

# The Pensions Brief

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## Issues affecting all schemes

### Climate change – new trustee duties

The government has published a [consultation](#) on draft legislation and draft statutory guidance imposing a range of new climate risk-related governance and disclosure requirements on trustees of larger occupational pension schemes. The consultation closes on 10 March.

Among other things, the draft regulations require trustees to:

- Establish and maintain oversight of the climate-related risks and opportunities that are relevant to their scheme.
- Identify and assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities which they consider will have an effect over the short, medium and long term on their scheme's investment strategy and (where applicable) funding strategy.
- Undertake triennial scenario analysis considering certain prescribed matters in at least two scenarios where there is an increase in the global average temperature.
- Establish and maintain processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks which are relevant to their scheme.
- Select at least two emissions-based metrics and one additional climate-related metric, set a target in relation to at least one of those metrics, and measure the scheme's performance against the target(s) annually.
- Publish an annual report containing various prescribed matters relating to the trustees' climate-related risk governance, strategy and risk management processes. The report must be signed by the trustee chair and published on a website.

The new requirements will apply to schemes with relevant assets of over £5 billion from 1 October 2021 and to schemes with relevant assets of between £1 billion and £5 billion from 1 October 2022.

The government has also published non-statutory [guidance](#) for trustees on assessing, managing and reporting climate-related risks in line with the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures.

#### Action

Given the relatively tight timeframe for introduction of the new requirements, trustees of schemes with £1 billion+ of assets should start considering what processes they will need to put in place in order to comply with the new requirements.

### Automatic enrolment – 2021/22 earnings figures

[Legislation](#) has been laid before Parliament that sets the automatic enrolment earnings figures for the 2021/22 tax year as follows:

- Earnings trigger: £10,000
- Qualifying earnings band: £6,240 – £50,270

#### Action

Employers should ensure that their automatic enrolment processes are updated to reflect the new earnings figures when these come into force.

## Pension Schemes Bill – parliamentary process complete

The Pension Schemes Bill has now completed the parliamentary process and is awaiting Royal Assent. During parliamentary debate on the Bill, the government confirmed that the scheme funding regulations to be made under the Bill will be designed to retain a scheme-specific approach to scheme funding so that the position of open schemes which are not maturing in the same way as closed schemes can be appropriately acknowledged.

In addition, the pensions minister has confirmed that the new criminal sanctions and information-gathering powers under the Bill will not have retrospective effect.

### *Action*

Employers and trustees should keep the progress of introduction of the Bill's provisions under review.



## Issues affecting DB schemes

### 2021/22 PPF levy – finalised rules

The Pension Protection Fund (PPF) has published its finalised [rules and guidance](#) for the 2021/22 PPF levy. The published rules confirm that the PPF:

- Has introduced a small scheme adjustment to better reflect the risk posed by small schemes. The adjustment will halve the levy for schemes with under £20 million in liabilities, and the reduction will be tapered so that only schemes with £50 million+ in liabilities will be charged the full levy.
- Has reduced the cap on an individual scheme's levy from 0.5% to 0.25% of its liabilities.
- Will measure insolvency risk using credit ratings and the insolvency risk model now operated by Dun & Bradstreet, on the basis in use since April 2020.
- Expects to collect a levy of £520 million – £100 million lower than in 2020/21.

The deadlines for submission of documentation to the PPF in connection with the 2021/22 levy are set out in the timeline on page 6 of this Brief.

#### Action

Employers and trustees should ensure that any required documentation is submitted to the PPF by the relevant deadline. Trustees submitting documentation to support a contingent asset should note that, in contrast to previous years, documentation is to be submitted by email rather than in hard copy by **1 April 2021**.

### Guaranteed minimum pensions – annual increase

[Legislation](#) has been laid before Parliament that sets the increase to be applied to GMPs in the 2021/22 tax year at 0.5%.

#### Action

Trustees should ensure that the 0.5% increase is applied to GMPs in payment.

### DB funding – revised Pensions Regulator code of practice

The Pensions Regulator has published an interim [response](#) to its consultation on a revised DB funding code of practice. The response notes that there was general support for the principles and regulatory approach proposed in the consultation, but some concerns were raised about how the principles would be applied in practice through the proposed twin track regime (Fast Track and Bespoke).

The Regulator expects to publish its second consultation in the second half of 2021. The second consultation will include the draft revised code of practice and the Regulator's proposed regulatory approach.

#### Action

Employers and trustees should keep the progress of the second consultation under review.

## Issues affecting DC schemes

### Default fund charge cap – government review

The government has published a [response](#) to its June 2020 review of the default fund charge cap and standardised cost disclosure. The government has decided not to change the level of the charge cap or to bring transaction costs within the scope of the cap. However, the government will introduce a de minimis pot size of £100 below which flat fees may not be charged. This de minimis level will be kept under review with a view to increasing it with time.

The government will consider legislating for standardised cost disclosure if there is insufficient industry take-up of the Cost Transparency Initiative templates for cost reporting. The government will also explore how better standardisation of charges and how costs are expressed can be introduced.

#### Action

Trustees of schemes which offer funds with a flat fee charging structure should monitor progress on introduction of the ban on flat fees for pots under £100 so that they can ensure that they comply with the ban when it is introduced.

### Covid-19 – Pensions Regulator guidance

The Pensions Regulator has updated its Covid-19 [guidance](#) on DC scheme management and investment to add a section on transfer requests where all or part of the funds are invested in a gated fund. While the Regulator acknowledges that payment of a cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) where all or part of the funds are held in a gated fund is likely to be problematic, it does not believe that the law permits it to grant an extension to the statutory timeframe for payment of a CETV in these circumstances.

#### Action

Trustees should note the Regulator's updated guidance and take all reasonable steps to ensure that transfer requests involving gated investments are processed within the statutory timeframe. The Regulator says that if only part of the investment is in a gated fund, reasonable steps might include exploring with the receiving scheme whether the monies from the gated section could follow once the fund has re-opened and, if so, offering the member a partial transfer as an interim measure.

## Mayer Brown news

### Upcoming events

All events will take place as online webinars.

- **Trustee Foundation Course**  
17 March 2021  
15 September 2021
- **Trustee Building Blocks Classes**  
16 June 2021 – Trustee discretions and decision-making  
8 December 2020 – DC governance

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