Question	Question	Response
number		
1	Do you agree with	Given that we can only trace one member who
	our proposals to	may have benefitted from the current underpin it is
	remove the	preferable to remove the underpin altogether for
	discrimination	those who were within 10 years of NPA on 1 April
	found in the	2012 rather than revising and extending the
	McCloud and	current underpin to all members who in the
	Sargeant cases by	scheme on 1 April 2012 and who remained in the
	extending the	scheme on and after 1 April 2015. We estimate
	underpin to	that the new underpin could now bring 36,000
	younger scheme	members into scope of the revised protection
	members?	although most will not see an increase in benefits.
		However, if legally this is not possible then, yes,
		we agree that the only solution is to extend the
		underpin to all active contributing members who
		were in the scheme on 1 April 2012 and remained
		in the scheme on and after 1 April 2015.
2	Do you agree that	Yes – it should not be extended beyond the
	the underpin	current underpin period. However, it should be
	period should end	noted that although the period ends in March
	in March 2022?	2022, due to the final salary link the proposed
		underpin will complicate administration for
		decades to come and the final costs to the
		Scheme will not be known until the last 'protected'
		member has either drawn their benefits or died,
		and will be based on their final pay at that time.

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		However, the simplest method is to crystalise the underpin in March 2022 i.e. the underpin ends at the earlier of age 65, death or 31/3/2022 using the final salary at that date. This will allow all eligible members to know at that date the value of their underpin in advance of retirement and removes the uncertainty for them. And vastly reduces the complexity for Scheme administrators. It is also fairer for members – the CARE scheme was introduced to stop those members who had modest pay increments subsidising the members with significant pay growth, especially near retirement. Crystalising the underpin in 2022 keeps with the Department's policy intent to make the scheme fairer to the vast majority of members.
		the Normal Retirement Age as part of the underpin calculation gives rises to other age discrimination.
3	Do you agree that	Yes – if the underpin cannot be removed then all
	the revised	members must be treated equally. However, this
	regulations should	does mean a significant administration workload
	apply	for both NILGOSC and its employers as the
	retrospectively to	benefits will need checked for all retirees, deferred
	1 April 2015?	member, transfers out and trivial commutations
		since 1 April 2015 who meet the terms of the

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		revised underpin. In order to carry out the
		comparison between potential final salary benefits
		for the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022,
		NILGOSC would need a full record of part-time
		hours, term-time weeks and service breaks for
		each of these members who are now newly
		benefitting from underpin protection.
		In some cases it may not be possible to obtain
		this retrospective information for each member as
		the employer may have since changed payroll or
		left the Scheme.
4	Do the draft	NILGOSC has already advised the Department on
	regulations	the draft consultation and will continue to liaise on
	implement the	technical issues regarding the draft Regulations.
	revised underpin	
	which we describe	
	in this paper?	
5	Do the draft	The regulations are not effective for administrators
	regulations	or employers or the majority of members.
	provide for a	
	framework of	Introducing these changes will be a significant
	protection which	exercise for administrators, and the impact and
	would work	cost of this should not be undervalued by
	effectively for	Government. Although some bulk processing
	members,	may be possible, updating records for
	employers and the	approximately 36,000 NILGOSC members (which
	would work effectively for members,	cost of this should not be undervalued by Government. Although some bulk processing may be possible, updating records for

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	scheme	will involve multiple updates of part-time
	administrator?	hours/weeks and service breaks back to 2015),
		collecting and processing this additional
		information on an ongoing basis, and separately
		reviewing approximately 10,360 of our benefit
		calculations in relation to leavers since 2015, will
		be a massive exercise given the number of
		members impacted. Then going forward to have
		to annually undertake underpin calculations and
		explain these to members will be onerous. We
		expect all funds will have similar proportions of
		records to review.
		Employers are going to have to provide
		retrospective data on part-time hours/weeks and
		service breaks back to 2015. For example we are
		aware of one employer that will need to provide
		50,000 records of hour changes just to bring
		records up to date from 2015 to 2020.
		For members we are concerned that this
		introduces a new complexity into the scheme that
		will be hard to understand with very little evidence
		of any benefit. The proposal to extend the
		underpin and use final salary many years into the
		future means that the majority of members will
		subside those few members that will benefit.

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		In addition, the method proposed gives rise to further age discrimination to the detriment of older members.
6	Do you have other comments on technical matters related to the draft regulations?	We would request that it be made clear that the final underpin benefit granted (final guarantee amount) could be accessed in the same way as "normal" scheme benefits. For example, we assume that it is intended that the underpin pension benefit can be commuted to tax-free cash should the member elect to do so.  Assuming this is the case, under "Schedule 1 – Interpretation" of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014, can
		the "retirement pension" definition be amended such that it "includes earned pension, additional pension and any final guarantee amount awarded".
		This should also clarify the treatment for members who have already retired and are in receipt of pension, and where, due to the retrospective calculation of the revised underpin, there is a balance of benefits due. There should be clarification on how or if this should impact on lump sum commutation.

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7	Do you agree that members should not need to have an immediate entitlement to a pension at the date they leave the scheme for underpin protection to apply?	Yes, this seems more fair though does expand the number of members who could potentially benefit from the underpin considerably.
8	Are there any other comments regarding the proposed revisions to the underpin qualifying criteria that you would like to make?	The underpin is intended to remove age discrimination but the regulations still discriminate on legacy ill-health protections.  There also remains a risk that those who joined after 31 March 2012 could raise a challenge in the future.
9	Do you agree that members should meet the underpin qualifying criteria in a single scheme membership for underpin	Yes, the nature of employments in the LGPS (NI) is such that many members have multiple records often across several employers which they have not aggregated (joined). It would be inconsistent with current practice (one record/job) and complicate administration considerably if you had to review all memberships collectively.

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	protection to	
	apply?	It is current practice that members must
		aggregate to benefit from the final salary link and
		this would carry that policy forward.
10	Do you agree with	We agree as it will be fair to members but note it
	our proposal that	will be administratively difficult and present
	certain active and	significant communication issues due to the
	deferred members	complexity of the matter.
	should have an	
	additional 12	The current regulations for the LGPS(NI) give
	month period to	members 12 months to decide whether to
	decide to	aggregate their benefits or not. NILGOSC
	aggregate	automatically writes to each member who re-joins
	previous	advising them that they may choose to aggregate
	LGPS(NI) benefits	their old and new memberships within 12 months
	as a consequence	of joining (or longer if their employer permits).
	of the proposed	The considerations are complicated, NILGOSC
	changes?	provides a guide that sets out the pros and cons
		but many members struggle to make the decision.
		It should be noted that any deferred benefit
		entitlements that arose because of opting out
		cannot later be aggregated (regulation 24 (8A)).
		These members would need to be excluded from
		the exercise.
		Automatic aggregation applies to consurrent pasts
		Automatic aggregation applies to concurrent posts
		ending

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		Members will also need to be made aware of the
		implications of potential tax charges for
		aggregating benefits as this often increases their
		pension savings considerably in the year of
		aggregation.
		It may increase their normal pension age as older
		deferred benefits will have a payable date of age
		65 but if they aggregate the benefits are payable
		at SPA.
		Members with a new lower paid job may be worse
		off by aggregating final salary benefits.
11	Do you consider	The potential drawbacks for members aggregating
	that the proposals	are set out in the response to Q10, however, as
	outlined in	this proposal includes choice then members
	paragraphs 9.12	should be able to choose the option which meets
	to 9.14 would	their particular circumstances best.
	have 'significant	
	adverse effects' in	
	relation to the	
	pension payable	
	to or in respect of	
	affected members,	
	as described in	
	section 23 of the	
	Public Service	
	Pensions Act	

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number		
	(Northern Ireland)	
	2014?	
12	Do you have any	Breaks in service of less than 5 years
	comments on the	No comment
	proposed	
	amendments	Early/late retirement factors
	described in	Is the cut-off for including the factors in a
	paragraphs 10.2	calculation always age 65 or younger? The
	to 10.5?	original policy is that the underpin only gives
		protection to age 65.
		Death in service
		If the underpin applies it should be included in
		death benefits for survivors i.e., both partner and
		children pensions
		Survivor benefits
		As stated above these should benefit from the
		underpin if it applied.
13	Do you agree with	This is necessary if you include deferred
	the two-stage	members. However, if final salary increases are
	underpin process	not taken into account after age 65 for the
	proposed?	underpin why do you need to do a check at an
		age after 65?
14	Do you have any	Club Transfers in – the suggested approach is
	comments	that for all public sector transfers-in with

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	regarding the	membership covering the period from 1 April 2015
	proposed	to 31 March 2022 members would be given
	approaches	underpin protection even if the transfer in was not
	outlined above?	club. Is that the Department's intention?
		We do not believe that transfers-in should be
		retrospectively changed after the member has
		accepted the value, the cash has been received
		and we have awarded a pension credit and/or
		final salary credit.
4.5	Da vev samaidan	Divorce of active and deferred members – how
15	Do you consider	
	there to be any	should quotations be provided?
	notable omissions	Do previous quotes need to be revised on account
	in our proposals	of a revised underpin?
	on the changes to	Clarification is required on how ill-heath
	the underpin?	protections apply in cases of reduced hours where
		the reduction was due to the same medical
		condition as the cause of retirement.
16	Do you agree that	No – this is too difficult and inaccurate to provide
	annual benefit	on an annual basis. We suggest that up to age 65
	statements should	(the underpin date) the active member annual
	include	statements carry a statement that says 'you have
	information about	final salary protections for your active membership
	a qualifying member's	during the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March
		2022 and at retirement you will be paid the better
	underpin	of final salary or CARE benefit for your period of
	protection?	active membership'.

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		Active members – this figure will fluctuate from year to year and may not even appear in most years. It is really meaningless until the person actually crystallises their benefits. There are problems relating to the definition of final salary, which is always the best of the last three years – this would mean you would have to collect a final salary pay and fluctuating emoluments etc for each one of the next 40 years solely for the purpose of showing an illustration on a benefit statement. Our software has never been able to do a 'best of last 3 years' calculation automatically and these are all manual calculations. It does not make sense to calculate an accurate final salary each year solely for the purpose of benefit statements.  Deferred members – again a simple statement about being a protected member would be
		preferable.
17	Do you have any comments regarding how the underpin should be presented on	It would be better and simpler to carry a line on the statement that says 'You qualify for underpin protection and this, if any, will be calculated when either you leave or you draw your benefits from the Scheme'.

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	annual benefit statements?	There has been a very successful drive to simplify the information on pension benefit statements and adding this additional information about an amount that may not eventually crystallise will confuse them.  In addition, the aim is to provide information on pensions on the Pensions Dashboard. We don't know how this 'non guaranteed element' could be incorporated without having the potential to mislead.
18	Do you have any comments on the potential issue identified in paragraph 15.8?	Annual allowance — we agree that the underpin should not be taken into account until it crystallises. This is because the value is not known until the member crystallises their benefits and could fluctuate considerable in the intervening period. In a worst case scenario a member may be using up pension savings and paying tax charges on a benefit that will never crystallise.  The issue of those younger people who will go on to have much higher final salaries in the decades to come and where the underpin will become much more valuable is highlighted by this potential issue. This is the risk/price of broadening the underpin to include those who are at an early stage in their careers.

number		
19	What principles	The underpin is extremely complicated both to
	should be adopted	explain and to administer. It is highly unlikely that
	to help members	many members will understand it. The terms
	understand the	used in the underpin are complex language and
	implications of	thus will be difficult for members to understand. It
	proposals outlined	would be better to simply refer to final salary
	in this paper?	versus CARE and paying the higher amount.
		The two-stage process is confusing. A one-stage
		process would be much better.
		Members seem to relate to videos and perhaps
		avatars of people in each category e.g.
		Doesn't apply at all
		Young active member
		Active member over 55
		<ul> <li>Active member over 65</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Deferred member below 55</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Deferred member over 55 and below 65</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Deferred member over 65</li> </ul>
		Plus basic questions on:
		What happens if I die?
		What happens if I'm ill?
		What if I get divorced?
		What if I'm made redundant?

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number		
		And if possible, a modeller for members to input
		their own information to determine if there is any
		benefit from the underpin.
20	Do you have any	There will be a huge amount of work for both
	comments on the	NILGOSC and employers that may result in little
	administrative	benefit for members. Much of the work done
	impacts of the	since April 2015 will need to be redone.
	proposals outlined	
	in this paper?	Appeals -how are these handled if members
		disagree with hours/weeks/breaks?
		What if employers cannot provide data?
		What are the timescales to check existing
		pensions in payment?
		There will be an additional cost to employers
		arising from NILGOSC staffing increases.
		Much of the work is likely to be manual with risk of
		incorrect calculations. Specialist pensions work
		will be required in recalculating and reassessing
		benefits.
		Software – Likely to be expensive and difficult to
		programme.
		Further GAD guidance will be required
		It is vital for all scheme administrators, and
		employers, that the regulations to implement the
		remedy are made well in advance of the
		implementation date – at least 12 months. This is
		needed to give time for software developers to

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		write, test and distribute the code required and for
		the collection of retrospective data.
21	What principles	In order to prioritise cases the Regulations need
	should be adopted	to be made far enough in advance to allow
	in determining	software developers write the necessary pension
	how to prioritise	administration programmes.
	cases?	We estimate that it will take years to amend
		scheme records and possibly scheme benefits therefore members need to have the correct
		expectations as to when underpin benefits can be calculated.
		<ul> <li>Redoing calculations where underpin already applied e.g. Deaths and survivor benefits, Pensioners, transfers out, trivial commutations</li> <li>redoing work where underpin didn't apply e.g. collecting hours, weeks, service breaks and then recalculating Deaths and survivor benefits, Pensioners, transfers out, trivial commutations, collecting hours</li> <li>collecting hours, weeks, service breaks for active members going forward and applying to records</li> <li>fix software going forward and apply new underpin to new calculations</li> </ul>

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number		
	Are there material ways in which the proposals could be simplified to ease the impacts on employers, software systems and scheme administrators?	Yes.  1. Remove the underpin altogether. or 2. For the existing members who are protected by the underpin the latest that they can avail of the underpin is March 2022, based on their salary at that date even if do not retire for many years hence. If the members for whom the extended underpin applies also follow the same principle, ie that the latest that they can avail of the underpin is March 2022, based on their salary at that date (not their salary at a future date) this will greatly reduce the administration for employers and the scheme administrator. It is also fairer for members – the CARE scheme was introduced to stop those members who had modest pay increments
		subsidising the members with significant pay growth, especially near retirement. Crystallising the underpin in 2022 keeps with the Department policy intent to make the scheme fairer to the vast majority of members.  NILGOSC needs the new regulations to be made well in advance of the implementation date in order to give it time to change systems, collect data and communicate with employers and members and give the software providers time to amend the pension administration software.

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23	What issues	We are not expecting guidance from the
	should be covered	Department to us as administrator. However we
	in administrative	will issue guidance to employers.
	guidance issued	
	by the	
	Department, in	
	particular	
	regarding the	
	potential additional	
	data requirements	
	that would apply to	
	employers?	
24	On what matters	We believe this question is more pertinent to
	should there be a	England and Wales were there are 91 scheme
	consistent	administrators.
	approach to	
	implementation of	However we also believe that in Northern Ireland
	the changes	it would be helpful that all public service pension
	proposed?	schemes prioritise the same issues at the same
		time.
25	Do you have any	Funding the remedy
	comments	GAD has estimated it will cost £75m initially and
	regarding the	£12m extra per annum. The Government has
	potential costs of	already indicated that this cost will be met by the
	McCloud remedy?	members of the scheme. As stated earlier the vast
		majority of members who will see no benefit from
		the revised underpin will be subsidised by those

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	members who will receive a benefit due to their
	above average pay growth.
	If however the Government revises its intention
	and the cost was met by employers the
	Department should be aware that the future
	service cost of the scheme is now over 23% and
	we are already concerned that it is too expensive
	for some employers.
	Administering the remedy
	The administrative burden is a significant one and
	therefore the costs relating to administration could
	be significant. Until we know what software
	solutions will be available we can't quantify the
	cost but it will include system upgrades and
	functionality, additional resources, external
	advisor support and communication activities.
	The costs for employers may also be significant in
	terms of their own resources and changes to and
	extracting data from payroll systems but we do not
	have an estimate at this point.
Do the proposals	We believe that the proposals go beyond what is
contained in this	required to remove the unlawful discrimination.
consultation	
adequately	
	Do the proposals contained in this consultation

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	address the	In addition we believe that maintaining the use of
	discrimination	the Normal Retirement Age as part of the
	found in the	underpin calculation gives rises to other age
	'McCloud' and	discrimination (see example at end of the
	'Sargeant' cases?	document).
		There is also a risk that those who joined the
		scheme after 2012 but before 2015 who are not
		included in the protections will challenge the
		Regulations.
27	Are you aware of	No
	additional datasets	
	that would help	
	assess the	
	potential impacts	
	of the proposed	
	changes on the	
	LGPS	
	membership in	
	particular for the	
	protected	
	characteristics not	
	covered by the	
	GAD analysis (age	
	and sex)?	
28	Are there other	No
	comments of	

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	observations on	
	equalities impacts	
	you would wish to	
	make?	

### Response to the Department for Communities consultation – Addressing discrimination – amendments to the statutory underpin

#### Example of discrimination due to age created by Department's proposal.

The maximum underpin period is 7 years between 1 April 2015-31 March 2022. However the final salary used to calculate the underpin for that period is not based on the salary during that period but rather on the salary at the earliest of the following dates:

- 1. Member turns 65 (i.e. the normal retirement age under the 2009 scheme)
- 2. Member ceases to be an active member or flexibly retires.

Due to the first criterion, which is age related, members with the same service as at 31 March 2022 and same salary could receive a different underpin if they are of different ages.

#### For example:

Member A joins the scheme in 2010, aged 54 and retires sometime after 2022 (i.e. has underpin protection for the full 7 years of the underpin period).

Member B joins the scheme in 2010, aged 44 and retires sometime after 2022 (i.e. has underpin protection for the full 7 years of the underpin period).

Both are paid £10,000 for first 13 years and then £15,000 for the remainder.

For simplicity CPI is assumed to be 0% and there are no other pay rises.

#### **Calculation of Member A's underpin**

Service for the period 2015-2022 (the underpin period)

CARE benefits: £10,000 x7/49 £1,428
Underpin amount based on salary at
earliest Underpin date which in this
case is at Age 65 £10,000 x7/60 £1,166

Higher amount £1,428

### Response to the Department for Communities consultation – Addressing discrimination – amendments to the statutory underpin

#### **Calculation of Member B's underpin**

Service for the period 2015-2022 (the underpin period)

case is at date of retirement

CARE benefits: £10,000 x7/49 £1,428

Underpin amount based on salary at

earliest Underpin date which in this

£15,000 x7/60 £1,750

Higher amount £1,750

For the purposes of this illustration the calculation of benefits before the underpin period and after the underpin period have been ignored.