
SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2013 No. 174

**The National Health Service Superannuation
Scheme (2008 Section) (Scotland) Regulations 2013**

PART 2

BENEFITS FOR OFFICERS

CHAPTER 2.A

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary

Interpretation of Part 2: general

2.A.1. In this Part—

- “the 1978 Act” means the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978**(1)**;
- “the 1993 Act” means the Pension Schemes Act 1993**(2)**;
- “the 1995 Act” means the Pensions Act 1995**(3)**;
- “the 1995 Section” means the part of the scheme, the rules of which are set out in the 2011 Regulations;
- “the 1997 Act” means the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997**(4)**;
- “the 1999 Act” means the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999**(5)**;
- “the 2004 Act” means the Finance Act 2004**(6)**;
- “the 2004 Regulations” means the National Health Service (General Medical Services Contracts) (Scotland) Regulations 2004**(7)**;
- “the 2006 Act” means the National Health Service Act 2006**(8)**;
- “the 2008 Act” means the Pensions Act 2008**(9)**;
- “the 2008 Regulations” means the National Health Service Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2008**(10)**;

(1) 1978 c.29.

(2) 1993 c.48.

(3) 1995 c.26.

(4) 1997 c.46.

(5) 1999 c.30.

(6) 2004 c.12.

(7) S.S.I. 2004/115, amended by paragraph 18 of schedule 4 to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 10) and by S.S.I. 2004/162 and 215, 2005/337, 2006/247, 2007/206, 289, 392 and 501, 2008/27, 2009/183, 2010/93, 231 and 394, 2011/55, 2012/9, 36, 1479 and 1916 and S.I. 2010/234.

(8) 2006 c.41.

(9) 2008 c.30.

(10) S.S.I. 2008/224, amended by S.S.I. 2009/19 and 208, 2010/22 and 369, 2011/53 and 364, 2012/69 and 163 and S.I. 2010/234.

“2008 Section Optant” has the meaning given in regulation 2.K.1 (application of Chapter 2.K);

“the 2010 Regulations” means the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Automatic Enrolment) Regulations 2010⁽¹¹⁾;

“the 2011 Regulations” means the National Health Service Superannuation Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2011⁽¹²⁾;

“active member” has the meaning given in section 124(1) (interpretation of Part 1) of the 1995 Act and, except where the context otherwise requires, refers to membership of this Section of the scheme (but see regulation 2.D.5(9) (partial retirement: members aged at least 55));

“additional pension”, in relation to a member, except where the context otherwise requires, means so much of any pension payable to a member as is payable by virtue of contributions made under regulations 2.C.8 (option to pay additional periodical contributions), 2.C.10 (option to pay lump sum contribution) and 2.C.11 (additional lump sum contributions by employing authority);

“additional services” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“assistant practitioner” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“automatic enrolment date” means the date referred to in section 3(7) (automatic enrolment) of the 2008 Act;

“automatic re-enrolment date” means the date determined in accordance with regulation 12 (opting out) of the 2010 Regulations (as modified by regulation 14 (jobholders excluded from automatic re-enrolment) of those Regulations⁽¹³⁾);.

“base rate” means the Bank of England base rate—

- (a) announced from time to time by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England as the official dealing rate, being the rate at which the Bank is willing to enter into transactions for providing short term liquidity in the money markets; or
- (b) where an order under section 19 (reserve powers) of the Bank of England Act 1998⁽¹⁴⁾ is in force, any equivalent rate determined by the Treasury under that section;

“buy-out policy” means a policy of insurance or annuity contract that is appropriate for the purposes of section 19 (extinguishment of liability of scheme for pensions secured by insurance policies or annuity contracts) of the 1993 Act⁽¹⁵⁾ and “buy-out” is to be construed accordingly;

“capped transferred-in service” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 2.F.12;

“cash equivalent” is to be construed in accordance with Chapter 4 (transfer values) of Part 4 of the 1993 Act;

“certification services” means services related to the provision of the medical certificates listed in Schedule 3 (list of prescribed medical certificates) to the 2004 Regulations;

“collaborative services” means primary medical services provided by a GP performer, a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider, an HBPMS contractor or an OOH provider under or as a result of an arrangement between—

- (a) Scottish Ministers or a Health Board; and
- (b) a local authority,

⁽¹¹⁾ S.I. 2010/772.

⁽¹²⁾ S.S.I. 2011/117, amended by S.S.I. 2011/173 and 364 and 2012/69 and 163.

⁽¹³⁾ Regulation 14 was substituted by regulations 17 and 22 of S.I. 2012/215.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1998 c.11.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Section 19 was amended by S.I. 2001/3649, 2005/2050 and 2007/3014.

under section 15(2) (supply of goods and services to local authorities, etc.) of the 1978 Act⁽¹⁶⁾, under which Scottish Ministers or the Health Board is responsible for providing services for purposes related to the provision of health care;

“commissioned services” means services provided under a contract between—

- (a) a GP performer, a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider, an HBPMS contractor or an OOH provider; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) a Special Health Board, which relates to the provision of health care; or
 - (ii) Scottish Ministers or a Health Board under section 16(1) (assistance to voluntary organisations) of the 1978 Act, which is for the purposes of the health service;

“contracting Health Board” means—

- (a) in the case of a non-GP provider who is—
 - (i) a partner in a partnership that is—
 - (aa) a GMS practice (under a GMS contract);
 - (bb) a section 17C agreement provider (under a section 17C agreement); or
 - (cc) an HBPMS contractor (under an HBPMS contract);
 - (ii) a shareholder in a company limited by shares that is—
 - (aa) a GMS practice (under a GMS contract);
 - (bb) a section 17C agreement provider (under a section 17C agreement); or
 - (cc) an HBPMS contractor (under an HBPMS contract);
 - (iii) an individual who is—
 - (aa) a GMS practice (under a GMS contract);
 - (bb) a section 17C agreement provider (under a section 17C agreement); or
 - (cc) an HBPMS contractor (under an HBPMS contract),

the Health Board with which the partnership, company or (in the case of subparagraph (iii)) practice, provider or contractor entered into the contract or agreement referred to;

- (b) in the case of a principal practitioner, the Health Board on whose medical performers list the practitioner’s name appears; and
- (c) in the case of an assistant practitioner or a locum practitioner, the Health Board engaging the practitioner under a contract of employment or a contract for services and on whose medical performers list the practitioner’s name appears;

“contracting-out requirements” means the requirements mentioned in section 9(2) (requirements for certification of schemes: general) of the 1993 Act⁽¹⁷⁾;

“contribution option period” has the meaning given in regulation 2.C.8(8) (member’s option to pay additional periodical contributions to purchase additional pension);

“core hours” means the period beginning at 8.00 a.m. and ending at 6.30 p.m. on any day from Monday to Friday except Good Friday, Christmas Day and a bank holiday;

“corresponding health service scheme” means—

⁽¹⁶⁾ Section 15 was relevantly amended by paragraph 1(2) of schedule 1 to the Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2004 ([asp 1](#)) and by paragraph 17 of schedule 17 of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 ([asp 8](#)).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Section 9 was relevantly amended by section 136(3) of the Pensions Act 1995 ([c.26](#)), section 14(4) of, and Part 6 of Schedule 7 to, the Pensions Act 2007 ([c.22](#)) and paragraph 35(2) of Schedule 1 to the Social Security Contributions (Transfer of Functions, etc.) Act 1999 ([c.2](#)).

- (a) a superannuation scheme provided under regulations made under section 10 of the Superannuation Act 1972⁽¹⁸⁾ and having effect in England and Wales;
- (b) a superannuation scheme provided under article 12 of the Superannuation (Northern Ireland) Order 1972⁽¹⁹⁾;
- (c) a scheme made under section 2 of the Superannuation Act 1984 (an Act of Tynwald)⁽²⁰⁾, in the case of a member who entered NHS employment on or before 31st March 2012; or
- (d) any other occupational pension scheme approved for this purpose by the Scottish Ministers;

“corresponding 1995 scheme” means a corresponding health service scheme the provisions of which the Scottish Ministers have determined correspond to the 1995 Section;

“corresponding 2008 scheme” means a corresponding health service scheme the provisions of which the Scottish Ministers have determined correspond to the provisions of this Section of the scheme;

“deferred member” has the meaning given in section 124(1) (interpretation of Part 1) of the 1995 Act and, except where the context requires otherwise, refers to membership of this Section of the scheme (but see regulation 2.A.2 (interpretation: further provisions) and regulation 2.D.5(9) (partial retirement: members aged at least 55));

“dentist” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“dependent child” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 2.E.9;

“dispensing services” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“employing authority” means—

- (a) a Health Board, a Special Health Board, the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service (constituted by section 10 of the 1978 Act⁽²¹⁾) or Healthcare Improvement Scotland (established by section 10A of the 1978 Act⁽²²⁾);
- (b) the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland established under section 4 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003⁽²³⁾;
- (c) an OOH provider;
- (d) an HBPMS contractor;
- (e) a GMS practice;
- (f) a section 17C agreement provider;
- (g) any other body constituted under an Act relating to health services and which the Scottish Ministers agree to treat as an employing authority for the purposes of this Section of the scheme; or
- (h) in relation to a person who is subject to a direction made under section 7 (extension of superannuation provisions of National Health Service Acts) of the Superannuation

⁽¹⁸⁾ 1972 c.11. Section 10 was amended by Schedule 5 to the National Health Service Reorganisation Act 1973 (c.32), Schedule 7 to the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1972 (c.58), sections 4(2) and 8(5) and (6) of the Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1990 (c.7), paragraph 7 of Schedule 8 to the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c.48) and by S.I. 2001/3649.

⁽¹⁹⁾ S.I. 1972/1073 (N.I. 10).

⁽²⁰⁾ 1984 c.8 (Tynwald).

⁽²¹⁾ The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is also known as the NHS National Services Scotland. Section 10 was amended by paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 to the Health Services Act 1980 (c.53), section 66(2) to, and Schedule 10 to, the National Health Services and Community Care Act 1990 (c.19), paragraph 44 of Schedule 4 to the Health Act 1999 (c.8), paragraph 2(4) of schedule 2 to the Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 13) and section 17(1) of the Patient Rights (Scotland) Act 2011 (asp 5).

⁽²²⁾ Section 10A was inserted by section 108 of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 8).

⁽²³⁾ 2003 asp 13. Section 4 was amended by section 111(2) of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 8).

(Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1967(24) and subject to such modifications to these Regulations as the Scottish Ministers may in any particular case direct, any employer of such a person whom the Scottish Ministers agree to treat as an employing authority for the purposes of these Regulations;

“employment” includes an office or appointment (other than an honorary office or appointment), and related expressions are to be read accordingly;

“enhanced services” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“essential services” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“GMS contract” means a contract under section 17J (health boards’ power to enter into general medical services contract) of the 1978 Act(25) or under article 13 (provision of immediately necessary treatment) of the General Medical Services and Section 17C Agreements (Transitional and other Ancillary Provisions) (Scotland) Order 2004(26);

“GMS practice” means—

- (a) a registered medical practitioner(27) who is a principal practitioner;
- (b) two or more such individuals practising in a partnership; or
- (c) a company limited by shares,

with whom a Health Board has entered into a GMS contract;

“GP performer” means a registered medical practitioner, other than a GP registrar or a locum practitioner, whose name is included in a medical performers list and who performs essential services, additional services, enhanced services, dispensing services, collaborative services, commissioned services, OOH services or certification services (or any combination of those services)—

- (a) under a GMS contract, section 17C agreement or HBPMS contract;
- (b) on behalf of an OOH provider; or
- (c) under a contract of employment or a contract for services with a Health Board which relates to arrangements by which it provides services under section 2C (functions of Health Boards: primary medical services) of the 1978 Act(28);

“GP provider” means a GP performer who is—

- (a) a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider or an HBPMS contractor;
- (b) a partner in a partnership that is a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider or an HBPMS contractor; or
- (c) a shareholder in a company limited by shares that is a GMS practice, section 17C agreement provider or an HBPMS contractor,

and who performs medical services as or on behalf of that practice, provider or contractor;

“GP registrar” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

(24) 1967 c.28. Section 7 was amended by S.I. 1968/1699, section 10(5) of, and paragraph 66 of Schedule 6 and Schedule 8 to, the Superannuation Act 1972 (c.11), Schedule 5 to the National Health Service Reorganisation Act 1973 (c.32), paragraph 24 of Schedule 16 to the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c.29) and paragraph 29 of Schedule 1 to the National Health Service (Consequential Provisions) Act 2006 (c.43).

(25) Section 17J was inserted by section 4 of the Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 1).

(26) S.S.I. 2004/636. There are amendments to the Order which are not relevant for the purposes of these Regulations.

(27) “Registered medical practitioner” is defined in Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978 (c.30), as amended by S.I. 2002/3135.

(28) Section 2C was inserted by section 1(2) of the Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 1) and amended by the paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 1 to the National Health Service Reform (Scotland) Act 2004, section 37 of the Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 3) and S.I. 2010/283.

“GP trainer” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“guarantee date” has the meaning given in regulation 2.F.2(2) (applications for statements of entitlement);

“guaranteed cash equivalent transfer value payment” has the meaning given in regulation 2.F.3(3) (applications for transfer value payments: general);

“guaranteed minimum pension” means guaranteed minimum pension, or accrued rights to guaranteed minimum pension, under section 14 (earner’s guaranteed minimum) or 17 (minimum pensions for widows and widowers) of the 1993 Act as the case may be;

“HBPMS contract” means a contractual arrangement for the provision of services in accordance with section 2C(2) (functions of health boards: primary medical services) of the 1978 Act between a Health Board and a HBPMS contractor;

“HBPMS contractor” means a person with whom a Health Board has made arrangements under section 2C(2) (functions of health boards: primary medical services) of the 1978 Act, but only if that person is also a person who would be eligible to enter into a GMS contract or a section 17C agreement for the provision of primary medical services and that person has not entered into such a GMS contract or section 17C agreement;

“Health Board” means a Health Board constituted under section 2(1)(a) of the 1978 Act;

“the health service” has the meaning given in section 108(1) (interpretation and construction) of the 1978 Act;

“lifetime allowance”, in relation to a person, has the meaning given in section 218 (individual’s lifetime allowance and standard lifetime allowance) of the 2004 Act⁽²⁹⁾;

“lifetime allowance charge” has the meaning given in section 214(1) of the 2004 Act;

“local authority” means a council constituted under section 2 (constitution of councils) of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994⁽³⁰⁾;

“locum practitioner” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“lower earnings limit” is to be construed in accordance with section 5 (earnings limits and thresholds for Class 1 contributions) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992⁽³¹⁾;

“lower tier ill health pension” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 2.D.8 (early retirement on ill health: active members and non-contributing members);

“lump sum rule” has the meaning given in section 166 (lump sum rule) of the 2004 Act⁽³²⁾;

“lump sum death benefit rule” has the meaning given in section 168 (lump sum death benefit rule) of the 2004 Act⁽³³⁾;

“medical performers list” means a list prepared by a Health Board pursuant to regulation 4(1) of the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services Performers List) (Scotland) Regulations 2004⁽³⁴⁾;

“member”, except where the context otherwise requires, means an active member, a non-contributing member, a deferred member, a pensioner member or a pension credit member;

(29) Section 218 was amended by paragraph 2(2) and (3) of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 2011 (c.11).

(30) 1994 c.39. Section 2 was amended by paragraph 232(1) of Schedule 22 to the Environment Act 1995 (c.25).

(31) 1992 c.4. Section 5 was substituted by paragraph 1 of Schedule 9 to the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c.30) and amended by Part 4 of Schedule 7 to the Pensions Act 2007 (c.22) and Schedule 2 of the National Insurance Contributions Act 2008 (c.16).

(32) Section 166 was amended by paragraph 9 of Schedule 20 to the Finance Act 2007 (c.11).

(33) Section 168 was amended by Part 3 of Schedule 27 to the Finance Act 2007 (c.11) and paragraph 65 of Schedule 16 to the Finance Act 2011 (c.11).

(34) S.S.I. 2004/114.

“NHS employment” means employment with an employing authority (otherwise than under a contract for services);

“non-contributing member” means a member who—

- (a) is under age 75 and in NHS employment;
- (b) is no longer required to make contributions to this Section of the scheme in accordance with regulation 2.C.1(1); and
- (c) will be entitled to a pension under these Regulations—
 - (i) on ceasing to be employed in NHS employment and making a claim for the pension; or
 - (ii) upon reaching age 75;

“non-GP provider” applies as if the non-GP provider were a whole-time officer and means—

- (a) a partner in a partnership that is a GMS practice—
 - (i) who is not a GP provider; and
 - (ii) who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers that the partner assists in the provision of NHS services provided by that practice;
- (b) a partner in a partnership all of whose members have entered into a section 17C agreement for the provision of primary medical services—
 - (i) who is not a GP provider; and
 - (ii) who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers that the partner assists in the provision of NHS services provided by that partnership;
- (c) a partner in a partnership that is an HBPMS contractor that has entered into an HBPMS contract for the provision of primary medical services—
 - (i) who is not a GP provider; and
 - (ii) who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers that the partner assists in the provision of NHS services provided by that partnership;
- (d) a shareholder in a company limited by shares that is a GMS practice, is a section 17C agreement provider, or is an HBPMS contractor that has entered into an HBPMS contract for the provision of primary medical services—
 - (i) who is not a GP provider; and
 - (ii) who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers that the shareholder assists in the provision of NHS services provided by that company; or
- (e) an individual who is a section 17C agreement provider, or is an HBPMS contractor that has entered into an HBPMS contract for the provision of primary medical services—
 - (i) who is not a GP provider; and
 - (ii) who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers that the individual participates in the provision of NHS services;

“occupational pension scheme” means an occupational pension scheme within the meaning of section 1 (categories of pension schemes) of the 1993 Act(35) which—

- (a) in the case of such a scheme established on or after 6th April 2006 is a registered pension scheme for the purposes of the 2004 Act and which the Scottish Ministers agree to recognise as a transferring scheme for the purposes of Chapter 2.F (transfers); and
- (b) in the case of such a scheme established before that date, was—

(35) The definition of “occupation pension scheme” in section 1 was amended by [S.I. 2007/3014](#).

- (i) approved by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs for the purposes of Chapter 1 (retirement benefit schemes) of Part 14 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988⁽³⁶⁾ or whose application for approval under that Chapter was under consideration;
- (ii) a statutory scheme as defined in section 612(1) (interpretation) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988⁽³⁷⁾; or
- (iii) a scheme to which section 608 (superannuation funds approved before 6th April 1980) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988⁽³⁸⁾ applied, and on 6th April 2006 became a registered pension scheme for the purposes of the 2004 Act;

“officer” means a person (other than a GP performer) employed by an employing authority;

“OOH provider” has the meaning given in regulation 2.A.16 (out of hours providers);

“OOH services” means services which are required to be provided in the out of hours period and which if provided during core hours by a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider or a HBPMS contractor to patients to whom the practice or contractor is required by a GMS contract, a section 17C agreement or an HBPMS contract to provide essential services, would be or would be similar to essential services;

“opting out” and related expressions are to be construed in accordance with regulation 2.B.6 (opting out of this Section of the scheme);

“out of hours period” means—

- (a) the period beginning at 6.30 p.m. on any day from Monday to Thursday and ending at 8.00 a.m. the following day;
- (b) the period between 6.30 p.m. on Friday and 8.00 a.m. the following Monday; or
- (c) Christmas Day, New Year's Day and any other local or public holiday which has been agreed in writing by the Health Board when entering into a GMS contract,

and part of an out of hours period means any part of any one or more of the periods described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c);

“pay period” means, in relation to members who receive either salary, wages or other regular payments under a contract of employment or a contract for services, the period in respect of which each payment is made in accordance with the terms of that contract;

“pension credit” means a credit under section 29(1)(b) (creation of pension debits and credits) of the 1999 Act and includes a credit under corresponding Northern Ireland legislation;

“pension credit member” has the meaning given in section 124(1) (interpretation of Part 1) of the 1995 Act;

“pension credit rights” has the meaning given in section 101B (interpretation) of the 1993 Act;

“pension debit member” means a member of this Section of the scheme whose benefits, or future benefits, under this scheme have been reduced under section 31 (reduction under pension sharing order following divorce or nullity of marriage) of the 1999 Act, whether before or after the person became a member of this Section of the scheme;

“pension sharing order or provision” means such an order or provision as is mentioned in section 28(1) (activation of pension sharing) of the 1999 Act⁽³⁹⁾;

⁽³⁶⁾ 1988 c.1. Chapter 1 of Part 14 was repealed, subject to transitional provisions and savings, by Part 3 of Schedule 36 to the Finance Act 2004 (c.12).

⁽³⁷⁾ Section 612 was repealed, subject to transitional provisions and savings, by Part 3 of Schedule 36 to the Finance Act 2004.

⁽³⁸⁾ Section 608 was repealed, subject to transitional provisions and savings, by Part 3 of Schedule 36 to the Finance Act 2004.

⁽³⁹⁾ Section 28 was relevantly amended by paragraph 159 of Schedule 27 to the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (c.33).

“pensionable employment” means employment as an officer which is pensionable under this Part;

“pensionable pay” has the meaning given in regulations 2.A.9 (meaning of “pensionable pay”) (read with regulation 2.A.10 (pensionable pay: breaks in service));

“pensionable service” has the meaning given in regulations 2.A.3 (meaning of “pensionable service”) and 2.A.4 (meaning of “pensionable service”: part-time service) (read with regulation 2.A.5 (pensionable service: breaks in service));

“pensioner member” has the meaning given in section 124(1) (interpretation of Part 1) of the 1995 Act and, except where the context otherwise requires, refers to membership of this Section of the scheme (but see regulation 2.A.2 (interpretation: further provisions) and regulation 2.D.5(9) (partial retirement: members aged at least 55));

“personal pension scheme” means a personal pension scheme which—

- (a) in the case of a scheme established on or after 6th April 2006, is a registered pension scheme for the purposes of the 2004 Act and which the Scottish Ministers agree to recognise as a transferring scheme for the purposes of Chapter 2.F (transfers); and
- (b) in the case of a scheme established before that date, was—
 - (i) approved by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs for the purposes of Chapter 4 (personal pension schemes) of Part 14 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988⁽⁴⁰⁾; and
 - (ii) on 6th April 2006 became a registered pension scheme for the purposes of the 2004 Act;

“practice staff” means a person (other than an assistant practitioner, a principal practitioner, a GP registrar or a non-GP provider) employed by a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement provider, an HBPMS contractor or an OOH provider to assist in the provision of the services they provide;

“practitioner” means—

- (a) a registered medical practitioner⁽⁴¹⁾ (other than a GP registrar) who is a GP provider, a GP performer or a locum practitioner; or
- (b) a dentist,

but excludes a person who is paid wholly by way of salary by a Health Board;

“preservation requirements” means the requirements of Chapter 1 (preservation of benefit under occupational schemes) of Part 4 of the 1993 Act relating to the preservation of benefits under occupational pension schemes;

“principal practitioner” has the meaning given in regulation 3.A.1 (interpretation of Part 3: general);

“public sector transfer arrangements” means arrangements approved by the Scottish Ministers as providing reciprocal arrangements for the payment and receipt of transfer values between this Section of the scheme and other occupational pension schemes;

“qualifying service” has the meaning given in regulation 2.A.6 (meaning of “qualifying service”) (read with regulation 2.A.7 (qualifying service: disregard of breaks in service));

“recent leaver” has the meaning given in regulation 2.E.6(3) (amount of surviving adult’s pension: recent leavers);

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Chapter 4 of Part 14 was repealed by Part 3 of Schedule 42 to the Finance Act 2004 (c.12).

⁽⁴¹⁾ “Registered medical practitioner” is defined in Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978 (c.30), as amended by S.I. 2002/3135.

“reckonable pay” has the meaning given in regulation 2.A.11 (meaning of “reckonable pay”: general) (read with regulations 2.A.12 (adjustments for inflation in determining reckonable pay) to 2.A.15 (meaning of “reckonable pay”: concurrent part-time employments));

“registered”, in relation to a pension scheme, means registered under Chapter 2 (registration of pension schemes) of Part 4 of the 2004 Act;

“retail prices index” has the meaning given in section 989 (the definitions) of the Income Tax Act 2007(42);

“safeguarded rights” has the meaning given in section 68A(1) (safeguarded rights) of the 1993 Act(43);

“the scheme”, except where the context otherwise requires, means the National Health Service superannuation scheme for Scotland, the rules of which are set out in these Regulations and the 2011 Regulations;

“the scheme actuary” means the actuary appointed by the Scottish Ministers for the time being to provide a consulting service on actuarial matters relevant to this Section of the scheme;

“scheme administrator” means the scheme administrator under regulation 2.J.1;

“scheme year” means a period of one year beginning with 1st April and ending with 31st March;

“section 17C agreement” means an agreement made under section 17C (personal medical or dental services) of the 1978 Act(44);

“section 17C agreement provider” means any person or body who is providing primary medical services in accordance with a section 17C agreement;

“Special Health Board” means a Special Health Board constituted under section 2(1)(b) of the 1978 Act;

“State pension age” means pensionable age, as defined in section 181(1) (general interpretation) of the 1993 Act(45);

“tax year” means a year of assessment for income tax purposes;

“this Section of the scheme” means the part of the scheme, the rules of which are set out in these Regulations;

“trade dispute” has the meaning given in section 35(1) (interpretation) of the Jobseekers Act 1995(46);

“upper tier ill health pension” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 2.D.8 (early retirement on ill health: active members and non-contributing members);

“Waiting Period Joiner” has the meaning given in regulation 2.L.1; and

“whole-time”, in relation to an employment that is comparable to one or more part-time employments, means—

- (a) an employment that is comparable to a part-time employment (that is not held by a person concurrently with any other such employment) for such number of hours or sessions as in the opinion of the Scottish Ministers amounts to whole-time employment in the case of an employment for services of the kind performed in the part-time employment; and

(42) 2007 c.3. The definition of “retail prices index” was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 3 to the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 (c.18).

(43) Section 68A(1) was inserted by section 36 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 and subsequently repealed by Part 2 of Schedule 11 to the Pensions Act 2008 (c.30).

(44) Section 17C was inserted by section 21(2) of the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c.46) and amended by section 2(2) of the Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 1).

(45) The definition of “pensionable age” in section 181(1) was inserted by paragraph 17 of Schedule 4 to the Pensions Act 1995 (c.26).

(46) 1995 c.18. There are amendments to section 35(1) which are not relevant to these Regulations.

- (b) an employment that is comparable to two or more part-time employments (that are held by a person concurrently) for such number of hours or sessions as in the opinion of the Scottish Ministers amounts to whole-time employment in the case of an employment for services of the kind performed in the two or more part-time employments.

Interpretation: further provisions

2.A.2.—(1) In determining whether a person who is an active member or a pensioner member of this Section of the scheme is also a deferred member of it, the fact that the person is an active member or a pensioner member and the person’s rights as such are to be disregarded.

(2) In determining whether a person is a pensioner member of this Section of the scheme, the fact that the person is not entitled to payment of pension because of Chapter 2.H (abatement) is to be disregarded.

Pensionable service

Meaning of “pensionable service”

2.A.3.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), in this Part references to a member’s “pensionable service” are references to the aggregate of the following periods—

- (a) any period of service in respect of which the member contributes to this Section of the scheme under regulation 2.C.1 (contributions by members);
 - (b) any period of absence from service which counts as pensionable service under regulation 2.A.5 (pensionable service: breaks in service);
 - (c) any period of service credited to the member as pensionable service under Chapter 2.F (transfers);
 - (d) any period of pensionable service which the member is entitled to count under Chapter 2.K (2008 Section Optants); and
 - (e) any period of service which the member was entitled to count as pensionable service under regulation 2.A.2 (meaning of “pensionable service”) of the 2008 Regulations immediately before these Regulations came into force.
- (2) A member’s pensionable service does not include—
- (a) any period of service in respect of which the Scottish Ministers have paid contributions to another occupational pension scheme in respect of the member;
 - (b) in the case of a pensioner member or deferred member, any period taken into account—
 - (i) in determining the member’s entitlement to the pension in payment or, as the case may be, the deferred pension; or
 - (ii) in calculating the amount of that pension,but, in the case of a pensioner member or deferred member entitled to a pension under regulation 2.D.5 (partial retirement: members aged at least 55) this is subject to paragraph (6);
 - (c) any period of service in respect of which the Scottish Ministers’ liability to provide benefits is discharged—

- (i) by the payment of a contributions equivalent premium under section 55(2) (payment of state scheme premiums on termination of certified status) of the 1993 Act⁽⁴⁷⁾;
- (ii) under regulation 2.C.18 (repayment of contributions); or
- (iii) by the payment of a transfer value payment on transfer-out under Chapter 2.F (transfers); or
- (d) subject to paragraph (3), any period of service which would result in the aggregate mentioned in paragraph (1) exceeding 45 years.
- (3) A member's pensionable service must not exceed 45 years unless—
 - (a) the member gives notice in writing to the Scottish Ministers and the member's employing authority of an intention to remain in pensionable service beyond 45 years; and
 - (b) that notice is received by the Scottish Ministers and the member's employing authority—
 - (i) not earlier than three months before the member reaches 45 years pensionable service; and
 - (ii) by the end of the pay period during which the member reaches the 45 year limit.
- (4) If the notice required by paragraph (3) has been properly received and the member has pensionable service in excess of 45 years—
 - (a) benefits under this Part must be calculated by reference to a maximum of 45 years of pensionable service; and
 - (b) the Scottish Ministers must select the years by reference to which the benefits are to be calculated, selecting the years which produce the most favourable result for the member.
- (5) If, when the employment in which a person is an active member ceases, a payment is made in respect of untaken leave, for the purposes of this Part—
 - (a) the member's pensionable service is to be treated as continuing for a period equal to the period of leave in respect of which payment is made; and
 - (b) the payment is to be treated as the member's pensionable pay for that period.
- (6) In the case of a pensioner member or deferred member entitled to a pension under regulation 2.D.5 (partial retirement: members aged at least 55), paragraph (2)(b) only applies to so much of the member's pensionable service as is mentioned in regulation 2.D.5(9)(a).
- (7) Where a member is also a member of the 1995 Section, any reference in this Part to "45 years" must be taken to be a reference to a shorter period determined by the formula—

$$SP = \text{years} - LPS$$

where—

SP is the shorter period, measured in years and days; and

LPS is the length of pensionable service (within the meaning of the 2011 Regulations), measured in years and days, giving rise to membership of the 1995 Section and, in the case of a member of that Section who has become entitled to a pension (including a preserved pension) under that Section, including any period that was taken into account for the purpose of determining whether the member was entitled to that pension, or for the purpose of calculating the amount of that pension.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ Section 55 was amended by section 141(1) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 7 to, the Pensions Act 1995 (c.26), paragraph 7(1)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c.30), S.I. 2005/2050 and Part 6 of Schedule 7 to the Pensions Act 2007 (c.22).

Meaning of “pensionable service”: part-time service

2.A.4.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) to (6), the number of days of a member’s pensionable service in part-time employment for a period is calculated by multiplying the total hours of employment during the period by 7, and dividing the result by the number of hours of employment per week for a comparable whole-time employment.

(2) If the part-time employment is for a specified number of sessions per week, subject to paragraphs (3) to (6)—

- (a) paragraph (1) does not apply; and
- (b) the number of days of the member’s pensionable service in the part-time employment for the period is calculated by multiplying the number of sessions of employment during the period by 7, and dividing the result by the number of sessions per week of the length of the specified sessions for a comparable whole-time employment.

(3) If during the period for which a part-time employment is held there is an alteration—

- (a) in the case of an employment to which paragraph (1) applies, in the number of hours of employment per week for a comparable whole-time employment; or
- (b) in the case of an employment to which paragraph (2) applies, in the number of specified sessions per week or the length of those sessions for a comparable whole-time employment,

separate calculations must be made under paragraph (1) or, as the case may be, paragraph (2) for the periods before and after the alteration.

(4) If, apart from this paragraph, a member’s pensionable service in respect of the part-time employments held for a period, calculated in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2), would exceed that period, the excess is ignored.

(5) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply for the purposes of regulation 2.A.3(3) (meaning of “pensionable service”), and for those purposes part-time employments held concurrently are treated as a single employment.

(6) Temporary additional sessions are to be ignored in calculating a member’s pensionable service in a part-time employment.

Pensionable service: breaks in service

2.A.5.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if a member is absent from work because of—

- (a) illness or injury;
- (b) maternity leave;
- (c) adoption leave;
- (d) paternity leave; or
- (e) parental leave.

(2) The period of absence counts as pensionable service if the member contributes to this Section of the scheme under regulation 2.C.1 (contributions by members) in respect of the period of absence.

(3) If a member is on leave of absence that does not fall within paragraph (1)(a) to (e), and contributes to this Section of the scheme under regulation 2.C.1 by contributions made at the same intervals as those made by the member before the absence, the maximum period of such leave that can be counted as pensionable service under this paragraph is—

- (a) where the member contributes for a continuous period of 6 months commencing with the first day of the member’s leave of absence, 6 months; and

- (b) where the member contributes for a continuous period of less than 6 months commencing with the first day of the member's leave of absence, the period in respect of which the member pays those contributions.
- (4) If, having paid contributions for the period mentioned in paragraph (3)(a) a member remains on a leave of absence that does not fall within paragraph (1)(a) to (e) and contributes to this Section of the scheme both member contributions under regulation 2.C.1 and employer contributions under regulation 2.C.5 (contributions by employing authorities: general) by contributions made at the same intervals as those made by the member before the absence, the maximum period of such leave that can be counted as pensionable service under this paragraph is—
- (a) where the member contributes for a continuous period of 18 months commencing immediately after the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph (3)(a), 18 months; and
- (b) where the member contributes for a continuous period of less than 18 months commencing immediately after the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph (3)(a), the period in respect of which the member pays those contributions.
- (5) This paragraph applies if a person—
- (a) ceased to be an active member because of—
- (i) ceasing to be employed in an employment in which the person is eligible to be such a member; or
- (ii) exercising the option under regulation 2.B.6 (opting out of this Section of the scheme); and
- (b) less than 12 months after the date on which the person ceased to be an active member becomes such a member again.
- (6) If paragraph (5) applies, the person's pensionable service before the person ceased to be an active member and after the person became such a member again is to be treated as a single continuous period of pensionable service, unless paragraph (7) applies⁽⁴⁸⁾.
- (7) This paragraph applies if—
- (a) the person does not become a deferred member in respect of the pensionable service before the break in which the person was an active member;
- (b) the person has received a repayment of contributions under regulation 2.C.18 (repayment of contributions) in respect of that service (but see paragraph (9)); or
- (c) the person's rights under this Section of the scheme in respect of that service have been extinguished under regulation 2.F.7 (effect of transfers-out) because a transfer value payment has been made in respect of them.
- (8) In the case of a member who leaves pensionable service whilst absent from work because of—
- (a) illness or injury;
- (b) maternity leave;
- (c) adoption leave;
- (d) paternity leave; or
- (e) parental leave,
- this regulation applies as if the reference to 12 months in paragraph (5)(b) were a reference to three years.
- (9) Paragraph (7)(b) does not apply if the person repays to the Scottish Ministers any contributions repaid to the person as mentioned in that paragraph, together with any interest paid to the person on

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Where paragraph (6) applies in respect of the service in which the person was an active member and becomes an active member again, see Chapter 2.G (re-employment and rejoining the scheme).

those contributions, before the expiry of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the person becomes an active member again.

Qualifying service

Meaning of “qualifying service”

2.A.6.—(1) In this Part, references to a member’s qualifying service, are references to the aggregate of the following periods—

- (a) the member’s pensionable service under this Part other than such pensionable service as is referred to in regulation 2.A.3(1)(c) (meaning of “pensionable service”);
- (b) in the case of a person in respect of whom a transfer value in respect of the person’s rights under another pension arrangement (including the 1995 Section) has been accepted under Chapter 2.F (transfers), a period equal to the person’s period as an active member in any occupational pension scheme in respect of which the rights accrued;
- (c) in the case of a person who—
 - (i) became an active member on the transfer of the person’s employment to a new employer as the result of a transfer of an undertaking to that employer; and
 - (ii) has rights under another occupational pension scheme to which the person was eligible to belong in the person’s employment with the former employer, in respect of which no transfer payment has been accepted under regulation 2.F.10 (acceptance of transfer value payments),
the period of employment that qualified the member for those rights;
- (d) any period treated as qualifying service under paragraph (3), (5) or (6) or under regulation 2.A.7 (qualifying service: disregard of breaks in service);
- (e) where the member ceased to be an active member under Part 3 less than 12 months before becoming a member under this Part, any period of qualifying service under Part 3;
- (f) in the case of a person—
 - (i) who is eligible to join this Section of the scheme by virtue of regulation 2.B.1(5)(c) (eligibility: general); and
 - (ii) for whom the interval between leaving the 1995 Section and joining this Section of the scheme is less than one month,
a period equal to the period of qualifying service (within the meaning of the 2011 Regulations), measured in years and days, that the member was entitled to count under regulation C3 (meaning of “qualifying service”) of the 2011 Regulations when the member left the 1995 Section;
- (g) in the case of a 2008 Section Optant, any period of qualifying service the member is entitled to count under Chapter 2.K (2008 Section Optants);
- (h) in the case of a Waiting Period Joiner (as defined in regulation 2.L.1(2)), a period equal in length to the period of qualifying service which the member is entitled to count under the 1995 Section;
- (i) in the case of a person who is eligible to join this Section of the scheme by virtue of regulation 2.B.1(5)(e), (g) or (h) (eligibility: general), a period equal in length to the period of qualifying service which the member is entitled to count under the 1995 Section; and
- (j) any period of service which the member was entitled to count as qualifying service under regulation 2.A.5 (meaning of “qualifying service”) of the 2008 Regulations immediately before these Regulations came into force.

- (2) Paragraph (3) applies if a member who is employed on a casual basis—
 - (a) ceases to pay contributions because of a break in the employment in which the member is an active member of a period not exceeding three months; and
 - (b) re-enters employment in which the member is eligible to be an active member on the same basis after the break.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, the member is to be treated as—
 - (a) continuing to be in qualifying service during the break in the employment; and
 - (b) not being required to rejoin this Section of the scheme on re-entering the employment⁽⁴⁹⁾.
- (4) If—
 - (a) a pension becomes payable to a member under regulation 2.D.11 (early retirement on termination of employment by employing authority) in a case where regulation 2.D.13(5) (exceptions to requirement that NHS employment must have ceased) applies; and
 - (b) the member has elected to take benefits under regulation 2.D.11 only in respect of the old employment and to continue to accrue rights to benefits in respect of any continuing employments in which the member is an active member,

the pensionable service in respect of which that pension is calculated is to be treated as qualifying service in relation to any employment in respect of which rights to benefits continue to accrue.

(5) In determining the service that is pensionable service for the purposes of this regulation, regulation 2.A.4 (meaning of “pensionable service”: part-time service) does not apply, but for those purposes part-time employments held concurrently is to be treated as a single employment.

Qualifying service: disregard of breaks in service

2.A.7.—(1) This regulation applies for the purpose of calculating the qualifying service of a member whose pensionable service ceases for an interval (other than in circumstances where regulation 2.A.6(2) (meaning of “qualifying service”) applies).

- (2) Subject to paragraph (6), if the interval—
 - (a) does not exceed one month; or
 - (b) is due to a trade dispute,

the member’s qualifying service before and after the interval is to be treated as continuous for the purpose of calculating the member’s qualifying service after the interval (but the period of the interval is ignored).

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) it does not matter if the member’s pensionable service before the interval is treated separately from that after the interval for the purpose of calculating the member’s benefits.

- (4) Subject to paragraph (6), if—
 - (a) a person who is an active member ceases to be employed in the employment that qualifies the person to belong to this Section of the scheme and becomes a deferred member, but not a pensioner member, in respect of the service in that employment; and
 - (b) after a period not exceeding 12 months the person becomes employed again in such an employment and becomes an active member again in that employment,

qualifying service in the earlier employment is to be treated as a single continuous period of qualifying service with that in the later employment.

- (5) Subject to paragraph (6), if—

⁽⁴⁹⁾ For the other rules applying where there is a short break in service, see regulation 2.A.7.

- (a) a person who is an active member in an employment opts to cease to be such a member whilst continuing to be employed in the employment and becomes a deferred member, but not a pensioner member, in respect of that service; and
- (b) after a period not exceeding 12 months the person becomes such an active member again in that employment,

qualifying service in the earlier period of active membership is to be treated as a single period of qualifying service with that in the later period of such membership.

(6) Where—

- (a) the person has received a repayment of contributions under regulation 2.C.18 (repayment of contributions) in respect of the earlier period, paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply (but see paragraph (7)); or
- (b) the person's rights under this Section of the scheme in respect of that period have been extinguished under regulation 2.F.7 (effect of transfers-out) because a transfer value payment has been made, paragraphs (2), (4) and (5) do not apply.

(7) Paragraph (6)(a) does not apply if the person repays to the Scottish Ministers any contributions repaid to the person as mentioned in that paragraph, together with any interest on those contributions, before the expiry of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the member becomes a member again.

(8) If—

- (a) a member is a deferred member or pensioner member in respect of the period of pensionable service before pensionable service ceases for an interval; and
- (b) the periods of pensionable service before and after pensionable service ceases for an interval are not treated as a single period of continuous service under regulation 2.A.5(6) (pensionable service: breaks in service) or regulation 2.G.3(2)(a) (exception to general rule),

the period of pensionable service in respect of which the member is a deferred member or a pensioner member is to be treated as qualifying service in relation to the period after the interval.

Calculating service

Calculation of periods of membership or service

2.A.8.—(1) References in this Part to any period expressed in days are references to the period in question, ignoring 29th February, expressed in days.

(2) For the purposes of this Section of the scheme, and except where provided otherwise in this Part, periods of service are to be expressed in the first instance in complete days or fractions of a day, and the initial aggregation of periods that require to be aggregated is done in the first instance by reference to periods so expressed.

(3) If, when all periods of service that require to be aggregated have been aggregated, there is any excess part day over the number of whole days, that excess is rounded up to a full day.

(4) If service is referred to as service in years and days—

- (a) the days referred to in paragraph (2); and
- (b) the full days referred to in paragraph (3),

are to be converted into years and days on the assumption that a year contains 365 days.

(5) If service is referred to as service in years—

- (a) the days referred to in paragraph (2); and

(b) the full days referred to in paragraph (3),
are to be converted into years by dividing the number of days by 365, and using the result to four decimal places.

Pensionable pay

Meaning of “pensionable pay”

2.A.9.—(1) In this Part, subject to the following provisions of this regulation, “pensionable pay” means all salary, wages, fees and other regular payments made to a person in respect of employment in which the person is an active member of this Section of the scheme.

(2) In the case of a member who, in addition to one or more such employments, holds an honorary office or appointment, any distinction award payable to the member as a consequence of holding the honorary office or appointment, is to be treated—

- (a) in the case of a member in one such employment, as pensionable pay of that employment; and
- (b) in the case of a member in two or more such employments, as pensionable pay of such of those employments as the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate.

(3) “Pensionable pay” does not include—

- (a) bonuses;
- (b) payments made to cover expenses; or
- (c) payments for overtime.

(4) If—

- (a) a person is an active member in respect of two or more part-time employments; and
- (b) in the opinion of the Scottish Ministers, the total pensionable pay for the employments (apart from this paragraph) exceeds the amount that would be the pensionable pay for a comparable whole-time employment not held concurrently with any other employment under which services of the kinds performed in the two or more part-time employments are performed,

the excess pensionable pay is ignored for the purposes of this Part.

(5) In the case of a non-GP provider who is not in receipt of any salary, wages, fees or other regular payment, “pensionable pay” means practitioner income less any sum on account of practice expenses (for these purposes, contributions payable under regulation 2.C.1(5) or (6) (contributions of members) are neither practitioner income nor practice expenses).

(6) For the purposes of this regulation, the practitioner income of a non-GP provider means income that accrues to the non-GP provider which is derived from—

- (a) a GMS contract;
- (b) a section 17C agreement;
- (c) an HBPMS contract; and
- (d) payments from, or to, a practitioner who is a GMS practice, a section 17C agreement practice or an HBPMS contractor in respect of the performance of certification services, commissioned services or collaborative services.

(7) In the case of a non-GP provider who is in partnership with a principal medical practitioner practising in partnership, the pensionable earnings of each non-GP provider who is a partner in a partnership is to be calculated by aggregating the pensionable earnings of each partner (including for this purpose, any amount that would constitute pensionable earnings in the case of any of them

who are not included in this Section of the scheme and, subject to paragraph (8), dividing the total equally by reference to the number of such partners.

(8) If the non-GP providers and any principal medical practitioners who are partners in a partnership do not share equally in the partnership profits, they may elect that each partner's pensionable earnings is to correspond to each partner's share of the partnership profits.

(9) The calculations described in paragraph (8) are to be made by the Health Board or someone appointed on its behalf to which the partners are required to give notice of their election in accordance with paragraph (10).

(10) Non-GP providers and any principal medical practitioners who are partners in any partnership must exercise the election described in paragraph (8) by giving notice in writing to their contracting Health Board or someone appointed on its behalf, in accordance with paragraph (11).

(11) A notice given under this regulation—

- (a) must be signed by all the non-GP providers and principal medical practitioners in the partnership and must state as a fraction each non-GP provider's and practitioner's share in the partnership profits;
- (b) takes effect—
 - (i) from the date agreed between the partners and the Health Board concerned; or
 - (ii) if no agreement is reached, a date decided by the Scottish Ministers;
- (c) continues in effect until cancelled or amended by a subsequent notice in writing signed by all the partners in the partnership; and
- (d) is automatically cancelled upon a change in the members of the partnership.

Pensionable pay: breaks in service

2.A.10.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if a member is absent from work because of—

- (a) illness or injury;
- (b) maternity leave;
- (c) adoption leave;
- (d) paternity leave; or
- (e) parental leave,

and the earnings used to calculate the member's pensionable pay under regulation 2.A.9 (meaning of "pensionable pay") are reduced or cease.

(2) For the purposes of this Part (apart from regulations 2.C.1 (contributions by members) and 2.C.2 (contribution rate for members other than non-GP providers) and subject to paragraph (7)) in the case of a non-GP provider, or paragraph (3) in the case of a member who is not a non-GP provider, amounts equal to the pensionable pay that the member would have received if those circumstances had not applied are to be treated as having been paid to the member.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to a member who is not a non-GP provider falling within paragraph (1)(a) as respects any period after the earnings used to calculate the member's pensionable pay under regulation 2.A.9 (meaning of "pensionable pay") have ceased to be paid to the member.

(4) For the purposes of regulations 2.C.1 and 2.C.2, if for any period whilst the member falls within—

- (a) paragraph (1), the earnings used to calculate the member's pensionable pay under regulation 2.A.9 are reduced, amounts equal to the reduced earnings are to be treated as pensionable pay; and

- (b) paragraph (1)(b) to (e), the earnings used to calculate the member's pensionable pay under regulation 2.A.9 are reduced, during any period following that period whilst the member continues to fall within that paragraph and no such earnings are paid, amounts equal to the reduced earnings are to be treated as pensionable pay.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b), any pay received by a woman on maternity leave in respect of any days during which the member returns to work for the purposes of keeping in touch with the workplace is to be ignored.
- (6) For the purposes of this Part, during any period of absence which counts as pensionable service under regulation 2.A.5(3) or (4) (pensionable service: breaks in service) amounts equal to the rate of the member's pensionable pay immediately before the absence are to be treated as pensionable pay.
- (7) In the case of a non-GP provider—
- (a) who is one of a number of non-GP providers or practitioners who have elected as described in regulation 2.A.9(8), each non-GP provider's or practitioner's pensionable earnings are to be calculated as if the partnership's aggregate pensionable earnings were equal to the amount of the partnership's aggregate pensionable earnings during the 12 month period ending immediately before the member's earnings were reduced or ceased; and
 - (b) except where the non-GP provider's pensionable pay falls to be calculated as described in sub-paragraph (a), the non-GP provider are to be treated as having continued to receive the same average rate of pensionable earnings as during the 12 month period ending immediately before the non-GP provider's earnings were reduced or ceased.
- (8) If the earnings used to calculate a member's pensionable pay cease during a period of absence to which this regulation applies—
- (a) a non-GP provider falling within paragraph (1)(a) is, subject to sub-paragraph (b), to be treated as having continued in pensionable employment for a period of 12 months from the date on which the member's earnings ceased and the member is not to be treated as having left pensionable employment until the end of that 12 month period;
 - (b) a non-GP provider falling within paragraph (1)(b) to (e) who paid contributions on the basis of reduced earnings in accordance with paragraph (4)(b) must, subject to paragraph (9), continue to pay contributions at that rate, except that no refund of contributions or other benefit is payable until the member actually leaves pensionable employment; and
 - (c) a member other than a non-GP provider is, subject to paragraph (5), to be treated as having left pensionable employment except that no refund of contributions or other benefit is payable until the member actually leaves pensionable employment.
- (9) For the purposes of paragraph (8)(a)—
- (a) during the 12 month period, the non-GP provider's pensionable earnings are to be calculated as described in paragraph (7)(a) or (b) (whichever is applicable); and
 - (b) at the end of the 12 month period, when the member is regarded as having left pensionable employment, no refund of contributions or other benefit is payable until the member actually leaves employment.
- (10) For the purposes of paragraph (8)(b), the rate of contributions payable is the rate that would have been payable on the basis of reduced earnings in accordance with paragraph (4)(a) had the non-GP provider's reduced earnings excluded any earnings for a day during which the non-GP provider, whilst on maternity leave, returned to work for the purposes of keeping in touch with the workplace.
- (11) If a member fails to pay any contributions which are required to be paid to this Section of the scheme in respect of a period of absence to which this regulation applies, the member is to be treated as having left pensionable employment except that no refund of contributions or other benefit is payable unless the member actually leaves pensionable employment.

(12) If a member to whom this regulation applies—

- (a) leaves pensionable employment; or
- (b) by virtue of paragraph (8)(c), (9)(b) or (11) is treated as having left pensionable employment without becoming entitled to a preserved pension,

then if the member later returns to pensionable employment regulation 2.A.5(5) (pensionable service: breaks in service) applies as if the reference to 12 months was a reference to three years.

(13) The benefits payable on the death of a member whose earnings ceased during a period of absence to which paragraph (7) applies is to be calculated as if the member had died in pensionable employment on the day before the member’s earnings ceased.

Reckonable pay

Meaning of “reckonable pay”: general

2.A.11.—(1) This regulation applies for the purpose of determining the meaning of “reckonable pay”, in relation to—

- (a) a member whose active membership ceases;
 - (b) a member becoming entitled to the immediate payment of a pension during the member’s active membership period—
 - (i) on the exercise of the option under regulation 2.D.5 (partial retirement: members aged at least 55); or
 - (ii) under regulation 2.D.1(1)(b)(ii) (normal retirement pensions); or
 - (c) a non-contributing member.
- (2) This regulation is subject to regulations 2.A.12 to 2.A.15, 2.K.7 and 2.K.9 to 2.K.11.
- (3) A member’s “reckonable pay” is determined by the formula—

$$IRP \times \frac{RPI}{RPa}$$

where—

IRP is the interim reckonable pay determined in accordance with paragraph (4), (6) or (7), as appropriate, before any adjustment for inflation in accordance with regulation 2.A.12 (adjustments for inflation in determining reckonable pay);

RPa is the annual rate of retirement pension the member would be entitled to if the reckonable pay used to calculate it was the interim reckonable pay, including any adjustment for inflation described in regulation 2.A.12; and

RPi is the annual rate of retirement pension the member would be entitled to if the reckonable pay used to calculate it was the interim reckonable pay, excluding any adjustment for inflation described in regulation 2.A.12, but instead including any increases that pay would attract if it was the annual rate of an official pension within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971(50).

(4) If the period of the member’s pensionable service ending with the relevant day equals 365 days, “interim reckonable pay” means the member’s pensionable pay for that period.

- (5) In this regulation—
 - “the relevant day” means—

(50) 1971 c.56. Section 5(1) was amended by paragraph 85 of Schedule 6 to the Superannuation Act 1972 (c.11).

- (a) in a case within paragraph (1)(a), the day on which the member's active membership ceases;
 - (b) in a case within paragraph (1)(b), the day before that on which the member becomes entitled to the pension; and
 - (c) in a case within paragraph (1)(c), the member's last day of pensionable service; and "the best consecutive 1095 day period" is determined by comparing—
 - (a) the period of 1095 days immediately preceding the relevant day (period 1);
 - (b) the period of 1095 days which overlaps period 1 by 730 days (period 2); and
 - (c) the period of 1095 days which overlaps period 2 by 730 days, and so on.
- (6) Except where paragraph (4) or (7) applies, in this regulation "interim reckonable pay" means one-third of the member's pensionable pay for the period of 1095 days—
- (a) that begins—
 - (i) during the member's pensionable service; and
 - (ii) within the period of 10 years ending with the relevant day; and
 - (b) for which the member's pensionable pay was the highest ("the best consecutive 1095 day period").
- (7) If the member's pensionable service within the period of 10 years ending with the relevant day—
- (a) is less than 365 days; or
 - (b) exceeds 365 days but is less than 1095 days,
- "interim reckonable pay" means the member's pensionable pay for the period of the member's pensionable service, divided by the number of days in that period and multiplied by 365.
- (8) Paragraph (9) applies if two or more periods of pensionable service are treated as a single continuous period of pensionable service under—
- (a) regulation 2.A.5(6) (pensionable service: breaks in service); or
 - (b) regulation 2.G.3(2) (exception to general rule).
- (9) The reference in—
- (a) paragraph (4) to a period of pensionable service equalling 365 days;
 - (b) paragraph (5) to a period of 1095 days; and
 - (c) paragraph (7) to the period of pensionable service less than 365 days or more than 365 days but less than 1095 days,
- are references to periods together amounting to periods of that length, disregarding any breaks during the single period.
- (10) Paragraph (8) does not apply if the other employment is an employment in respect of which the member continues to accrue benefits in accordance with regulation 2.D.13 (exceptions to requirement that NHS employment must have ceased) despite being entitled to a pension under regulation 2.D.11 (early retirement on termination of employment by employing authority).
- (11) If—
- (a) a person's reckonable pay in respect of an employment that the person has left falls to be determined under this regulation by reference to the person's pensionable pay for any period in respect of an employment; and

- (b) the person held that employment concurrently during that period with another employment in which the person was an active member,

the member's pensionable pay for that period in the other employment must be taken into account in that determination.

- (12) For the purposes of this regulation, pensionable service does not include—
 - (a) any period of pensionable service that a member is entitled to count under Chapter 2.F (transfers) unless the transfer value payment in respect of that service is accepted from a corresponding 2008 scheme;
 - (b) any period of pensionable service that a Section 2008 Optant is entitled to count under—
 - (i) regulation 2.K.3 (service credited from the 1995 Section);
 - (ii) regulation 2.K.5 (treatment of additional service); or
 - (iii) 2.K.13 (transfers-in: transitional provision).

Adjustments for inflation in determining reckonable pay

2.A.12.—(1) In determining—

- (a) the pensionable pay for the period of pensionable service referred to in regulation 2.A.11(4) (meaning of “reckonable pay”: general);
- (b) the period of 1095 days for which the member's pensionable pay was the highest for the purposes of regulation 2.A.11(6); or
- (c) the pensionable pay for either of the periods of pensionable service referred to in regulation 2.A.11(7),

the amount of pensionable pay is to be adjusted for inflation.

(2) The reference in paragraph (1) to adjusting the amount of pensionable pay for inflation is a reference to increasing the member's pensionable pay (for a specified period or periods) by an amount equal to the amount by which, at the relevant day, an official pension within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971(51) first qualifying for an increase under that Act on the same day as the specified period, or periods, ended, would have been increased (if at all).

(3) In this regulation—

“specified period” means any single scheme year falling in the period, or periods, referred to in regulation 2.A.11(4), (6) or (7); and

“the relevant day” has the meaning given in regulation 2.A.11(5).

Restriction on pensionable pay used for calculating benefits in respect of capped transferred-in service

2.A.13.—(1) This regulation applies for determining the amount of a member's pensionable pay for the purposes of calculating so much of any benefit under this Section of the scheme as falls to be calculated by reference to capped transferred-in service.

(2) If a member's pensionable pay exceeds the permitted maximum, the excess is disregarded for the purposes of any calculation mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) If the retail prices index for the month of September preceding the tax year 2009/10 or any later tax year is higher than it was for the previous September, the figure for that year is an amount arrived at by—

(51) 1971 c.56. Section 5(1) was amended by paragraph 85 of Schedule 6 to the Superannuation Act 1972 (c.11).

- (a) increasing the figure for the previous tax year by the same percentage as the percentage increase in the retail prices index; and
 - (b) if the result is not a multiple of £600, rounding it up to the nearest amount which is such a multiple.
- (4) If the retail prices index for the month of September preceding the tax year 2009/10 or any later tax year is not higher than it was for the previous September, the figure for that year is the same as for the previous tax year.
- (5) In this regulation—
- “capped transferred-in service” has the meaning given in regulation 2.F.12;
 - “pensionable pay” has the meaning given in regulation 2.A.9; and
 - “permitted maximum” means—
- (a) in relation to the tax year 2008/09, £117,600; and
 - (b) in relation to any later tax year, the figure found for that year under paragraphs (3) and (4).

Meaning of “reckonable pay”: non-concurrent part-time employment

2.A.14.—(1) This regulation applies if a member’s reckonable pay falls to be determined under regulation 2.A.11 (meaning of “reckonable pay”: general) by reference to the member’s pensionable pay for any period for a part-time employment that was not held concurrently with any other such employment in which the member was an active member.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), the member’s reckonable pay for that period in respect of the part-time employment is the amount that would have been paid in respect of that employment for that period if it had been a whole-time employment not held concurrently with any other employment.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) it is assumed that the same rate of pay per hour or session (or part of an hour or session) is paid for the whole-time employment as is paid per hour or session (or part of an hour or session) for the part-time employment.

(4) If, in a case where, apart from this paragraph, paragraph (2) would apply, it appears to the Scottish Ministers that, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the application of the assumptions in paragraph (3) for the purposes of paragraph (2) would result in an excessive amount being paid under paragraph (2), that amount must be reduced by such amount as is in the opinion of the Scottish Ministers appropriate having regard to what would have been paid for that period in respect of a comparable whole-time employment.

(5) This regulation does not apply to the calculation of the reckonable pay of an active member or a pensioner member for the purposes of regulation 2.E.17(1) or (2) (amount of lump sum: single capacity members and recent leavers).

Meaning of “reckonable pay”: concurrent part-time employments

2.A.15.—(1) This regulation applies if under regulation 2.A.11(11) (meaning of “reckonable pay”: general) a member’s reckonable pay falls to be determined by reference to the member’s pensionable pay for any period for two or more part-time employments held concurrently during that period.

(2) The member’s reckonable pay for that period is calculated as follows—

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- Step 1 — Calculate the reckonable pay for each of the employments under regulation 2.A.14 (meaning of “reckonable pay”: non-concurrent part-time employment) as if it were not held concurrently with any other such employment.
 - Step 2 — Find the appropriate fraction for each of the employments (see paragraph (3)).

Step 3 — Add together the appropriate fraction of the reckonable pay for each of the employments as calculated at Step 1.

(3) Except where paragraph (4) applies, the appropriate fraction for an employment is—

$$\frac{HPW}{THPW}$$

where—

HPW is the number of hours per week of the employment; and

THPW is the total hours per week of both or all the employments.

(4) The appropriate fraction for an employment for a specified number of sessions per week is—

$$\frac{SPW}{TSPW}$$

where—

SPW is the number of sessions per week of the employment; and

TSPW is the total sessions per week of both or all the employments.

(5) If—

(a) one or more of the employments is an employment for a specified number of sessions per week; and

(b) one or more of the employments is not such an employment,

the denominator for the fractions given in paragraphs (3) and (4) is to be calculated on the basis that a session is 3.5 hours or such number of hours as the Scottish Ministers may in any particular case determine.

Out of hours providers

2.A.16.—(1) In this Part, an “OOH provider” means—

(a) a company limited by guarantee (which is not otherwise an employing authority)—

(i) in which all the members of the company are registered medical practitioners⁽⁵²⁾, HBPMS contractors, GMS practices or section 17C agreement providers and the majority of those members are—

(aa) HBPMS contractors, GMS practices or section 17C agreement providers whose HBPMS contracts, GMS contracts or section 17C agreements require them to provide OOH services; or

(bb) registered medical practitioners who are partners or shareholders in an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or section 17C agreement provider which is a partnership or a company limited by shares and which is required to provide OOH services under its HBPMS contract, GMS contract or section 17C agreement;

(ii) which has a contract with a Health Board, an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or a section 17C agreement provider for the provision of OOH services;

(iii) in respect of which a Health Board appointed by the Scottish Ministers to act on their behalf—

(52) “Registered medical practitioner” is defined in Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978 (c.30), as amended by S.I. 2002/3135.

- (aa) is satisfied that the provision of OOH services by the company is wholly or mainly a mutual trading activity;
- (bb) is satisfied that the company has met all the conditions for being an OOH provider in this regulation; and
- (cc) has, pursuant to a written application made by the company to it for that purpose, approved the company as an employing authority; or
- (b) some other body corporate (which is not otherwise an employing authority) which—
 - (i) operates in the interests of those who are the recipients of the primary medical services it provides or the general public;
 - (ii) operates on a not for profit basis;
 - (iii) is not an associated company in relation to another person;
 - (iv) has a memorandum or articles or rules which—
 - (aa) prohibit the payment of dividends to its members;
 - (bb) require its profits (if any) or other income to be applied in promoting its objects; and
 - (cc) require all assets which would otherwise be available to its members generally to be transferred on its winding up either to another body which operates on a not for profit basis and whose purpose is to provide health or social care for the benefit of the community or to another body the objects of which are the promotion of charity and anything incidental or conducive thereto;
 - (v) has at least one member who is—
 - (aa) an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or a section 17C agreement provider;
 - (bb) a partner in a partnership which is an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or a section 17C agreement provider; or
 - (cc) a shareholder in a company limited by shares that is an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or a section 17C agreement provider;
 - (vi) has a contract with a Health Board, an HBPMS contractor, a GMS practice or a section 17C agreement provider, for the provision of OOH services; and
 - (vii) is approved as an employing authority by a Health Board appointed by the Scottish Ministers to act on their behalf—
 - (aa) pursuant to a written application made by the body to it for that purpose; and
 - (bb) that Board being satisfied that the body has met all the conditions for being an OOH provider in this regulation.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b)(iii), a body corporate is to be treated as another person's "associated company" if that person has control of it, except where that person is an employing authority, and for these purposes a person is to be taken to have control of a body corporate if they exercise, or are able to exercise, or are entitled to acquire direct or indirect control over its affairs.

(3) A company limited by guarantee or other body corporate which provides or is to provide OOH services and which wishes to be approved as an employing authority must make a written application to a Health Board appointed by the Scottish Ministers to act on their behalf ("the appointed Board").

(4) An application referred to in paragraph (3) may specify a date from which approval by the appointed Board (if given) is to have effect (the "nominated date").

(5) Where a company limited by guarantee or other body corporate makes an application and—

- (a) the appointed Board is satisfied that the company or other body corporate meets the conditions for approval or will do so at any nominated date which is later than the date on which approval is actually given (the “approval date”); and
 - (b) it approves that application,
- that approval takes effect on the later of the nominated date (if any) and the approval date.
- (6) NHS employment is to be treated as commencing on the later of the nominated date (if any) and the approval date.
 - (7) For the purposes of this regulation—
 - (a) the conditions for approval are those referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) as the case may be; and
 - (b) the nominated date cannot be earlier than 1st April 2004.
 - (8) The appointed Board may give an OOH provider a notice in writing terminating its participation in this Section of the scheme where that provider—
 - (a) does not have in force a guarantee, indemnity or bond as required by the Scottish Ministers in accordance with regulation 2.C.7(2) (guarantees, indemnities and bonds);
 - (b) has ceased to satisfy the conditions for approval; or
 - (c) has notified or has an obligation to notify the Board that any one of the following events has occurred in respect of the OOH provider—
 - (i) a proposal for a voluntary arrangement has been made or approved under Part 1 (company voluntary arrangements) of the Insolvency Act 1986⁽⁵³⁾ (“the 1986 Act”);
 - (ii) an administration application has been made, or a notice of intention to appoint an administrator has been filed with the court, or an administrator has been appointed under Schedule B1 (administration) to the 1986 Act⁽⁵⁴⁾;
 - (iii) a receiver, manager or administrative receiver has been appointed under Part 3 (receivership) of the 1986 Act;
 - (iv) a winding up petition has been presented, a winding up order has been made or a resolution for voluntary winding up has been passed under Part 4 (winding up of companies registered under the Companies Acts) or Part 5 (winding up of unregistered companies) of the 1986 Act or an instrument of dissolution has been drawn up in accordance with section 58 (instrument of dissolution) of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965⁽⁵⁵⁾; or
 - (v) notice has been received by the OOH provider that it may be struck off the register of companies, or an application to strike it off has been made, under Part 31 (dissolution and restoration to the register) of the Companies Act 2006⁽⁵⁶⁾.
 - (9) An OOH provider—
 - (a) must give the appointed Board notice in writing upon the occurrence of any of the events referred to in paragraph (8)(c) and must give such notice on the same day as that event; and
 - (b) that wishes to cease to participate in this Section of the scheme must give the appointed Board and its employees not less than three months’ notice in writing (to commence with the date of the notice) of that fact.
 - (10) An OOH provider ceases to participate in this Section of the scheme on—
 - (a) such date as the appointed Board may specify in notice under paragraph (8); or

⁽⁵³⁾ 1986 c.45.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ Schedule B1 was inserted by Schedule 16 of the Enterprise Act 2002 (c.40).

⁽⁵⁵⁾ 1965 c.12. Section 58 was amended by S.I. 2001/2617 and 3649 and 2011/2687.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ 2006 c.46.

- (b) the day upon which the period referred to in paragraph (9)(b) expires where a notice under that paragraph has been given.