

ACA Sessional meeting – 7 December 2016

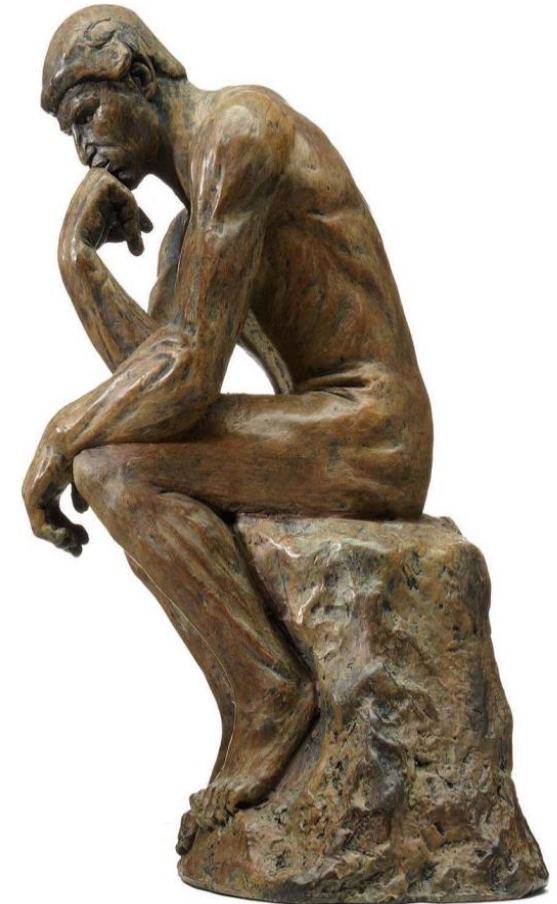
David Everett

GMP inequalities – is GMP conversion the answer?

Lane Clark & Peacock LLP **Trustee Consulting** **Investment Consulting**
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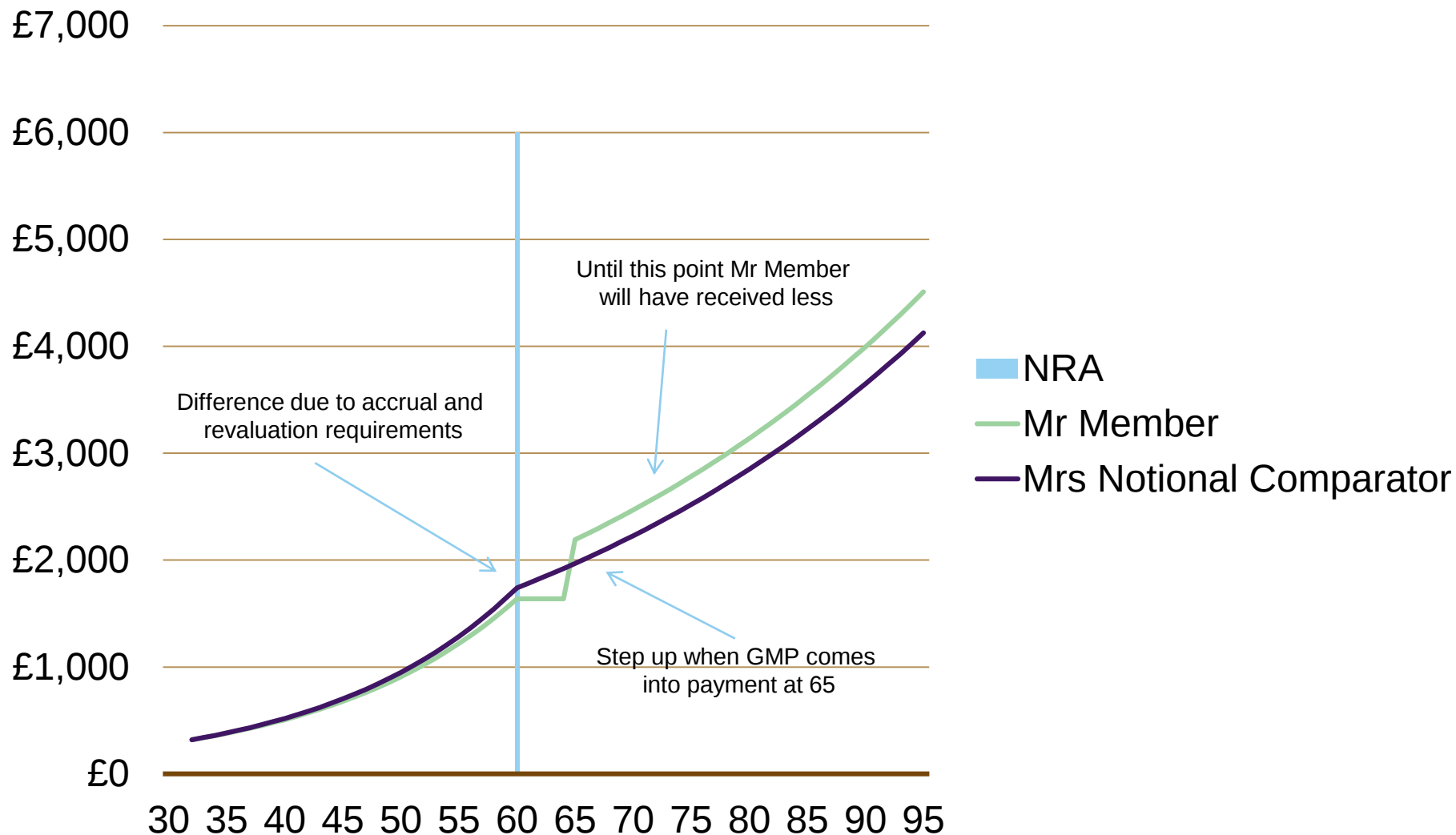
How unequal GMPs create unequal scheme benefits

- DWP legislation requires that a woman's GMP accrues at a greater rate than that of a man in recognition that a woman's working life for State pension purposes was five years shorter than that of a man.
- An equal scheme pension becomes unequal due to further DWP legislation under which:
 - The rate of GMP revaluation may differ to that on the excess;
 - Increases on the GMP in payment may differ to that on the excess;
 - There is a potential uplift on the GMP on coming into payment set by reference to a sex discriminatory GMP pensionable age.



An example of introduced inequality

Equal pension on leaving at 30, unequal payments begin at 60, man loses out until 70



What options are potentially available?

Not all give certainty

- Do nothing and wait for any discrimination claim
- Set up a dual record
 - Each year pay the greater of the member and the opposite sex comparator; or
 - Each year pay what is needed so that there is no disadvantage when looking at the accumulation of past payments
- Establish a compensatory actuarial value
 - By valuing either of the two above and subtracting the value of the member's benefits
 - By valuing the member and the opposite sex comparator separately
- Deliver the compensatory actuarial value
 - As a one-off special payment?
 - Through setting up a new benefit?
 - As part of a GMP conversion exercise



The GMP conversion working group

Objective – to see if GMP conversion could be used

Association of
Consulting
Actuaries

Pension and
Lifetime Savings
Association

Pensions
Management
Institute

Association of
Pensions
Lawyers

Institute and
Faculty of
Actuaries

Society of
Pensions
Professionals

Association of
British Insurers

Why GMP conversion to resolve GMP inequalities

- It preserves actuarial value and so is fair to affected members
- It will be much more popular with trustees than dual record keeping as
 - It is “once and done” so should be significantly cheaper to implement
 - It avoids fundamental rewrite of all admin systems, some of which are legacy and may not be able to cope
 - Members are more likely to understand it
- The Government says that the method put forward by the working group is acceptable



How GMP conversion could work

Largely within the current GMP conversion law

Initial work

- Trustees agree with employer to use GMP conversion
- Both identify members to convert, decide benefits to convert and the post conversion form they will take
- Both agree the effective date of the conversion
- Trustees send a pre-conversion notification to the affected members

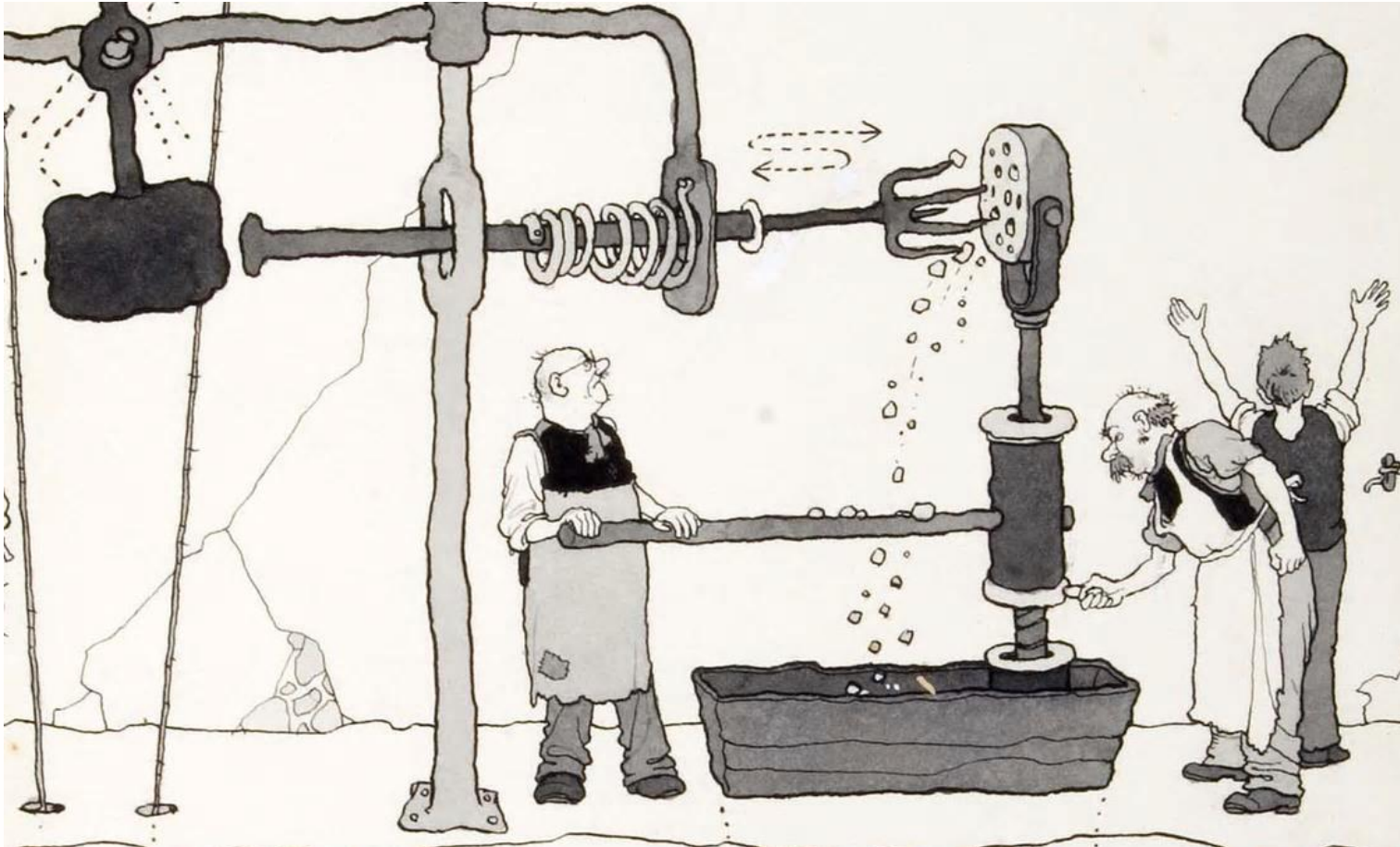
Actuarial calculations

- Actuary instructed to value the member's benefits to be converted on two approaches – actual benefits and what the benefits would have been had the 1990 to 1997 benefits been determined on the other sex
- Equalise by taking the greater of the two values
- Convert by re-expressing the higher value into converted benefits

Final work

- Trustees send a post-conversion notification to the affected members
- Actuary gives certificate that “at least equivalence” has been achieved
- Trustees resolve to amend the scheme

The GMP conversion solution in depth



Methodology – Deferred Pensioners

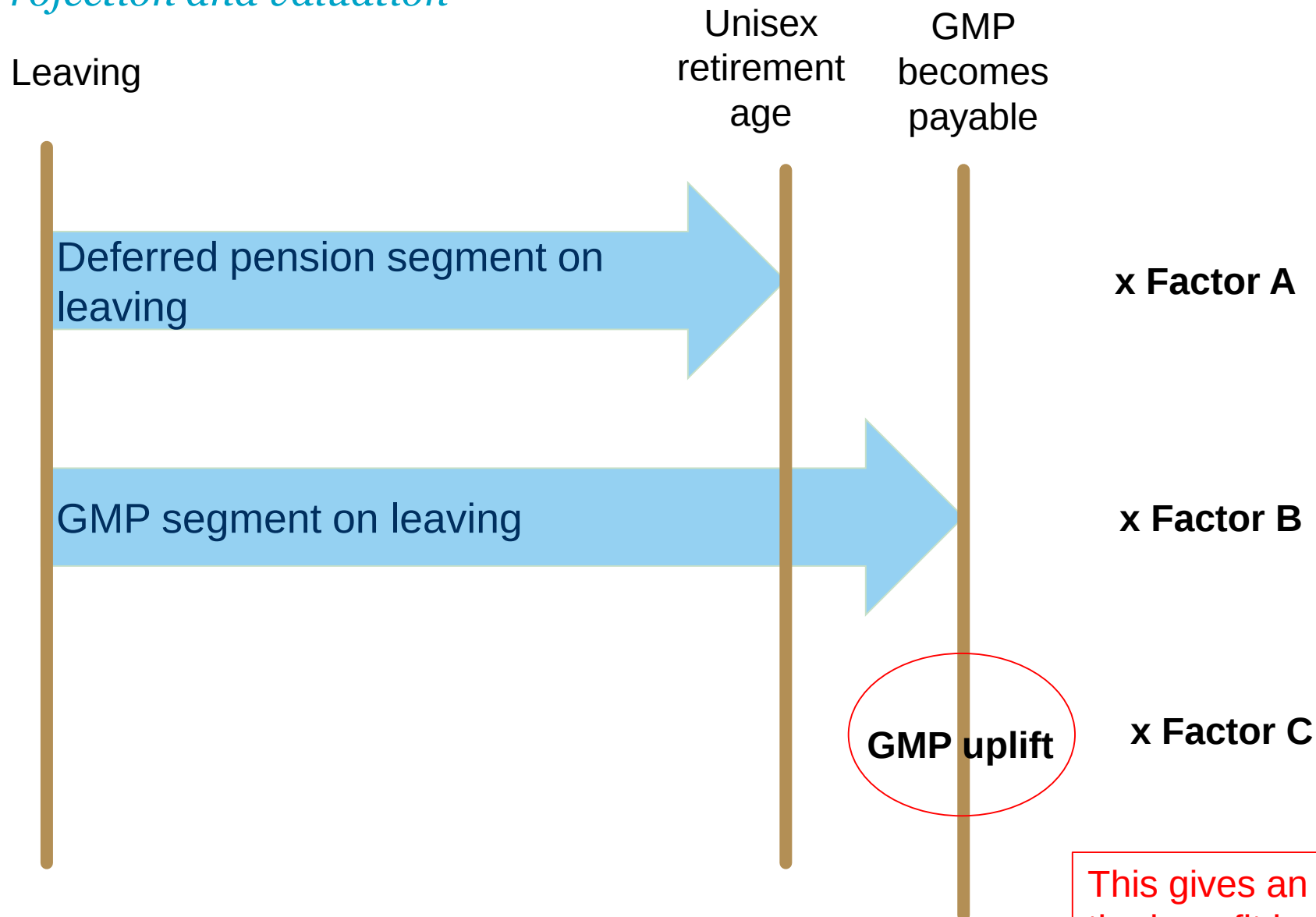
Subdivision

- Starting point is deferred pension (and GMP) on leaving
- Segment into service periods – three types:

	Service period	GMPs	Age at which benefits can be taken
1	Pre 6 April 1978	No GMPs accrued	Likely to have sex-based differences
2	6 April 1978 to 5 April 1988	Pre-1988 GMPs accrued	Likely to have sex-based differences
3	6 April 1988 to 16 May 1990	Post-1988 GMPs accrued	Likely to have sex-based differences
4	17 May 1990 to retirement equalisation day	Post-1988 GMPs accrued	The lower age would apply to the disadvantaged sex
5	Retirement equalisation date to 5 April 1997	Post-1988 GMPs accrued	A unisex (and potentially new) age applies
6	6 April 1997 onwards	No GMPs accrued	A unisex (and potentially new) age applies

Methodology – Deferred Pensioners

Projection and valuation



This gives an actuarial value for the benefit in each service period

Methodology – Deferred Pensioners

Valuation and uplift

- Add together those for segments 2-5 only → **Amount A**
- Repeat the process by projecting the benefits again, but:
 - only for segments 4 and 5
 - assuming of the opposite sex (with an opposite sex GMP)
- Multiply each benefit by Factor A, B and C as before
- Add together new values for segments 4 and 5 with old values for segments 2 and 3 → **Amount B**

Service period	Amount A	Amount B
1 Pre 6 April 1978	X	X
2 6 April 1978 to 5 April 1988	Own sex	Own sex
3 6 April 1988 to 16 May 1990	Own sex	Own sex
4 17 May 1990 to retirement equalisation day	Own sex	Opposite sex
5 Retirement equalisation date to 5 April 1997	Own sex	Opposite sex
6 6 April 1997 onwards	X	X

GMP inequality uplift = max (Amount A, Amount B) – Amount A

Conversion Budget = max (Amount A, Amount B)

Methodology – Deferred Pensioners

Conversion

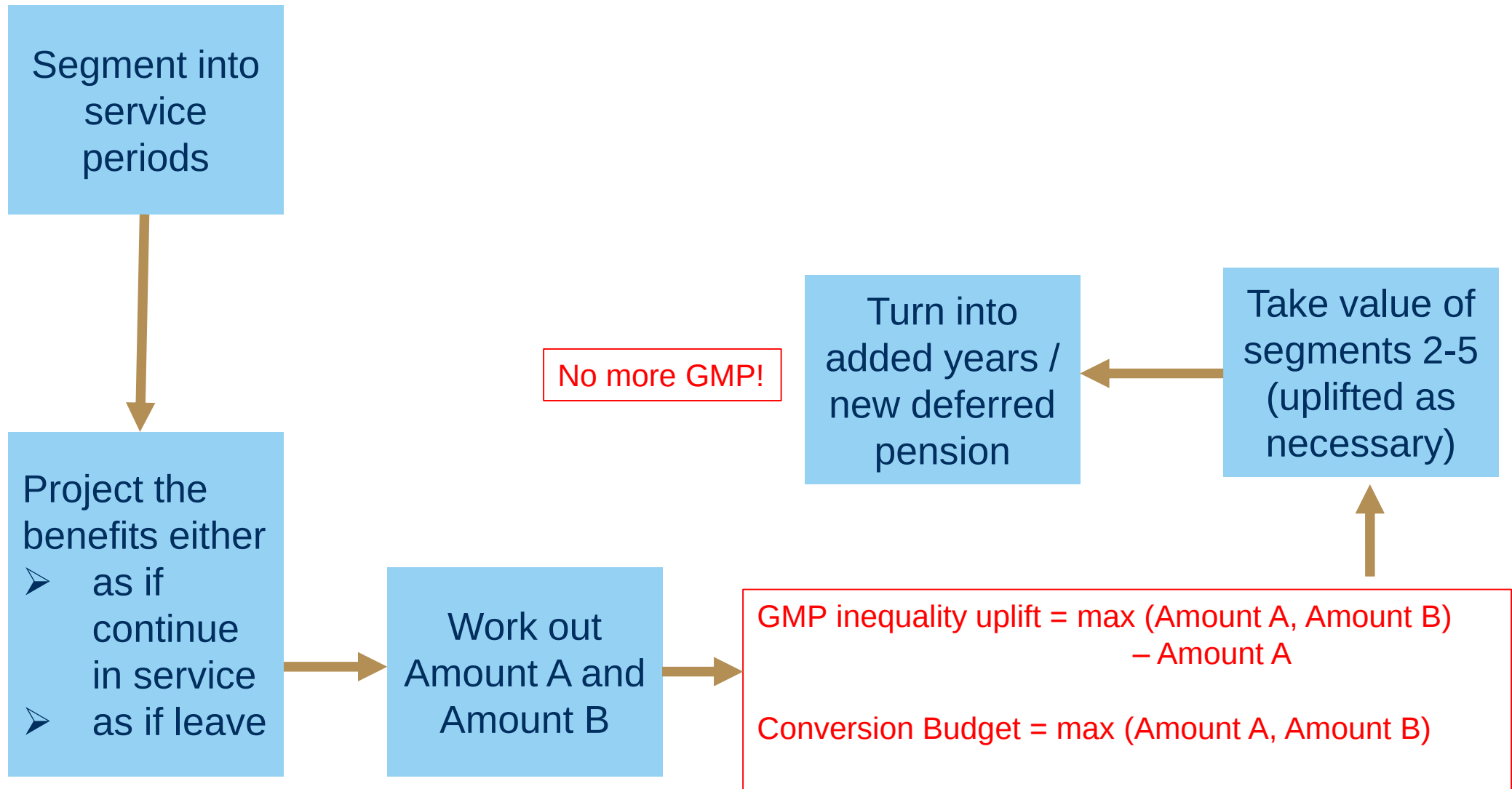
Conversion Budget = max (Amount A, Amount B)

- Take the conversion budget (the value of segments 2-5 uplifted where applicable)
- Turn into a new deferred pension at date of leaving on the basis of actuarial equivalence
- The GMP no longer exists

Service period		Converted?
1	Pre 6 April 1978	No
2-5 6 April 1978 – 5 April 1997		
6	6 April 1997 onwards	

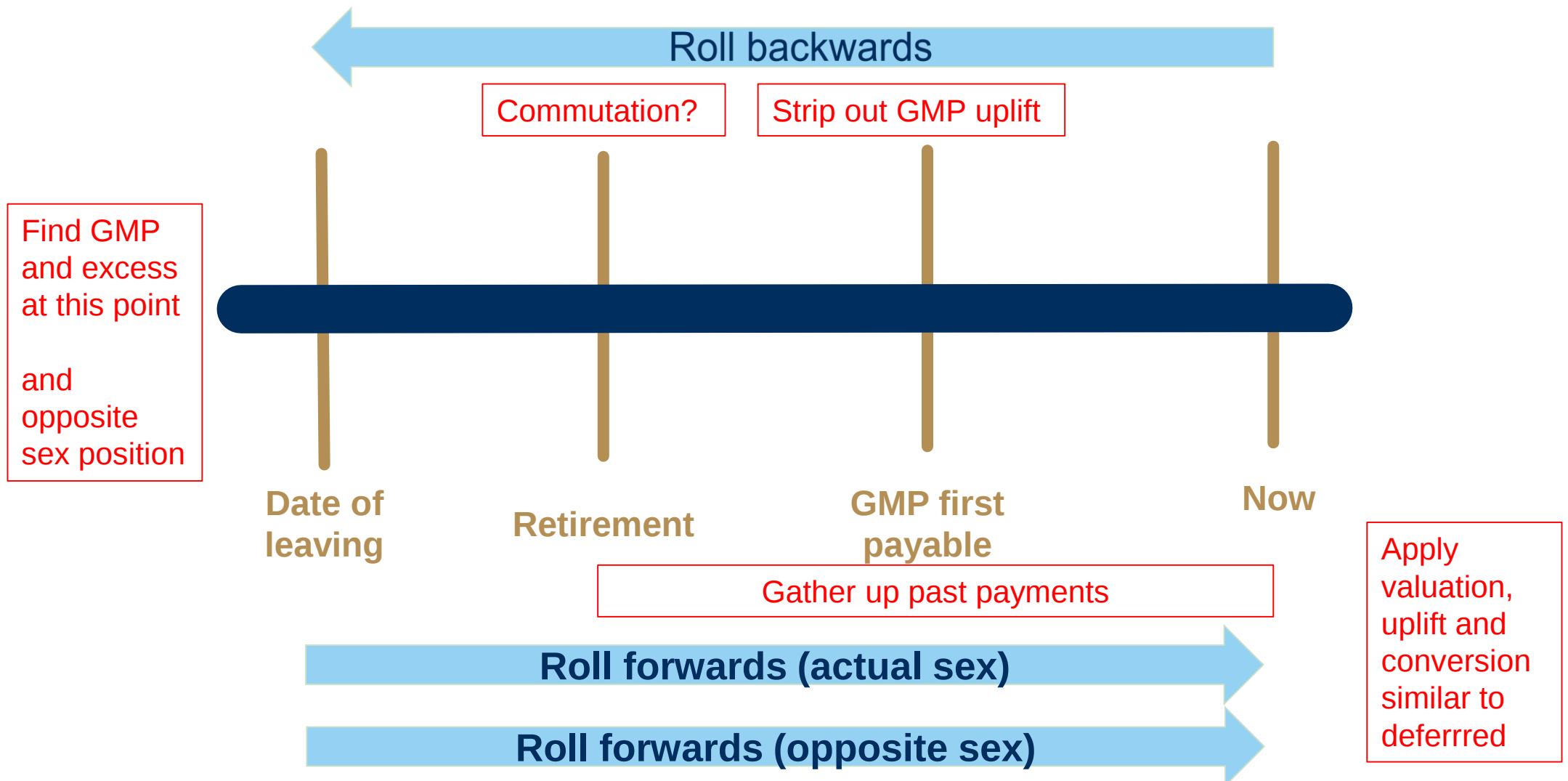
Methodology – Actives

Very similar to deferred pensioners



Methodology – Pensioners

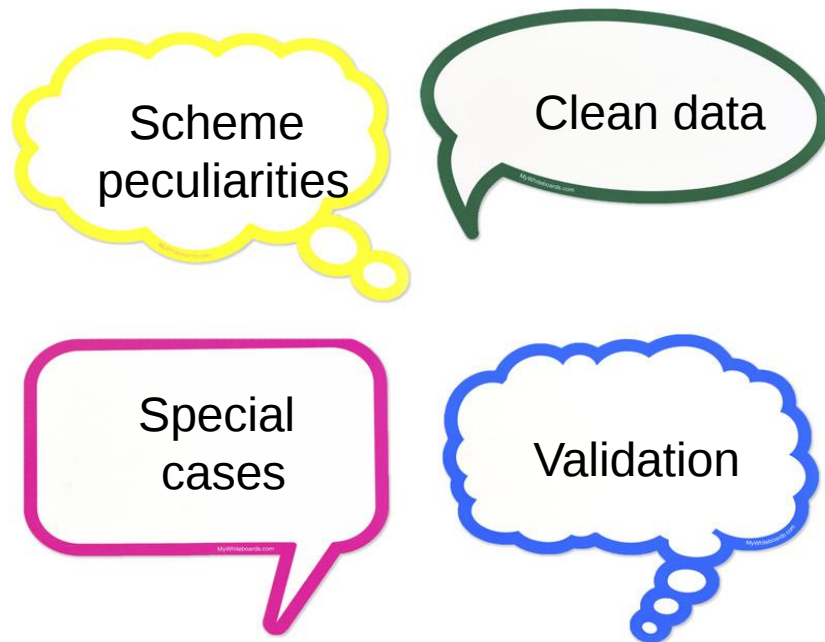
Roll back and roll forwards – for each segment



Model building and processing

Is far from straightforward

- The processing tool will be very complex to build and test
- Considerable professional time will be needed in relation to each scheme.....

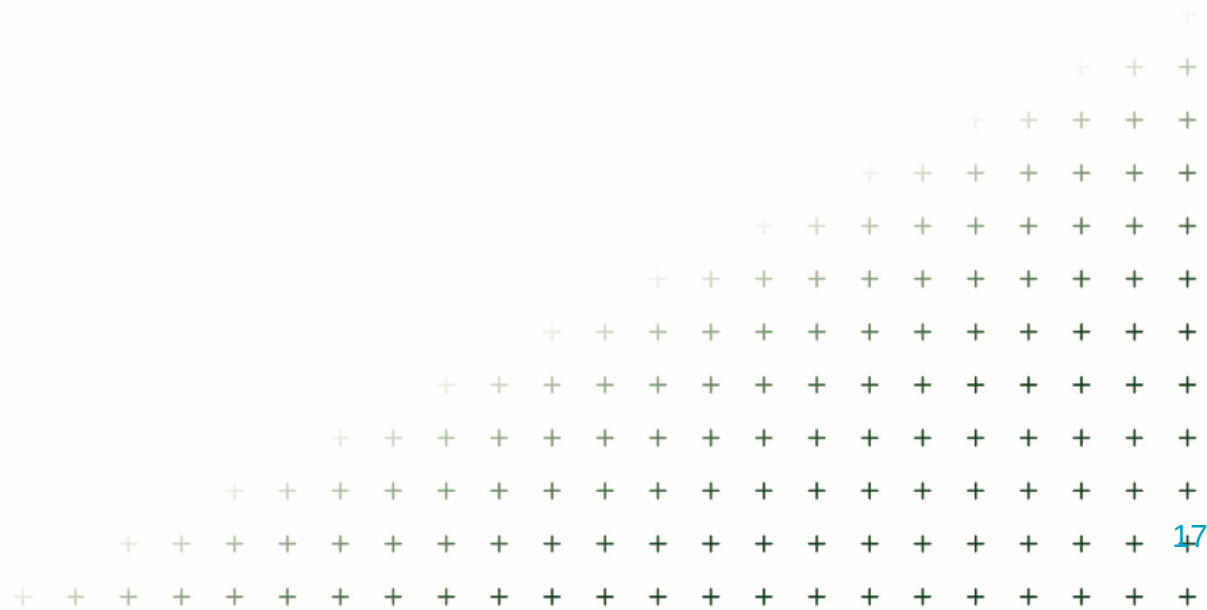


Model building and processing

Specimen results

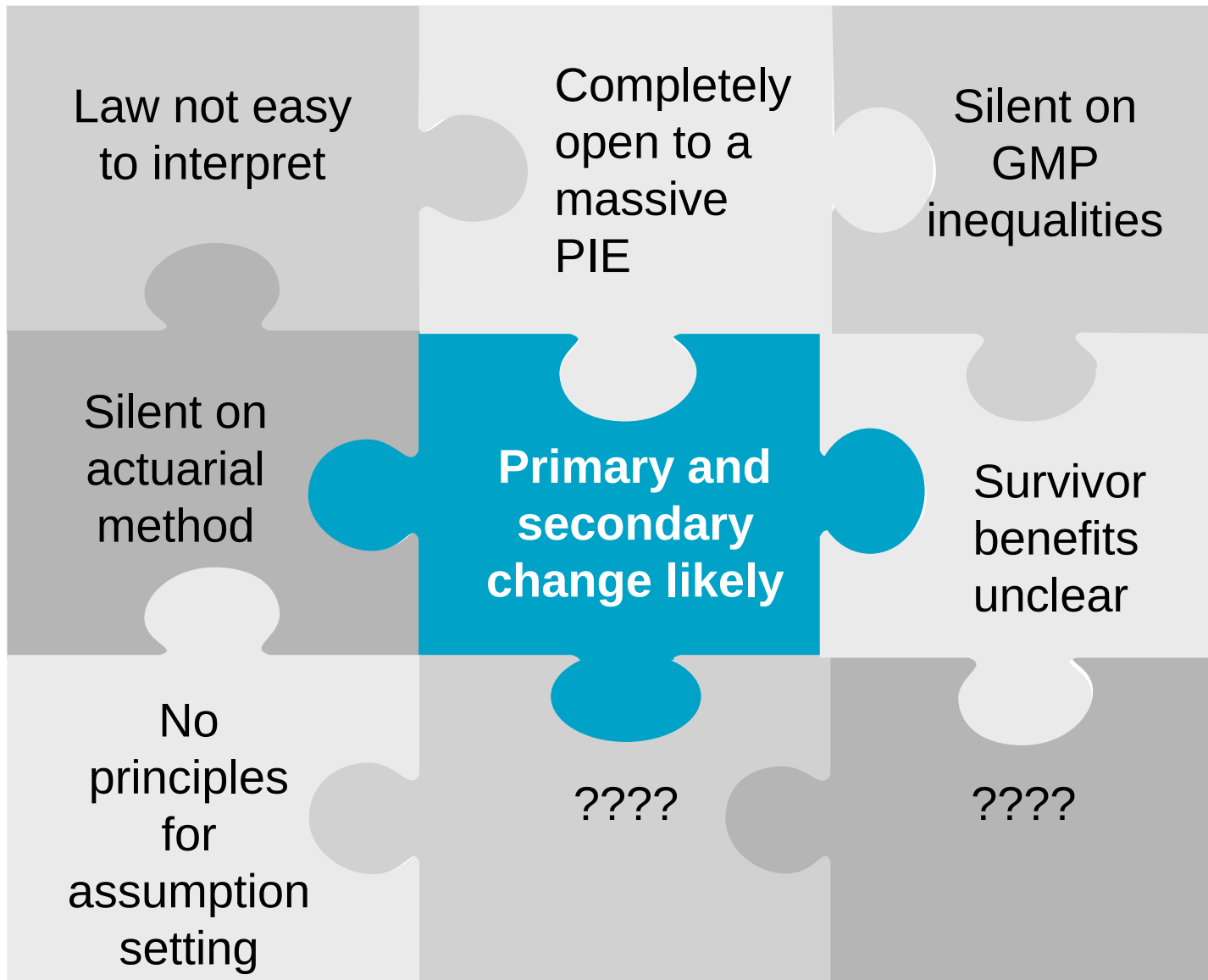
%uplift (% of 90-97 benefits)	All members				Uplift as % of Amount A	Total value	Uplift as % of Total value
	Number of members	Value of uplift (£)	Average uplift (£)	Value of 90-97 benefits (Amount A)			
No uplift	101	-	-	3,298,094	0.0%	8,885,641	0.0%
0.00 < x < 1.0	8	3,267	408	789,230	0.4%	2,065,786	0.2%
1.0 ≤ x < 2.0	24	20,020	834	1,258,628	1.6%	3,341,934	0.6%
2.0 ≤ x < 5.0	142	175,755	1,238	5,753,963	3.1%	12,323,989	1.4%
5.0 ≤ x < 10.0	3	3,470	1,157	63,465	5.5%	66,829	5.2%
10.0 ≤ x < 20.0	7	11,881	1,697	67,729	17.5%	609,770	1.9%
20.0 and above	3	9,206	3,069	44,398	20.7%	549,104	1.7%
No 90-97 service	413	-	-	-	n/a	20,062,636	0.0%
Totals	701	223,599	319	11,275,506	2.0%	47,905,688	0.5%

Work outstanding



GMP conversion law difficulties

Has not been tested so unsurprising that there are difficulties



Pensions tax issues

Inevitably there are problems – some quite serious

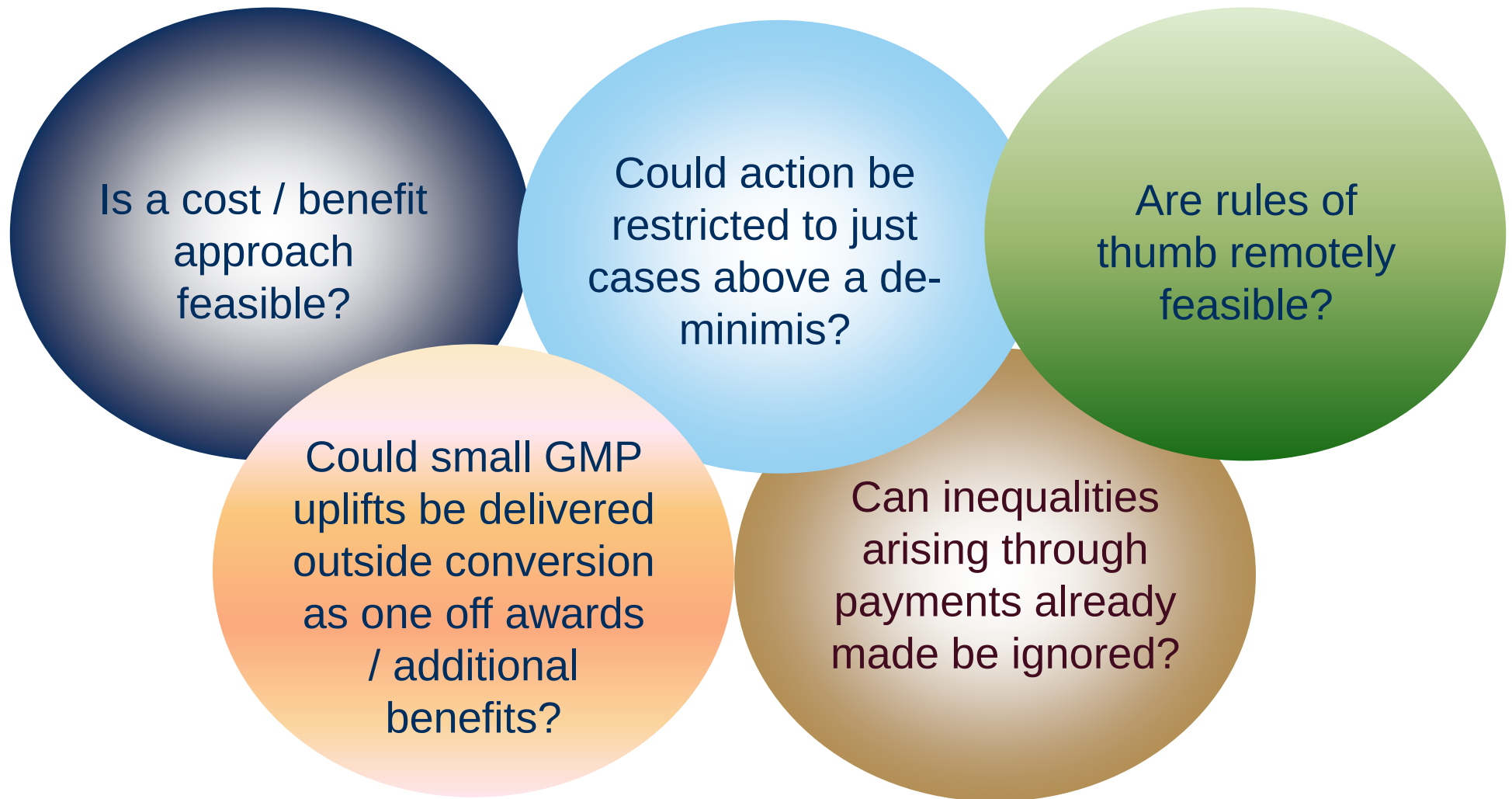
Adjustments aimed in good faith at addressing GMP inequalities, whether through conversion or dual record keeping:

- ✓ **Should not** result in previous LTA testing having to be revisited;
- ✓ **Should be ignored** in assessing how much AA has been or will be used up;
- ✓ **Should not** cause the loss of the “deferred member carve out” in AA calculations;
- ✓ **Should not** cause any pre-existing LTA protections to fail

Measures needed are a combination of

- Changes to pensions tax legislation
- Confirmation from HMRC that it agrees certain principles from existing legislation

Keeping the cost down



What DWP needs to do next

- Reflect on the consultation responses
- Adjust important aspects of GMP conversion law (including primary)
- Work with HMRC to adjust aspects of pension tax law (including primary)
- Explore with the working group whether there are ways in which implementation costs can be kept as low as possible whilst ensuring that members are treated fairly
- Provide guidance to trustees on the issues thrown up by GMP conversion so as to facilitate this “once and done” solution



Go live April 2018?

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