purposes of subsection (2) above; or
 - (b) that the person shall be regarded for the purposes of this section as having come within paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) above throughout that period.
- (4) For the purposes of this section—
- “*emoluments*” means any salary, fees, wages, perquisites or profits or gains whatsoever, and includes the value of free board, lodging or clothing;
 - “*the maximum allowable remuneration*” at any time is an annual rate (£1,614 a year, at the passing of this Act) equal to that at which a pension of £250 a year—
 - (a) first awarded under the principal civil service pension scheme on 1st June 1972, and
 - (b) increased from time to time by the amount of increase that would be applied under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 to such a pension, would (as so increased) be payable at that time.
- (5) Where a premium has been paid in respect of the training of a person, all emoluments at any time receivable by him, or payable by the employer in respect of him, shall be taken for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(ii) above to be receivable or payable by way of return of the premium, unless and to the extent that the amount of those emoluments exceeds in the aggregate the amount of the premium.

8 Rate of children's pension

- (1) Where the deceased leaves no surviving spouse, the annual rate of a children's pension shall be—
- (a) while the eligible children of the deceased are two or more in number, two-thirds of the annual rate of the deceased's judicial pension; and
 - (b) while there is only one eligible child of the deceased, one-third of the annual rate of the deceased's judicial pension.
- (2) Where the deceased leaves a surviving spouse, the annual rate of a children's pension during the life of the surviving spouse shall be—
- (a) while the eligible children of the deceased are two or more in number, one-half of the annual rate of the deceased's judicial pension; and
 - (b) while there is only one eligible child of the deceased, one-quarter of the annual rate of the deceased's judicial pension;
- and the annual rate of the children's pension after the death of the surviving spouse shall be the rate specified in paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) above.

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- (3) Where the deceased leaves a surviving spouse who remarries, the Treasury may, if they think fit, direct that subsection (1) above shall apply instead of subsection (2) above as respects any period when the surviving spouse has a spouse.
- (4) “The annual rate of the deceased’s judicial pension” has the same meaning for the purposes of this section as it has for the purposes of section 5 above.

9 Contribution towards cost of surviving spouse’s and children’s pension

- (1) Such contributions as may be prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of this section shall be made towards the cost of the liability for any pension or pensions under sections 5 to 8 above in respect of a person’s service in qualifying judicial office.
- (2) No contribution shall be made by a person for any period of service during which an election under section 13 below is in force in respect of him.
- (3) The prescribed contributions shall be in the form of deductions from the salary payable in respect of the service.
- (4) In the case of persons to whom this Part applies by virtue of section 1(1)(b), (c) or (d) above, the prescribed contributions may (notwithstanding subsection (3) above) be in the form of either—
 - (a) deductions from the salary payable in respect of the service, or
 - (b) a reduction of any lump sum payable under section 4 above in respect of the service,
 or partly in one of those forms and partly in the other.
- (5) The power to make regulations under this section shall be exercisable by the appropriate Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury.

Additional voluntary contributions

10 Additional benefits from voluntary contributions

- (1) Regulations may make provision—
 - (a) entitling any person to whom this Part applies to make voluntary contributions towards the cost of the provision of additional benefits, whether under the scheme constituted by this Part or otherwise; or
 - (b) imposing conditions with respect to the exercise by any such person of any entitlement (whether or not under paragraph (a) above) which he may have to make any such voluntary contributions.
- (2) Regulations may make provision for the purpose of imposing, in a case where a person to whom this Part applies makes voluntary contributions, upper limits with respect to—
 - (a) the aggregate value of the aggregable benefits which may be paid to or in respect of any such person; and
 - (b) the amount which any such person may pay by way of such contributions;
 and, without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b) above, any such regulations may, in particular, impose such an upper limit on the amount which a person may pay by way of voluntary contributions as will, so far as reasonably practicable, secure

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that the aggregate value referred to in paragraph (a) above will not exceed the limit prescribed under that paragraph.

- (3) Regulations may—
- (a) prescribe the manner in which aggregable benefits are to be valued for the purpose of any such aggregation as is mentioned in subsection (2) above;
 - (b) confer on the administrators of the scheme constituted by this Part power to require a person to whom this Part applies who is making, or who wishes to make, voluntary contributions to provide such information as they may require concerning any retained benefits of his;
 - (c) permit the disclosure by those administrators of any information which they may obtain concerning any such retained benefits—
 - (i) to, or to any officers of, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; or
 - (ii) to, or to any servants or agents of, any authorised provider who is, or may be, concerned in the investment of the voluntary contributions or the provision of the additional benefits in question.
- (4) Regulations—
- (a) may not prohibit the payment of voluntary contributions;
 - (b) may not impose any limit on the amount which a person may pay by way of voluntary contributions, other than either or both of the following, that is to say—
 - (i) such upper limit as may be imposed by virtue of subsection (2)(b) above; or
 - (ii) an upper limit corresponding to that for the time being fixed by or under section 594 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 (exempt statutory schemes);
 - (c) must secure that any voluntary contributions paid by a person are used to provide additional benefits for or in respect of him; and
 - (d) must secure that the value of such additional benefits is reasonable, having regard to—
 - (i) the amount paid by way of voluntary contributions;
 - (ii) the value of the other benefits provided under the scheme constituted by this Part; and
 - (iii) the general value of benefits available to a person under any contract of life insurance entered into by him with an insurance company to which Part II of the Insurance Companies Act 1982 (regulation of insurance companies carrying on insurance business within the United Kingdom) applies;
- but paragraphs (c) and (d) above have effect only in relation to a voluntary contributions scheme constituted by or under this Part.
- (5) Regulations may, in particular—
- (a) provide that the value of additional benefits offered on payment of voluntary contributions shall be determined in accordance with prescribed rules based on tables prepared for the purposes of the regulations by the Government Actuary;
 - (b) prescribe the manner in which it is to be determined in any case whether the amount of a person's contributions exceeds any such limit as is mentioned in subsection (4)(b) above;

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- (c) provide for any administrative expenses incurred by any person by virtue of this section to be defrayed out of sums received by way of voluntary contributions;
 - (d) provide for the manner in which voluntary contributions are to be made;
 - (e) make provision for, and in connection with, the valuation of a person's accrued rights—
 - (i) under any occupational or personal pension scheme, which are to be transferred into a voluntary contributions scheme, or
 - (ii) under any voluntary contributions scheme, which on termination of his membership of that scheme may fall to be transferred into another scheme;
 - (f) prescribe the additional benefits which are to be available under a voluntary contributions scheme and the rates and times at which those benefits are to be payable;
 - (g) make provision for and in connection with the making of elections between different benefits available under voluntary contributions schemes;
 - (h) provide for the terms on which a person may terminate his membership of a voluntary contributions scheme;
 - (j) provide for the terms on which surplus funds may be refunded to a person who has made payments by way of voluntary contributions to a voluntary contributions scheme;
 - (k) specify any authorised providers—
 - (i) who are to invest any prescribed voluntary contributions, or
 - (ii) who are to provide any prescribed additional benefits,
 and, if two or more authorised providers are so specified, may make provision entitling any person who makes prescribed payments by way of voluntary contributions to elect between those authorised providers.
- (6) Regulations may provide for such additional benefits arising under or by virtue of this section as may be prescribed—
- (a) to be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund; or
 - (b) to be paid out of money provided by Parliament.
- (7) The power to make regulations under this section shall be exercisable by the appropriate Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury.
- (8) In this section—
- “aggregable benefits” means—
- (a) any pensions or other benefits under this Part, other than such additional benefits as are mentioned in subsection (1) above;
 - (b) such additional benefits so mentioned as may be prescribed; and
 - (c) such retained benefits as may be prescribed;
- “authorised provider”, in relation to the investment of any sums paid by way of voluntary contributions or the provision of any benefit, means a person who is authorised under Chapter III of Part I of the Financial Services Act 1986 to invest those sums or, as the case may be, to provide that benefit;
- “employment” has the same meaning as it has in the Social Security Pensions Act 1975 (and accordingly includes employment as a self-employed earner, within the meaning of that Act);

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“occupational pension scheme” has the meaning given by section 66(1) of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975 or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Article 2(2) of the Social Security Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1975;

“personal pension scheme” has the meaning given by section 84(1) of the Social Security Act 1986 or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Article 2(2) of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;

“prescribed” means specified in, or determined in accordance with, regulations;

“regulations” means regulations under this section;

“relevant benefits” has the meaning given by section 612(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988;

“retained benefits”, in the case of any person, means any rights retained by him to relevant benefits under any occupational or personal pension scheme which has, or which may be expected to qualify for, tax-exemption or tax-approval, being rights which accrued during some previous employment;

“surplus funds”, in relation to a person and any voluntary contributions scheme, means any funds which are, or have been, held for the purposes of that voluntary contributions scheme and which fall to be returned to him in consequence of any such limit as is mentioned in subsection (4)(b) above;

“tax-exemption” and “tax-approval” have the meaning given by section 84(1) of the Social Security Act 1986;

“voluntary contributions scheme” means any occupational pension scheme if and to the extent that it is a scheme under which such additional benefits as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are, or are to be, provided;

and, where a person’s voluntary contributions are made by deduction from salary, any reference to payment of, or by way of, voluntary contributions shall be taken to include a reference to the making of voluntary contributions by deduction or, as the case may require, to any voluntary contributions so made.

- (9) Without prejudice to section 29(6) below, regulations under this section may make different provision for different classes or descriptions of voluntary contributions scheme.
- (10) Without prejudice to subsections (5)(c) and (d) and (6) above, there may be paid out of money provided by Parliament—
- (a) any sums required for or in connection with the operation or administration of any prescribed voluntary contributions scheme; or
 - (b) any administrative expenses incurred under or by virtue of this section by a Minister of the Crown or government department.
- (11) Any sums received under this section may be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Relationship with other pension schemes

11 Provision against pensions under two or more judicial pension schemes

- (1) Where this Part applies, or would, apart from section 13 below, apply, to a person—
- (a) no other judicial pension scheme, apart from—
 - (i) any scheme established by regulations under section 10 above which may fall to be regarded as a judicial pension scheme, and

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- (ii) the scheme constituted by section 19 below, shall have effect in relation to him; and
 - (b) no pension or lump sum under any such scheme shall be paid to or in respect of him.
- (2) Subsection (1) above is without prejudice to a person's accrued rights to benefit under any such scheme in respect of service before the relevant day; and, in the case of a person to whom this Part applies, any such rights which he may have shall accordingly be given effect in accordance with section 12 below.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) above shall not—
- (a) preclude the payment of a pension or other benefits under—
 - (i) the principal civil service pension scheme, or
 - (ii) the principal civil service pension scheme for the civil service of Northern Ireland,
 in respect of service before the relevant day, or
 - (b) affect any rights to a pension or other benefits under either of those schemes in respect of such service,
- unless at least some of that service was in qualifying judicial office.
- (4) In this section, the “relevant day”, in the case of any person, means the day on which this Part first applies, or would, apart from section 13(8)(a) below, first apply, to him.

12 Transfer of rights of persons holding qualifying judicial office before commencement

- (1) Where this Part begins to apply to a person by virtue of paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of section 1(1) above—
- (a) any relevant rights of his shall be transferred to the scheme constituted by this Part; and
 - (b) entitlement to, and the rate or amount of, any judicial pension or derivative benefit payable under this Part to or in respect of him shall accordingly be determined by reference to—
 - (i) the rights so transferred; and
 - (ii) his service in qualifying judicial office on or after the relevant day.
- (2) Regulations may make provision—
- (a) for calculating, whether by actuarial assessment or otherwise, the amount or value of the rights transferred under subsection (1) above, and
 - (b) prescribing the manner in which those rights are to be given effect under this Part,
- and, without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b) above, regulations under that paragraph may provide for those rights to be so given effect by crediting the person in question with such service on or after the relevant day as may be prescribed.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a person's “relevant rights” are his accrued rights to benefit under any judicial pension scheme constituted otherwise than by or under this Act; but
 - (b) rights under—
 - (i) the principal civil service pension scheme, or

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(ii) the principal civil service pension scheme for the civil service of Northern Ireland,

shall not be regarded as relevant rights for the purposes of this section unless at least some of the person's service which was subject to the scheme in question was service in qualifying judicial office and, in that event, all his rights under that scheme shall be regarded as relevant rights.

(4) In this section—

“prescribe” means prescribe in regulations;

“regulations” means regulations made by the appropriate Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury;

“the relevant day”, in relation to any person, means the day on which this Part first applies to him.

13 Election for personal pension instead of judicial pension

(1) A person to whom this Part applies, or to whom it would apply apart from this section, may be a member of a personal pension scheme while holding qualifying judicial office if, and only if, he serves on the appropriate Minister a written notice of election, which shall—

- (a) identify the personal pension scheme in question; and
- (b) be expressed to take effect on a date not less than three months after service of the notice;

and, in accordance with section 1(5) above, where a person makes an election under this section, he shall not be regarded as a person to whom this Part applies at any time when the election is in force.

(2) An election made by a person under this section—

- (a) shall be irrevocable, except as provided by the following provisions of this section; and
- (b) shall not affect any rights of his which accrued under this Part before the election comes into force;

and, in accordance with section 2(7)(b)(iii) above, any service of his in qualifying judicial office while the election is in force shall be left out of account in determining the length of his service in such office for the purposes of this Part.

(3) Where an election under this section is in force and the person who made it continues to hold qualifying judicial office, he may make a written application to the appropriate Minister requesting that he should once again become a person to whom this Part applies.

(4) If, on an application under subsection (3) above, the appropriate Minister is satisfied that the applicant is in good health, he may direct that this Part shall once again apply to the applicant with effect from a date (his “date of re-admission”) not less than three months after service of the application.

(5) A person's election under this section shall cease to be in force on his date of re-admission.

(6) An applicant under subsection (3) above shall—

- (a) provide such evidence relating to his health, and
- (b) submit to any such medical examination,

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as may be reasonably required by the appropriate Minister.

- (7) The appropriate Minister shall give written notice of his decision on an application under subsection (3) above to the applicant not later than three months after service of the application.
- (8) Where an election (whenever made) under any of the corresponding provisions is in force in respect of a person on the relevant day—
- (a) the election shall have effect for the purposes of this Part, and shall continue in force, as if made under this section; and
 - (b) if and so long as the election remains in force, the person shall be precluded from making an election under section 1(2) above;

but if, on an application under subsection (3) above in relation to the election, the appropriate Minister directs that this Part shall apply to that person, the election shall, in accordance with subsection (5) above, cease to be in force for the purposes of this Part (as well as for those of the Act or instrument containing the corresponding provision), paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall cease to have effect in relation to it, and the application shall have effect as the applicant's election under section 1(2) above.

- (9) In this section—

“the corresponding provisions” means—

- (a) section 14A(3) of the 1981 Act;
- (b) section 116A(3) of the County Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1959;
- (c) section 2A(3) of the Resident Magistrates' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;
- (d) section 2A(3) of the Lands Tribunal and Compensation Act (Northern Ireland) 1964;
- (e) section 2A(1) of the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1969;
- (f) paragraph 7A(3) of Schedule 10 to the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;

and, in the case of any other judicial pension scheme, any provision of that scheme which confers a right to elect for a pension under a personal pension scheme;

“personal pension scheme” means a scheme in respect of which there is in force a current appropriate scheme certificate issued by the Occupational Pensions Board in accordance with section 2 of the Social Security Act 1986 or, in the case of qualifying judicial office held in Northern Ireland, in accordance with Article 4 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;

“the relevant day”, in the case of any person, means the day on which this Part first applies, or would, apart from any election under this section or the corresponding provisions, first apply to him.

Supplemental provisions

14 Application of this Part to holders of the office of Lord Chancellor

- (1) Not more than one pension shall be paid under section 2 above and the Lord Chancellor's Pension Act 1832 to a person to whom this Part applies who has also held the office of Lord Chancellor.

- (2) In determining the appropriate annual rate of a pension payable under section 2 above to such a person as is mentioned in subsection (1) above who either—
- (a) was holding the office of Lord Chancellor immediately before the appointed day, or
 - (b) first held that office on or after that day,
- the length of his service in qualifying judicial office shall be treated as increased by the aggregate length of his periods of service in the office of Lord Chancellor (excluding any day of service in that office which is also a day of service in qualifying judicial office).
- (3) Where a pension under the Lord Chancellor's Pension Act 1832 is, or would, but for his death, have been, paid to such a person as is mentioned in subsection (1) above (so that no derivative benefits are payable to or in respect of him under this Act) Part II of the 1981 Act shall continue to have effect with respect to the derivative benefits, within the meaning of that Part, which are payable to or in respect of him by virtue of his service in the office of Lord Chancellor, and shall do so notwithstanding anything in section 11 or 12 above.
- (4) Except as provided by subsection (3) above, no pension or other benefit shall be paid under that Part of that Act to or in respect of a person to whom this Part applies.

15 Circuit judges: the Recorder of London and the Common Serjeant

Subject to sections 1(8) above and 21 below and to any regulations under section 38 or 39A of the Superannuation Act 1965 (employment in more than one public office), nothing in this Part shall apply in relation to the pensions and other benefits payable to or in respect of a person in respect of his service as a Circuit judge by virtue of holding the office of Recorder of London or Common Serjeant; and accordingly—

- (a) those matters shall continue to be provided for as mentioned in section 7 of the City of London (Courts) Act 1964 (remuneration, pensions and other benefits in respect of those offices to be defrayed by the Common Council); and
- (b) service as a Circuit judge by virtue of holding either of those offices shall not be regarded as service in qualifying judicial office.

16 Disregard of abatement of pension under s.65 of the Social Security Act 1973 etc

In making any calculation for the purposes of sections 4 to 8 above, any abatement of a pension falling to be made under any order made under—

- (a) section 65 of the Social Security Act 1973 (modification etc of public service pension schemes), or
- (b) Article 61 of the Social Security Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1975 (corresponding provision for Northern Ireland),

shall be left out of account.

17 Effect of certain nullity decrees

Where a marriage which is voidable, but not void from the beginning, is declared null by any court, the same results shall follow under this Part as would have followed if the marriage had not been voidable but had been dissolved at the date of the declaration of nullity.

18 Continuity of tax treatment

- (1) For the purposes of Chapter I of Part XIV of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 (retirement benefit schemes) the provisions of this Part shall be regarded as amendments, for such persons as are mentioned in section 1(1) above, of the statutory schemes constituted by or under the 1981 Act; and, accordingly, any scheme constituted by this Part—
 - (a) shall be taken to have been established before 14th March 1989; and
 - (b) is a relevant statutory scheme for the purposes of that Chapter.
- (2) Expressions used in this section and in Chapter I of Part XIV of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 have the same meaning in this section as they have in that Chapter.