

The Board of the Pension Protection Fund (the "PPF")

PPF Deficit-Reduction Contributions Guidance in respect of the financial year 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020

Introduction

The Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix sets out two methodologies for certifying Deficit-Reduction Contributions. Option Alpha is available to all Schemes, while Option Beta is available as an alternative, simplified methodology for small Schemes which are closed to benefit accrual and salary linkage and have a recovery plan. Option Beta (which is covered in more detail later in this Guidance) is designed to facilitate a straightforward certification of recovery plan contributions, which only requires actuarial involvement in particular circumstances.

It is intended that the Deficit-Reduction Contributions regime (under both Option Alpha and Option Beta) recognises, for levy purposes, only those contributions that have the effect of reducing the difference between a Scheme's assets and liabilities (or increasing that difference where the assets exceed the liabilities). There are set rules in Part G of the Determination and in the Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix which must be met in order for a Deficit-Reduction Contribution to be accepted for Levy purposes, but ultimately it is for the Board to decide to what extent such a certificate will be recognised for Levy purposes.

The Board anticipates that it will only exercise its discretion not to recognise in full for Levy purposes a Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate in situations where the Board is of the clear opinion that the full certified contribution was not made in accordance with the Board's intention.

Where a Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate is submitted on Exchange (following an actuary's input), this certification should be made with due regard to the requirement (set out in Rule G1.1(c) of the Determination) that the certified contribution has the effect of reducing the difference between a Scheme's assets and protected liabilities where protected liabilities exceed the assets, or increasing that difference where the assets exceed the protected liabilities. The Board also expects that where prudent estimation is used, the appropriate level of prudence is considered with regard to Rule G1.1(c) of the Determination.

As noted in the Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix, duly appointed substitutes can submit Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificates on Exchange in place of:

- a Fellow of the Institute and/or Faculty of Actuaries (under Option Alpha);
- the Scheme Actuary (under Option Beta with actuarial certification); and
- an 'appropriate person' as defined in paragraph 24 of the Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix (under Option Beta without actuarial certification).

However, the relevant certifications must be approved beforehand by the appropriate party above. Schemes should keep records of the delegated authority and be prepared to share them with the PPF on enquiry.

Option Alpha

Certification under Option Alpha should be approved by a suitably qualified actuary (which does not need to be the Scheme Actuary), appointed by the trustees for this purpose. The methodology totals all contributions received over the certification period and then deducts those elements which do not serve to reduce the difference between the Scheme's assets and protected liabilities (or to increase the difference where the assets exceed the protected liabilities).

The methodology does not include any allowance for investment returns, and for consistency, investment expenses paid out of Scheme assets should be ignored in the calculations. This relates to all investment expenses, both explicit and implicit.

The contributions pertaining to investment expenses should be included within the overall total and do not need to be separately identified and excluded. There may be situations where such contributions are, in any event, not clearly distinguishable. This could arise if, for example, they are contained within a single overall expense allowance which includes general administrative expenses, or if the investment expense allowance is implicit and allowed for by a reduction in the valuation discount rate.

We recognise that this calculation element (i.e. the exclusion of investment expenses and the inclusion of the corresponding contribution allowance) does not, in isolation, appear to reduce the difference between a Scheme's assets and protected liabilities (or to increase the difference where the assets exceed the protected liabilities). Our approach to DRCs envisages such individual simplifications and approximations in order to provide Schemes with a proportionate mechanism for levy credit within the context of overall prudence.

For the avoidance of doubt, when calculating the DRC amount to certify under Option Alpha, it is not necessary to consider any impacts arising from the following judgments.

- The 2018 Court of Justice of the European Union in the case of 'Hampshire vs Board of the Pension Protection Fund';
- the 2017 High Court in the case of 'Beaton vs Board of the Pension Protection Fund'; and
- the 2018 High Court in the case of 'Lloyds Banking Group Pensions Trustees Limited vs Lloyds Bank Plc and others'.

In particular, any potential increase to members' PPF compensation levels as a result of these judgments does not need to be treated as either an augmentation or an item of benefit accrual.

Option Alpha examples

- (i) A Scheme has undertaken an enhanced transfer value exercise. The total enhancements amounted to £1,000,000 but the corresponding employer contribution was only £600,000. The scheme sought to certify the £600,000 as a Deficit-Reduction Contribution. However, the net effect to the Scheme of the exercise was a £400,000 loss. Therefore, the Board did not accept the Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate as the Scheme should not be treated as having reduced its deficit if it had in fact created a new set of liabilities and partly paid contributions towards those. The net loss to the Scheme should have been reflected in the Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate, by allowing for the amount paid to the Scheme (£600,000) as a contribution and the new liability as an augmentation. In these circumstances, as the augmentations were discharged by payments to third parties, the associated cost is the total amount of such payments, namely £1,000,000.

- (ii) A Scheme has undertaken an exercise with Scheme Members where pensioners have agreed to forego non-statutory pension increases in exchange for a higher, non-increasing pension. The Scheme asked whether this benefit change would be counted as an augmentation. The Board agreed that this should be treated as an augmentation, as the Scheme had amended benefits by replacing a benefit that the Board would not provide for in PPF compensation (i.e. pre-1997 pension increases) with a fixed amount that the Board would have to cover in the event of the Board assuming responsibility for the Scheme. The Board's potential liabilities had therefore been increased by the exercise and the associated cost should be deducted when determining the contributions to be certified for deficit-reduction purposes.¹
- (iii) A Scheme secured a buyout of pensioner liabilities with an insurance company. As part of this transaction, the employer paid an additional contribution to the Scheme in order to maintain the funding level on a scheme specific funding basis pre and post buyout. The Scheme asked whether the additional contribution could be certified as a Deficit-Reduction Contribution. The Board noted that the buyout was not reflected elsewhere in the calculation of contributions to be certified for deficit-reduction purposes, as there had been no additional benefit accrual or augmentations as a result of the transaction. Therefore, as the contribution was made purely to offset the impact of the buyout transaction, it was not certifiable for deficit-reduction purposes.
- (iv) A Scheme has an ill-health early retirement rule with no requirement for the exercise of trustee or employer consent provided that a specified 'poor health' condition is met. This condition is defined in terms of the employer's opinion as to the Member's ability to continue working in his or her current occupation. A Scheme Member had retired under these provisions and the Scheme asked whether this would be counted as an augmentation. The Board noted that, although the employer was required to exercise a degree of subjectivity in deciding whether the 'poor health' condition was met, the ill-health benefits followed as a right from that decision. In particular, neither the employer nor the Scheme trustees were exercising a discretion, once the ill-health had been determined. Therefore, the ill-health benefits should not be classified as an augmentation.

¹ Individual pension increase exchange options (and other options exercised at retirement on a member-by-member basis under provisions in the Scheme rules) would not be treated as augmentations.

- (v) A Scheme awarded a discretionary increase to all pensions in payment, to take effect from Wednesday 1 May 2019 following the submission of the deficit-reduction contributions certificate in April 2019. The increase was agreed and formally documented between the trustees and employer earlier in the year with the employer funding received during March 2019. The Scheme asked whether the exercise should be counted as an augmentation. The Board noted that all the necessary agreements to implement the increase had been obtained by Sunday 31 March 2019 (the end of the Scheme's certification period) and that the increase should therefore be classified as an augmentation, notwithstanding that it would not flow through to actual benefit payments until after the date of certification. As the additional employer funding was paid before 31 March, it should be included in the total contributions received over the certification period.

Option Beta

Option Beta is available as an alternative, simplified methodology for small schemes which are closed to benefit accrual and salary linkage and have a recovery plan. 'Small' in this context means Schemes with total Protected Liabilities of less than £10 million in the relevant Section 179 Valuation (i.e. the valuation that will be used to generate their levy invoice). In addition, for a Scheme to utilise Option Beta, it must have been closed in its entirety to benefit accrual throughout the certification period, and salary linkage to accrued benefits must also have ceased before the start of the certification period. In practical terms, this means that accrual ceased before the date of the relevant Section 179 Valuation and no accrued benefits are linked to salary increases after that date. We would generally expect this to be supported by a status of 'Paid-up' on Exchange.

If a Scheme satisfies the above conditions and also had a recovery plan in force at some point during the certification period, then it can choose to adopt Option Beta rather than Option Alpha. Under this approach, the certified amount of Deficit-Reduction Contributions may be calculated by summing the contributions received by the Scheme over the certification period under its recovery plan (excluding any contributions which relate to Scheme expenses).

Employers may also pay special deficit recovery contributions which are not specified in the Scheme's recovery plan but which are sufficiently material to trigger a new recovery plan with lower contributions and/or an earlier end date. In the extreme, such special contributions could remove the deficit completely, so that the recovery plan is terminated without replacement. Any such special contributions can be added to the actual recovery plan contributions to obtain the total amount that can be certified for deficit-reduction purposes, provided the Scheme Actuary is satisfied there is a clear and direct link between the payment of the special contributions and the cessation or amendment of regular deficit recovery contributions.

The Board may seek to confirm that Schemes electing to certify under Option Beta satisfy the conditions for its use as set out above. If the Board's investigations establish that a Scheme does not satisfy the conditions, the Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate will be deemed invalid and disregarded in the calculation of the Scheme's Levy.

Option Beta is intended to provide a straightforward approach to certification, using information which has already been calculated for scheme-specific funding purposes and which does not therefore require further actuarial calculations. Consequently, if the certified amount of Deficit-Reduction Contributions does not exceed £1 million and the total does not include any special contributions not recorded in the recovery plan, then certification does not have to be by an actuary. Instead, certification may be approved by a Scheme trustee or an officer of any of the sponsoring employers, based on the contributions specified under its recovery plan that have actually been paid.

If the certified amount of Deficit-Reduction Contributions exceeds £1 million and/or the total includes special contributions not recorded in the recovery plan, then the certification must be approved by the Scheme Actuary.

The Board may seek to confirm that Schemes electing to certify under Option Beta without actuarial certification satisfy the conditions for its use as set out above. If the Board's investigations establish that a Scheme does not satisfy the conditions, the Deficit-Reduction Contributions certificate will be deemed invalid and disregarded in the calculation of the Scheme's Levy. In particular, a Deficit-Reduction Contribution of over £1 million made under Option Beta without actuarial certification will automatically be disregarded.

Option Beta examples

Examples of how Option Beta would work in practice under various illustrative scenarios are set out below.

(i) **Certification period covers one recovery plan**

Scheme specific funding valuation date = 1 January 2017

s179 valuation date = 1 January 2017

Monthly recovery plan contributions = £20,000 (£240,000 per annum)

Certification period = 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2019 (27 months)

Recovery plan contributions paid over the certification period:

$£20,000 \times 27 = £540,000$

No requirement for actuarial certification.

(ii) **Certification period covers two recovery plans**

Scheme specific funding valuation date = 1 January 2017

s179 valuation date = 1 January 2017

Monthly recovery plan contributions under previous scheme specific funding valuation = £5,000 (£60,000 per annum)

Start date of new recovery plan = 1 April 2018

New monthly recovery plan contributions = £10,000 (£120,000 per annum)

Certification period = 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2019 (27 months)

The scheme had a recovery plan in place from its previous scheme specific funding valuation, under which the employer paid £5,000 per month. The new scheme specific funding valuation was finalised and a revised recovery plan agreed by 31 March 2018, requiring increased employer contributions of £10,000 per month from April 2018.

Recovery plan contributions paid over the certification period:

$(£5,000 \times 15 + £10,000 \times 12) = £195,000$

No requirement for actuarial certification.

(iii) Certification period covers three recovery plans and a special contribution

Scheme specific funding valuation date = 1 January 2017

s179 valuation date = 1 January 2017

Monthly recovery plan contributions under previous scheme specific funding valuation = £5,000 (£60,000 annually)

Start date of new recovery plan = 1 April 2018

New monthly recovery plan contributions = £10,000 (£120,000 per annum)

Special employer contribution = £500,000

Date of special employer contribution = 31 December 2018

Start date of revised recovery plan = 1 January 2019

Revised monthly recovery plan contributions = £6,000 (£72,000 per annum)

Certification period = 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2019 (27 months)

The scheme had a recovery plan in place from its previous scheme specific funding valuation, under which the employer paid £5,000 per month. The new scheme specific funding valuation was finalised and a revised recovery plan agreed by 31 March 2018, requiring increased employer contributions of £10,000 per month from April 2018.

The employer made a special one-off contribution of £500,000 in December 2018, as a result of which the recovery plan was revised to show monthly contributions of £6,000 from January 2019.

Recovery plan contributions and special contribution paid over the certification period:

$$(\pounds 5,000 \times 15 + \pounds 10,000 \times 9 + \pounds 500,000 + \pounds 6,000 \times 3) = \pounds 683,000$$

Since a special contribution was made and included in the certified amount, certification of this amount must be approved by the Scheme Actuary. Alternatively, the special contribution could be excluded to give a certified amount of £183,000 which would not require actuarial certification.