

Pensions Bulletin

Fact Sheet 3

Autumn 2008 Issue 3

Pension Protection Fund (PPF)

I The PPF levy

- 1.1 The PPF was set up in 2005 to provide compensation to members of defined benefit pension schemes whose employer becomes insolvent, leaving behind an under funded pension scheme. It is funded by levies from schemes eligible to benefit from it.
- 1.2 The PPF aims to collect £700 million in levies in the 2009/10 levy year. This estimate aims to cover expected claims and help reduce the PPF's own deficit. This is an increase from £675 million in 2008/09.
- 1.3 A summary of the factors used to calculate levies is shown below. Note that the figures for the 2009/10 levy year are subject to confirmation by the PPF.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Scheme based levy multiplier	0.014%	0.016%	0.0165%	0.0162%
Risk based levy scaling factor	0.53	2.47	3.77	2.22
Risk based levy cap (as % of liabilities)	0.5%	1.25%	1.0%	1.0%

- 1.4 In November 2007, the PPF announced that for the 2008/09 levy year, the provisional scheme based levy multiplier was to be 0.0152% and the risk based levy scaling factor was to be 1.6. The actual factors were confirmed by the PPF at the end of May 2008 and, as can be seen from the above table, are now significantly higher. As reported in Issue 2 of The Pensions Bulletin, The Pensions Trust was bitterly disappointed by this announcement and was dismayed that the PPF could get the provisional scaling factor so wrong. The PPF have said that the provisional scaling factor for 2009/10 (as shown above) is unlikely to change.
- 1.5 The PPF levy is split into a scheme based levy and risk based levy. In general, better funded schemes will pay lower risk based levies.
- 1.6 The scheme based levy multiplier is used in the calculation of the scheme based levy. The calculation of the scheme based levy is simply a scheme's PPF liabilities multiplied by the scheme based levy multiplier.
- 1.7 The risk based levy scaling factor is used in the calculation of the risk based levy. The calculation of the risk based levy is as follows:
- 'Underfunding risk' x 'Probability of insolvency' x Risk based levy scaling factor x 0.8
- 1.8 The underfunding risk is essentially the shortfall of the scheme's assets when measured against its liabilities. The probability of insolvency is dependant on the 'failure score' attributed to participating employers in the scheme (as determined by Dun & Bradstreet (D&B), the credit rating agency used by the PPF). The factor of 0.8 is used to reflect the fact that 80% of the total levy is risk based.

- 1.9 The risk based levy cannot be more than a scheme's PPF liabilities multiplied by the risk based levy cap.
- 1.10 The Pensions Trust's experience of the first year of risk based levies was not encouraging. Some invoices for larger schemes were not received until June 2007, although invoices for 2007/08 did arrive earlier and we have already started to receive invoices for 2008/09. For the 2006/07 levy calculations we found that many of our employers were allocated low failure scores, or industry average scores, mainly because D&B accessed only those accounts filed with Companies House.
- 1.11 The Trust wrote to the PPF and to D&B pointing out that the Charities Commission and housing regulators, for example, can provide free public access to accounts (one of D&B's criteria is they will make use of publicly available information). This is now starting to bear fruit and hopefully will lead to fairer treatment of – and lower levies for – our employers.
- 1.12 The Trust has been further encouraged by information on the future development of the levy. In particular, D&B has developed a new 'scorecard' for not-for-profit organisations that recognises the lower risk of insolvency in this sector compared with commercial organisations. The probabilities of insolvency allocated to the highest failure scores have been reduced, and the net result should see those of our clients with higher failure scores paying lower levies.
- 1.13 The PPF has also announced that it has raised the funding level at which schemes pay no risk-based levy from 125% to 140%. This recognises that even very well funded schemes present a long-term risk to the PPF.
- 1.14 In April 2008 the PPF confirmed, following consultation, changes to the assumptions used for PPF scheme valuations to reflect developments in and the expansion of the buy-out market. These changes may result in fewer schemes entering the PPF because valuations based on the proposed new assumptions may mean they are able to pay benefits greater than PPF levels of compensation.
- 1.15 The confirmed new assumptions are:
- Mortality – to use the actuarial tables PCMA00 (for males) and PCFA00 (for females), in each case with the medium cohort mortality improvement rates, and with a 1% floor to the annual improvements. This change is expected to make only a small (1%) increase to a scheme's PPF liabilities.
 - Discount rates – to increase all existing rates by 0.3%. This is at the high end of the spectrum of discount rate assumptions adopted by insurers. This change is expected to decrease PPF liabilities by about 3% for pensioners and 8% for deferred pensioners.
- 1.16 The new assumptions apply from 31 March 2008. This means there will be no impact on PPF levies for 2008/09, but there will be an impact from 2009/10 onwards.

2 Recent developments

- 2.1 Consulting actuary Barnett Waddingham conducted a PPF levy survey in summer 2008. 40 schemes with assets totalling more than £10bn responded and while 61% of respondents support the existence of the PPF as a means of providing security, 94% said the current levy structure does not represent a fair sharing of costs. The findings have been shared with the PPF.
- 2.2 The PPF has recently engaged a firm of consultants, Oliver Wyman, to help it to develop a new levy formula based on long-term risk. The Pensions Trust will continue to press for more equitable treatment of multi-employer last-man standing schemes.

- 2.3 Over coming months the Trust will also explore strategies to reduce the PPF levy for its clients' schemes including employer insolvency insurance. A new insurance product currently under development aims to insure a scheme's buy-out liability against the insolvency of all the participating employers. This cover would provide better benefits for members than the PPF would, and the Trust will monitor developments with interest.

3 PPF compensation update

- 3.1 As at 8 October 2008, 61 schemes had been accepted by the PPF for compensation. These schemes cover 18,957 members. Total compensation payments made so far amount to £23.6 million, with average yearly payments per person of £4,700. The oldest recipient of compensation is 103, and the youngest is six. A further 250 schemes are currently in assessment.

Further updates regarding the PPF will be included in future issues of Pensions Bulletin and also via supplementary, more detailed, fact sheets.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this fact sheet, it should not be treated or relied upon as a statement of law. Readers should contact their regular Account Manager at The Pensions Trust in relation to their own circumstances and/or refer to the original source material as appropriate.

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