

The Board of the Pension Protection Fund

**Determination under
Section 175(5) of the Pensions Act 2004
in respect of the financial year
1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014**

Date of publication: 17 December 2012

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Determination by the Board of the Pension Protection Fund under section 175(5) of the Pensions Act 2004

The Board of the Pension Protection Fund hereby makes the following determination in respect of the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014: in respect of that year, the factors and times by reference to which the pension protection levies are to be assessed, and the rate of the levies, and the dates at which the levies are to become payable are to be as set out in the Levy Rules appended to this determination.

Important note:

The attention of trustees and advisers is specifically drawn to Rule A2, and the consequent importance of ensuring that complete, accurate and up to date information is submitted through the Pensions Regulator's Exchange system by the relevant deadlines. Provision of information forming part of the scheme return is a legal duty under s.64 Pensions Act 2004, with civil penalties for non compliance. The scheme return submitted must contain all the information the Regulator asks for (s.65). As regards other information, the submission of which is not mandated by law, the trustees will need to ensure it is properly submitted by the relevant deadlines to ensure it is taken into account in the levy calculation. The importance of accuracy in all information supplied to the Regulator or the Board is underlined by the criminal sanctions which may apply where false or misleading information is supplied knowingly or recklessly (s.80 and s.195).

The attention of trustees and advisers is also drawn to the Board's Levy Practice Guidance. Schemes should note that the Board does not anticipate that the discretionary powers set out in the Determination will normally be exercised so as to correct data submitted on Exchange at the relevant Measurement Time.

The appendices to the Rules are available from the Board's website at

http://www.pensionprotectionfund.org.uk/levy/Pages/1314_Levy_Determination.aspx

THE LEVY RULES

Part A – General

A1. How to interpret these Rules

A1.1. Definitions used in these Rules and the Appendices attached to these Rules

In these Rules, the following expressions have the meanings shown next to them or, as the case may be, provided by the provision referred to:

“1995 Act” – the Pensions Act 1995.

“Acceptable Form” – has the meaning given to it in the Contingent Asset Appendix.

“Act” – the Pensions Act 2004.

“Actuarial Transfer Information” – is defined in Rule F2.3.

“Allocated Members” – means members (as defined in section 124 of the 1995 Act) who, in respect of a particular Employer, are or were in a description or category of employment to which the scheme in question relates, and includes Pension Credit Members allocated to an Employer using the definition of “Pension Credit Member” in these Rules.

“Assets” – is defined in Rule D2.1(1).

“Basic Transfer Information” – is defined in Rule F2.2.

“Binding Failure Notice” – is a Failure Notice which is treated as binding under section 125 of the Act or under section 130(6) of the Act.

“Board” – the Board of the Pension Protection Fund established under section 107 of the Act.

“Centralised Scheme” – is defined in Rule E3.2(4).

“Contingent Asset” – is defined in Rule G2.2

“Contingent Asset Certificate” – a certificate which complies with Rule G2.4.

“DBUK” – Dun & Bradstreet Limited of Marlow International, Parkway, Marlow, Bucks SL7 1AJ (Company number 00160043).

“Deficit-Reduction Contribution” – refers to the amount of the cash contribution calculated in accordance with paragraphs 6-15 of the Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix.

“Earlier Levy Year” - is defined in Rule G3.4(1)(i)

“Employer” – as defined in section 318 of the Act and regulations made thereunder, provided that the identity of the Employer in relation to a Member shall be assessed by the Board by reference to data which has been Submitted in accordance with Rule A2.2.

“Employer Failure Score” - is calculated in accordance with Rules E2.1 – E2.4 (inclusive) of these Rules and the Insolvency Risk Appendix, for an Employer in respect of a Scheme.

“Exchange” – the scheme maintenance system maintained by the Pensions Regulator for the online submission of Scheme Returns and other information by or on behalf of pension schemes.

“Failed Scheme” – a Scheme which meets the criteria in Rule C4.

“Failure Notice” – is a notice issued under section 122(2)(a) of the Act, or pursuant to section 124 of the Act, or under section 130(2) of the Act.

“Failure Score” – is a UK Failure Score or a Non-UK Failure Score, as applicable, as calculated in accordance with Rule E1.4.

“Failure Score Measurement Date” – in the case of a UK Failure Score, is the final working day of any month (excluding weekends and Bank Holidays) for the duration of the Levy Year immediately preceding the start of the 2013/14 Levy Year; and in the case of a Non-UK Failure Score or Risk Indicator has the same meaning except where the relevant associated undertaking of DBUK supplies DBUK with data in respect of a failure score or risk indicator collected as at the final working day of that month but which is calculated by reference to another date during that month in which case the definition shall apply as if it referred to the day of the month by reference to which that undertaking has carried out that calculation.

“First Transfer Date” – is the date that the first transfer of liabilities is made from the Transferring Scheme to the Receiving Scheme in relation to a Full Transfer.

“Full Transfer” - is defined in Rule F1.3.

“Insolvency Risk” or “IR” - refers to the number calculated in accordance with Rule E1.

“Investment Stress Threshold” – is as described in Rule D3.1.

“Last Man Standing Scheme” – is defined in Rule E3.2(2).

“Levies” – the RBL and the SBL. For the avoidance of doubt, where the term “levy” is used in these Rules, this includes the RBL and the SBL.

“Levy Band” – the band, as shown in Table 1 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix, to which a LR refers.

“Levy Year” – is, as the context requires, any period of 1 April to 31 March in respect of which the Board has made a determination under section 175(5) of the Act.

“Liabilities” – is defined in Rule D2.1(1).

“LR” or “Levy Rate” – is defined in Rule E2.

“Measurement Time” – is construed in accordance with Rule A2.3.

“Median” – is calculated as set out in the Insolvency Risk Appendix.

“Member” – means an active, deferred, pensioner or Pension Credit Member of a Scheme, but excludes any such members with purely money purchase benefits as defined in section 181 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

“MFR Valuation” – the results of a valuation carried out by the Scheme Actuary in a manner which is in accordance with sections 56-60 of the 1995 Act, and Submitted by or on behalf of the trustees, whether as a matter of legal obligation or otherwise.

“Monthly Score” – the UK Failure Score, Non-UK Failure Score or Risk Indicator as calculated in accordance with Rule E1.4 for an Employer in respect of a Scheme, as at any Failure Score Measurement Date.

“Multi-Employer Regulations” – the Pension Protection Fund (Multi-employer Schemes) (Modification) Regulations 2005.

“Multi-Employer Scheme” – as defined in section 307 of the Act.

“New Scheme” – a Scheme which becomes an eligible scheme as defined in section 126 of the Act on or after 1 April 2013.

“No Return Scheme” - is defined in Rule A2.4.

“Non-Employer Score” is the Levy Rate as calculated in accordance with Rules E2.5 – E2.7 (inclusive) of these Rules, for an Employer in respect of a Scheme.

“Non-UK Failure Score” – is as defined in Rule E1.4.

“Partial Segregation Scheme” – is defined in Rule E3.2(3).

“Partially Guaranteed Scheme” – as defined in the Pension Protection Fund (Partially Guaranteed Schemes) (Modification) Regulations 2005.

“Pension Credit Members” - individuals who have rights under the relevant Scheme attributable to a pension credit. Such pension credit members shall be

deemed to have been employed by the same Employer as the Member from whom their rights under the Scheme are derived.

"Poor Data Methodology" - is as described in Rule F2.5(3).

"Post-Transfer Valuation" - the valuation submitted by a Receiving Scheme or a Transferring Scheme as part of the Actuarial Transfer Information, for the purposes of Rule F2.3.

"PPF" – the Pension Protection Fund.

"Previous Contingent Assets" – is defined in Rule G3.4(1)(i)

"Previous Determination" – any determination of the Board under section 175(5) of the Act for the purposes of a Levy Year before the 2013/14 Levy Year.

"Previously Recognised Transfer" – any transfer of assets and/or liabilities between schemes (whether or not a Full Transfer for the purpose of this Determination) which the Board was required to take into account under the terms of a Previous Determination.

"Protected Liabilities" – as defined in section 131 of the Act.

"RBL" – the risk-based pension protection levy as defined in section 175 of the Act.

"Receiving Scheme" - is defined in Rule F1.3

"Rescue Notice" – is a notice issued under section 122(2)(b) of the Act or under section 130(3) of the Act.

"Risk Indicator" – is defined in Rule E1.4.

"Rules" – these Rules issued by the Board for the 2013/14 Levy Year.

"SBL" - the scheme-based pension protection levy as defined in section 175 of the Act.

"Scheme" – an "eligible scheme" as defined in section 126 of the Act.

"Scheme Actuary" - the actuary in respect of the Scheme within the meaning of section 179(2) of the Act.

"Scheme Return" – a completed return Submitted in respect of the Scheme via Exchange in accordance with sections 63 to 65 (inclusive) of the Act. For the avoidance of doubt, a Scheme Return does not include information relating to Contingent Assets, Deficit-Reduction Contributions or Full Transfers.

"Section 179" – Section 179 of the Act and regulations and relevant guidance made and issued under that section.

"Section 179 Valuation" - the results of an actuarial valuation of the Scheme which has been Submitted on Exchange and has been carried out in a manner

which is in accordance with Section 179, whether as a matter of legal obligation or otherwise.

“Segregated Part” – in respect of an eligible scheme is as defined in Part 4, 5, 7 or 8 of the Multi-Employer Regulations.

“Segregated Scheme” – as defined in the Multi-Employer Regulations.

“SIC Code” – the Standard Industry Classification Code, 1972.

“Submitted” and associated terms - are to be construed in accordance with Rule A2.2.

“Supplied Assets” – means the assets of the Scheme as set out in the Section 179 Valuation or the MFR Valuation (determined in accordance with Rule D2) or the Post-Transfer Valuation (determined in accordance with Part A of the Transfers Appendix) that will be transformed by the Board to a section 179 position as at 31 March 2013 (using the Appendices where appropriate).

“Supplied Liabilities” – means the liabilities of the Scheme as set out in the Section 179 Valuation or the MFR Valuation (determined in accordance with Rule D2) or the Post-Transfer Valuation (determined in accordance with Part A of the Transfers Appendix) that will be transformed to a section 179 position as at 31 March 2013 (using the Appendices where appropriate).

“tPR” – the Pensions Regulator, established under section 1 of the Act and, where the context so requires, its predecessor, the Occupational Pensions Regulatory Authority.

“Transferring Scheme” is defined in Rule F1.3.

“UK Failure Score” – is defined in Rule E1.4.

“Unsecured Part” – in respect of a Partially Guaranteed Scheme is the “unsecured part” as defined in The Pension Protection Fund (Partially Guaranteed Schemes) (Modification) Regulations 2005.

“Unstressed Assets” – is defined in Rule D2.1(1).

“Unstressed Liabilities” – is defined in Rule D2.1(1).

A1.2 General Interpretation

- (1) All references to dates and times in these Rules relate to Greenwich Mean Time or, at the times when it is in force, British Summer Time.
- (2) References to midnight on a day are to midnight at the end of that day.
- (3) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in these Rules bear the same meaning as in the Act.

- (4) References to Scheme "trustees" include managers of a Scheme if that Scheme does not have trustees.
- (5) Headings are not part of this determination and are only for ease of reference and shall not be used in its construction and interpretation.
- (6) References to any gender include the other gender.
- (7) References to the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- (8) References to specific Rules and Appendices are to the relevant provisions in these Rules and the Appendices to them and, except for paragraph (11) below, "Rules" includes the Appendices.
- (9) A reference to any statutory provision includes a reference to any amendment, consolidation or re-enactment of the provision from time to time in force and all secondary legislation made under it.
- (10) Except for the purposes of Rule D2.1(3), in the case of a Segregated Scheme, each segregated section shall (except where these Rules expressly or by implication require otherwise) be treated as if it were a separate Scheme for the purposes of these Rules. Similarly where a Segregated Part of a Scheme has been created on or before 31 March 2013, each of the Segregated Part(s) and the remainder of the Scheme shall (except where these Rules expressly or by implication require otherwise) be treated as if it were a separate Scheme for the purposes of these Rules. References to Schemes shall be construed accordingly.
- (11) In the event of any inconsistency between these Rules and the Appendices to this determination, the Rules shall prevail.
- (12) The term "calculate" and associated terms shall in any relevant case include "re-calculate" and its associated terms.
- (13) In determining whether it is satisfied as to any matter set out in these Rules, the Board shall take account of any guidance which it has published or which appears in the help files within Exchange (including guidance in the form of "Frequently Asked Questions"). However, the Rules shall prevail in the case of inconsistency.
- (14) Further guidance may be published by the Board as to how it expects to use its discretionary powers in these Rules. The Board will have regard to such guidance but may decide to depart from it. In the event of any inconsistency between these Rules and any guidance issued, these Rules will prevail.

A2. Validated data on Exchange: the general rule for calculations

A2.1 What is the general rule for calculating the Levies?

For calculating the Levies, the Board shall use data which has been Submitted at the relevant Measurement Time except where expressly provided otherwise in these Rules.

A2.2 Methods of Submitting information

Where these Rules refer to certain information being or having been Submitted (and any associated terms), the requirement shall be satisfied and the information treated as having been Submitted only if the Board is satisfied that:

- (1) except where (2), (3) or (4) of this Rule A2.2 apply, the information:
 - (i) has been validly entered and submitted on Exchange on behalf of such Schemes as it relates to; or
 - (ii) has been pre-populated on Exchange,and, in each case, is held on Exchange at the relevant Measurement Time.
- (2) in the case of hard copy supporting documentation required for submission of Contingent Assets, the documentation has been received by post or hand delivery to:

The Board of the Pension Protection Fund
Knollys House
17 Addiscombe Road
Croydon
Surrey
CR0 6SR

marked for the attention of "Director of Legal Re: Contingent Assets". For the avoidance of doubt, delivery by fax or email is not permissible.

- (3) in the case of a Scheme the trustees of which have been expressly permitted by tPR to complete their Scheme Return on paper rather than on Exchange, the information which is equivalent to what would be the contents of a Scheme Return is provided to tPR in such manner as tPR has stipulated (or, in the absence of such a stipulation, by post).
- (4) the information has been received in accordance with a permitted alternative method. A "permitted alternative method" is any different method of provision of information to those methods set out at paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this Rule A2.2 for the purposes of the 2013/14 Levy Year which, after the date of final publication of this determination, the Board has expressly stipulated on its website (whether as an alternative or a replacement to those methods).

A2.3 The Measurement Time and deadlines

The Measurement Time for each item of information is the deadline for Submission of that information. The Measurement Time shall be 5.00pm on 28 March 2013 except as set out below:

- (1) in relation to Deficit-Reduction Contributions, 5.00pm on 30 April 2013.
- (2) in relation to New Schemes and No Return Schemes, it shall be construed in accordance with Rule A2.4.
- (3) in relation to Full Transfers, 5.00pm on 28 June 2013 for Submission of both Basic Transfer Information and Actuarial Transfer Information.
- (4) where otherwise expressly stated in the Rules.

A2.4 New Schemes and Schemes not yet required to file a Scheme Return

- (1) In the case of a New Scheme, where reference is made to information or documents being Submitted by a particular date, references to the Measurement Time or a deadline shall be treated as requiring the information or documents to be Submitted not later than 28 days after the scheme becomes a Scheme, or by such later date as the Board shall require if it calls for other information or documents to be Submitted.
- (2) In the case of a Scheme which has not, by 5.00pm on 28 March 2013, been required to complete a Scheme Return (a "No Return Scheme"), where reference is made to information or documents being Submitted by a particular date, references to the Measurement Time shall be treated as requiring the information or documents to be Submitted by the date on which the Scheme is required to complete and Submit a Scheme Return or by such earlier date as the Board shall require if it calls for information or documents to be Submitted.

A3. How the Board shall calculate the Levies

A3.1 The SBL and the RBL

The Board shall calculate the SBL and the RBL in respect of each Scheme using Part C of these Rules.

A3.2 Acts and decisions of the Board

Any act or decision of the Board under these Rules may be done or taken on behalf of the Board of the PPF either by the Chief Executive of the Board or by such member of the Board's staff as may be authorised for the purpose.

A3.3 Information to be used in the calculation of the Levies

The matters referred to in these Rules shall be assessed, measured, quantified or estimated at such dates and in such manner as is provided for in these Rules. In the absence of such provision, these Rules shall be applied in accordance with the position as it existed at 5.00pm on 28 March 2013.

A4. Payment of the Levies

A4.1 When are the Levies payable?

The Levies in respect of a Scheme are to become payable on the earliest of the following dates:

- (1) the date upon which the person liable to pay the Levies in respect of the Scheme is sent notification of the amount of the Levies in respect of the Scheme (or, in the cases in which these Rules provide for a revised notification to be issued, the date upon which that person is sent a revised notification);
- (2) the date on which any Scheme ceases to be a Scheme; or
- (3) 31 March 2014.

A4.2 What if a payment has been made?

Where the Board issues a revised notification of the amount of the Levies in respect of the Scheme, any amount already paid in respect of that Scheme pursuant to any previous notification shall be deemed deducted from the amount due pursuant to the revised notification. If the amount paid in respect of any previous notification exceeds the amount due pursuant to the revised notification, the difference between the notifications in question will be credited to the Scheme.

A5. Calculation principles

In performing the calculations required by this determination:

- (1) the Board shall round all monetary figures to the nearest penny at each stage of the calculation, save for the final amounts of the SBL and the RBL which shall each be rounded to the nearest pound; and
- (2) where a value which falls to be rounded in accordance with (1) above falls exactly halfway between two potential rounded figures it shall be rounded upwards.

Part B – Use of alternative information in exceptional circumstances

B1. Where the Levies cannot be calculated under these Rules

B1.1 When does this Rule B1 apply?

- (1) It is intended that the provisions contained in these Rules should in all cases permit the calculation of the amount of the Levies in respect of a Scheme.
- (2) In any exceptional situation for which these Rules fail to make the provision required for a calculation of the Levies to be performed, this Rule B1 applies.
- (3) This Rule B1 also applies in any case where it is not reasonably practicable for the Board to obtain any item of information which would normally be required for the application of these Rules.

B1.2 How will the Board calculate the Levies?

Where this Rule B1 applies, the Board hereby determines that the calculation of the Levies shall be performed in such manner and by using such assumptions as in the opinion of the Board:

- (1) is prudent and reasonably practicable for the Board; and
- (2) best gives effect in that situation to the general approach laid down by these Rules.

B2. Correction by the Board

B2.1 When could data be corrected?

This Rule B2 applies if it appears to the Board that either:

- (1) the information supplied for or used in the calculation of the Levies (including information contained in any data Submitted, if that information was incorrect at the time when it was Submitted) is incorrect in a material respect;
- (2) a notification required by or under a certificate in relation to Contingent Assets has not been duly given; or
- (3) a certificate or declaration given for the purposes of these Rules was improperly given or contained information which was incorrect in a material respect.

B2.2 Correction of the data

- (1) Where Rule B2.1(1) applies, the Board may calculate the Levies on the basis of information which appears to it to be correct for the purposes of these Rules. Where the Levies have already been calculated in respect of a Scheme, the Board may review and revise the amount of the Levies calculated in respect of a Scheme on the basis of information which appears to it to be correct but it shall not be under an obligation so to act.
- (2) The Board is under no obligation to take into account corrected information merely because the Scheme has been disadvantaged by the failure of the trustees or those acting on its or their behalf to supply correct information at the proper time.
- (3) For the purposes of Rule B2.1(1), information is not incorrect where it is correct and legitimate in itself, but it would have been open to the person supplying it to supply some different or additional information which might have caused these Rules to be applied differently.

B2.3 What if a certificate or declaration is incorrect?

- (1) Where Rule B2.1(2) or (3) applies, in calculating the Levies in respect of the relevant Scheme the Board may disregard the relevant certificate or declaration if it believes that it has been improperly given.
- (2) Where Rule B2.1(2) or (3) applies, in calculating the Levies in respect of the relevant Scheme the Board may disregard any information in the certificate or declaration which is believed to be incorrect.
- (3) Where the Levies have already been calculated in respect of a Scheme, the Board may review and revise the amount of the Levies calculated in respect of a Scheme on the basis set out in paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Rule B2.3 above but it shall not be under an obligation so to act.

B3. Reliance on information

B3.1 The Board may obtain further information

The Board may, at any time prior to the calculation of the Levies in respect of a Scheme, take such steps as it thinks fit to obtain further or amended information for the purposes of that calculation.

B3.2 The Board may fill in gaps in its information

If, at the time of any calculation of the Levies in respect of a Scheme, any information necessary for such calculation has not been Submitted in the manner or format or at the time anticipated by these Rules, then the Board may instead use equivalent information Submitted or provided in a different manner or format or at a different time.

B3.3 The Board's powers in this Rule B3 are discretionary

The Board is under no obligation to use the powers in Rules B3.1 and/or B3.2 where the relevant information has not been Submitted on or before the relevant Measurement Time and will not do so merely because a Scheme has been disadvantaged by the failure of the trustees or those acting on its or their behalf to Submit information by the relevant deadline.

B4. Disruption in the delivery of information

B4.1 Without prejudice to Rule B3, the Board may at its discretion take account of information Submitted after any applicable deadline but only in circumstances where it appears to the Board that:

- (1) the information was despatched at an appropriate time, but was delayed or lost in transit; or
- (2) both:
 - (a) the provider of the information was prevented from meeting the deadline by the temporary inaccessibility of the PPF website or Exchange, or the interruption of electronic communications, or other (in the opinion of the Board) comparable cause; and
 - (b) the information was Submitted as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

Part C – How will the Levies be calculated?

C1. SBL formula

C1.1 Subject to Rule C3.3, the SBL in respect of a Scheme shall be:

$UL \times SLM.$

C1.2 UL shall be the value of the Scheme's Unstressed Liabilities. SLM shall be 0.000056 because that is the "scheme-based levy multiplier" for the 2013/14 Levy Year.

C2. RBL formula

C2.1 Subject to Rule C3, the RBL in respect of a Scheme shall be:

$U \times IR \times LSF$

C2.2 U shall be the underfunding of the Scheme and is calculated using Part D. IR shall be the measure of insolvency risk associated with the Scheme Employer(s) and is calculated using Part E. LSF shall be 0.73 because that is the "risk-based levy scaling factor" for the 2013/14 Levy Year.

C3. Variations to the SBL and RBL formulae

C3.1 The maximum RBL in respect of the Scheme shall be:

$UL \times K$

where UL shall be the value of the Scheme's Unstressed Liabilities and K is 0.0075, because that is the "RBL cap" for the 2013/14 Levy Year.

C3.2 If the Scheme is authorised by the Board under section 153 of the Act to continue as a closed Scheme, the RBL shall be zero.

C3.3 If the Scheme is a Failed Scheme as specified in Rule C4, the SBL shall be zero and the RBL shall be zero.

C3.4 For a New Scheme, subject to Rules C3.5 to C3.7 inclusive, the SBL and RBL shall be the product of multiplying, respectively, the amounts shown in Rule C1.1 and C2.1 by $N/365$ where N is the number of days during the 2013/14 Levy Year for which the New Scheme is a Scheme.

C3.5 Unless they refer to provision of information or documents, in relation to a New Scheme, references in these Rules to the Measurement Time shall be read as references to the first date on which the New Scheme was a Scheme. This Rule C3.5 is subject to Rule E1.3.

C3.6 This Rule C3.6 applies if the Board is satisfied that:

- (1) the New Scheme is the successor to the rights and liabilities of a Scheme which existed on 1 April 2013 ("the Predecessor Scheme") or to some substantial part of the rights and liabilities of such a Scheme;
- (2) the Levies which are or will be payable in respect of the Predecessor Scheme sufficiently take account of the assets and liabilities of the New Scheme; and
- (3) that the Levies in respect of the Predecessor Scheme either have been paid or will be promptly paid.

Where this Rule C3.6 applies the Board may determine the amount (which may be zero) of the Levies in respect of the New Scheme as set out in Rule B1.2.

C3.7 New Scheme is not materially underfunded

Where the Board considers that both:

- (1) no Section 179 Valuation information is conveniently available in respect of a New Scheme; and
- (2) it is unlikely that the New Scheme is materially underfunded on a Section 179 basis at the relevant time

the Board may determine that the SBL and/or the RBL shall be nil.

C3.8 Partially Guaranteed Schemes

- (1) The Board shall, where it judges it necessary, obtain from the trustees of a Partially Guaranteed Scheme such information as will allow the Board to make what is in its view an appropriate determination of the assets and Protected Liabilities of the Unsecured Part.
- (2) The information referred to in Rule C3.8(1) above shall be used by the Board in substitution for the Section 179 Valuation falling within Rule D2 or the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities as defined in Rule D2.
- (3) In calculating the Levies for a Partially Guaranteed Scheme, the Board may also apply these Rules with such modifications as appear to it appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the Levies payable in respect of the Scheme correspond so far as reasonably practicable to the amounts which would have been payable if the Unsecured Part had been a separate Scheme.

C3.9 Multi-Employer Schemes: Segregated Parts

In the case of a Multi-Employer Scheme, the Board may apply Rule C3.3 with such modifications as appear to it appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that:

- (1) zero Levies are only applied to the Segregated Parts (if any) to which that Rule C3.3 applies; and
- (2) appropriate Levies are charged to the remainder (if any) of the Scheme.

C4. What is a Failed Scheme?

C4.1 A Scheme is a Failed Scheme if it meets all of the criteria in Rules C4.2 to C4.4 inclusive and:

- (i) has not been authorised by the Board under section 153 of the Act to continue as a closed scheme; and
- (ii) is not a Scheme to which section 146 and/or section 147 of the Act applies.

C4.2 Failure Notice received

A Scheme meets the criteria in this Rule C4.2 if, no later than midnight on 31 March 2013, the Board has either received or issued a Failure Notice in respect of the Scheme.

C4.3 No Rescue Notice

A Scheme meets the criteria in this Rule C4.3 if, before the calculation of the Levies for the Scheme concerned, the Board has neither received nor issued a Rescue Notice in respect of the Scheme.

C4.4 Failure Notice must be binding

A Scheme meets the criteria in this Rule C4.4 if, before the calculation of the Levies for the Scheme concerned, the Scheme Failure Notice has become a Binding Failure Notice.

Part D – How will Underfunding be calculated?

D1. How is U calculated?

D1.1 U is calculated as (to be expressed as a monetary figure, rounded in accordance with Rule A5, or, if such amount is negative, zero):

- (a) the greater of (i) the shortfall (if any) between the Assets and the Liabilities and (ii) the shortfall (if any) between the Unstressed Assets and the Unstressed Liabilities where the Assets and Unstressed Assets are calculated including the value of any Deficit-Reduction Contributions figure which is stated in the most recently submitted compliant certificate (if any) under Rule G1 and adjusted (as appropriate) in accordance with the Transformation Appendix; (and where neither shortfall exists, this amount shall be taken as zero); less
- (b) the value of any Type B Contingent Assets or Type C Contingent Assets recognised by the Board for the purposes of the 2013/14 levy under Part G and adjusted (as appropriate) in accordance with the Transformation Appendix and the Contingent Asset Appendix.

D1.2 U may therefore be expressed by the formula:

$$U = \max[\max[(L - A - D), (UL - UA - D), 0] - CA, 0]$$

where L, A, UL and UA represent, respectively, the Liabilities, Assets, Unstressed Liabilities and Unstressed Assets, D represents the value of any validly certified Deficit-Reduction Contributions and CA represents the value of any validly certified Type B Contingent Assets or Type C Contingent Assets.

D1.3 L, A, UL, UA, D and CA shall be calculated in accordance with Rule D2 and with the Transformation Appendix (which shall include outputs from the Investment Risk Appendix where applied in accordance with Rule D3).

D2. Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets and Unstressed Liabilities

D2.1 What is meant by Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the Scheme?

- (1) Subject to Rule D2.1(3), D2.3, and Part F, where at the Measurement Time:
 - (i) a Section 179 Valuation has been Submitted; or
 - (ii) a Section 179 Valuation has not been Submitted but an MFR Valuation has been Submitted;

any reference in these Rules to the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities is to the value or amount of the Supplied Assets or Supplied Liabilities as appropriate, as shown in that Section 179 Valuation or MFR Valuation, but then adjusted in a manner which in the view of the Board best gives effect to the approach set out in the Transformation Appendix to these Rules (or, where applicable, the MFR Conversion Appendix to these Rules) and results in the Scheme's assets and its liabilities being consistently treated for the purposes of the Transformation Appendix and the MFR Conversion Appendix.

(2) Where:

- (i) neither a Section 179 Valuation nor an MFR Valuation has been Submitted at the Measurement Time;
- (ii) Rules D2.2 and D2.3 do not apply; and
- (iii) the Board has, after the Measurement Time, but before calculation of the Levies, obtained a Section 179 Valuation in respect of the Scheme,

any reference to the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the Scheme is to the value or amount of the Supplied Assets or Supplied Liabilities as appropriate, as shown in that Section 179 Valuation, adjusted first in accordance with the Transformation Appendix as in Rule D2.1(1) and second by reducing the value of the Assets or Unstressed Assets (as the case may be) by 5%.

(3) Where a Segregated Part has been created by the operation of an option or requirement to segregate on or before 31 March 2013 (whether or not any such Segregated Part has transferred to the PPF) and there is no Section 179 Valuation calculated by reference only to the Segregated Part and/or the remainder of the Scheme:

- (i) the Board shall, for the purposes of assessing the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the Segregated Part, multiply the equivalent data for the entire Scheme (as defined in (iii) below) by A/B , where A shall be the number of Allocated Members of the Employer for that Segregated Part, and B shall be the total number of Members in the entire Scheme.
- (ii) the Board shall, for the purposes of assessing the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the remainder of the scheme, multiply the equivalent data for the entire Scheme (as defined in (iii) below) by C/D . C shall be the total number of Members who are not Allocated Members of the Employer for that Segregated Part (including for the avoidance of doubt any Member not formally attributed to any current Employer). D shall be the total number of Members in the entire Scheme.
- (iii) the equivalent data for the entire Scheme shall be ascertained in accordance with Rules D2.1(1) and (2).

D2.2 Schemes which are not yet obliged to complete a Section 179 Valuation

Where no Section 179 Valuation has been Submitted in relation to a Scheme but where the trustees are not obliged to complete a Section 179 Valuation at or before the Measurement Time, the Board may obtain from the trustees of that Scheme such information as will allow the Board to make a determination of the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the Scheme equivalent to that in Rule D2.1 which in the view of the Board best gives effect to the general approach laid down by these Rules.

D2.3 Schemes which have completed a valuation pursuant to section 143 or 156 of the Act

Where a Scheme has undertaken a valuation under section 143 or section 156 of the Act, the Board may obtain from the trustees of the Scheme such information as will allow the Board to make a determination of the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets or Unstressed Liabilities of the Scheme in the manner which in the view of the Board best gives effect to the general approach laid down by these Rules.

D3. Investment Stress Threshold

D3.1 What is meant by the Investment Stress Threshold?

- (1) A Scheme meets the Investment Stress Threshold where either of the following applies:
- a. Where a Section 179 Valuation has been Submitted as at the Measurement Time (whether or not there is a subsequent Post-Transfer Valuation in respect of the Scheme), the Supplied Liabilities of the Scheme as shown in that valuation equal or exceed £1.5bn;
 - b. Where no Section 179 Valuation has been Submitted as at the Measurement Time, the Supplied Liabilities of the Scheme as a result of the application of Rules D2.1(2) – D2.3 inclusive (whether or not there is a Post-Transfer Valuation in respect of the Scheme) equal or exceed £1.5bn.

D3.2 The Board's requirement, as part of the Scheme Return, for additional information where a Scheme meets the Investment Stress Threshold

Where a Scheme meets the Investment Stress Threshold, the Scheme should have Submitted as at the Measurement Time the information specified in the Investment Risk Appendix.

D3.3 Approach where required information is not provided

- (1) This Rule D3.3 applies to any Scheme which meets the Investment Stress Threshold and in respect of which the information specified in the Investment Risk Appendix is not Submitted as at the Measurement Time.
- (2) The Board may make such assumptions in relation to the information that is not Submitted as, in its opinion, are appropriate, prudent, and reasonably practicable. These assumptions may (without limitation) be based upon or take account of other information provided by the Scheme for the 2013/14 Levy Year or previously and/or information Submitted by other Schemes, including (without limitation) data representing the mean or median situation of Schemes generally or any class of Schemes, or data representing the situation of those Schemes whose investments are most exposed to risk as considered by reference to the Transformation Appendix and Investment Risk Appendix, or any combination thereof.

D3.4 Schemes to which the Investment Stress Threshold does not apply

- (1) Subject to Rule D3.5(2) below, nothing in these Rules shall be taken as preventing any Scheme to which the Investment Stress Threshold does not apply from Submitting the information specified in Rule D3.2 above.
- (2) Where some or all of the information specified in the Investment Risk Appendix is not Submitted, without prejudice to the Board's powers under Rule B3 the Assets for that Scheme shall be calculated using the factors specified in paragraph 4.2 of the Transformation Appendix and in accordance with paragraph 4.7 of the Transformation Appendix but disregarding the factors specified within the Investment Risk Appendix, and the Liabilities, Unstressed Assets and Unstressed Liabilities for that Scheme shall be calculated in accordance with the Transformation Appendix.
- (3) In any case where a Scheme to which the Investment Stress Threshold does not apply Submits the information specified in the Investment Risk Appendix, the Assets for that Scheme shall be calculated using the factors specified in the Investment Risk Appendix and in accordance with paragraph 4.7 of the Transformation Appendix (and the Liabilities, Unstressed Assets and Unstressed Liabilities for that Scheme shall be calculated in accordance with the Transformation Appendix).

D3.5 Transfers

- (1) For the avoidance of doubt, the Investment Stress Threshold does not apply to a Post-Transfer Valuation, whether first provided in respect of the 2013/14 Levy Year or otherwise.
- (2) Where Rule F1 applies, any information provided pursuant to Rule D3.2 or Rule D3.4(3) by the Receiving Scheme may only be applied for the purposes of calculating the Receiving Scheme's risk-based levy if it is Submitted as at 28 March 2013 as part of the Scheme Return.
- (3) Where:

- a. Rule F1 applies; and
- b. a Receiving Scheme has Submitted information pursuant to Rule D3.2 or Rule D3.4(3) in accordance with Rule D3.5(2); and
- c. the Poor Data Methodology does not apply,

the Levies of the Receiving Scheme shall be calculated as if the information in Rule D3.5(3)(b) above had been provided in respect of the Board's determination of the post-transfer Assets and Unstressed Assets of the Receiving Scheme.

Part E – Measuring Employer insolvency risk

E1. How to calculate Insolvency Risk

This Rule E1 sets out how to calculate IR for the purposes of Rule C2.1 and is subject to Rule E4 (DBUK Appeals).

E1.1 Single Employer Schemes

In the case of a Scheme with a single Employer, IR is the Levy Rate (LR) of that Employer, which is calculated in accordance with the following Rules, as applicable. Such Rules shall be operated, if applicable, in the following order until a LR has been calculated:

- (1) Rule E2.1 (Employer Failure Scores);
- (2) Rule E2.2 (UK Failure Scores);
- (3) Rule E2.3 (Non-UK Failure Scores)
- (4) Rule E2.4 (Risk Indicators);
- (5) Rule E2.6 (Industry averages); and
- (6) Rule E2.7 (Blended averages).

E1.2 Multi-Employer Schemes

In the case of a Scheme with more than one Employer, the LR of each Employer is calculated in respect of that Scheme as set out in Rule E1.1 but with the application of Rule E2.5 after Rule E2.4, and IR is calculated as set out in Rule E3.3.

E1.3 New and No Return Schemes

In the case of a New Scheme or a No Return Scheme:

- (1) the LR of each Employer which existed at 31 March 2013 shall be calculated in respect of that Scheme as set out in Rule E1.1 (or Rule E1.2 where such Scheme has more than one Employer);
- (2) the LR of each Employer which did not exist at 31 March 2013 shall be calculated in respect of that Scheme as set out in Rule E1.1 (or Rule E1.2 where such Scheme has more than one Employer) but disregarding paragraphs E1.1(1) to E1.1(4) inclusive.

E1.4 How will DBUK calculate a Failure Score or Risk Indicator

- (1) A UK Failure Score for an Employer in respect of a Scheme is, subject to Part 3 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix (“DBUK’s methodology”), the normal UK failure score which was assigned to that Employer by DBUK in the ordinary course of its business as at any Failure Score Measurement Date specified in these Rules or, if different, the score which would have been assigned if account had been taken of all data that was received by DBUK at least one calendar month prior to the Failure Score Measurement Date in question.
- (2) A Non-UK Failure Score for an Employer in respect of a Scheme is, subject to Part 3 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix (“DBUK’s methodology”), the normal non-UK failure score (in the absence of a UK Failure Score) which was assigned to that Employer by DBUK (or a relevant associated undertaking) in the ordinary course of its business as at any Failure Score Measurement Date specified in these Rules or, if different, the score which would have been assigned if account had been taken of all data that was received by DBUK (or the relevant associated undertaking) at least one calendar month prior to the Failure Score Measurement Date in question.
- (3) A Risk Indicator for an Employer in respect of a Scheme is, subject to Part 3 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix (“DBUK’s methodology”), the risk indicator (in the absence of a UK Failure Score or Non-UK Failure Score) that the relevant associated undertaking of DBUK has assigned to that Employer in respect of the Scheme in the ordinary course of that relevant associated undertaking’s business as at any Failure Score Measurement Date specified in these Rules, or, if different, the score which would have been assigned if account had been taken of all data that was received by DBUK (or the relevant associated undertaking) at least one calendar month prior to the Failure Score Measurement Date in question.

E1.5 References

- (1) References to DBUK shall, where appropriate, include references to DBUK’s relevant associated undertakings.
- (2) References to UK Failure Scores, Non-UK Failure Scores or Risk Indicators are to be read in accordance with the Insolvency Risk Appendix.

E2. How to calculate LRs

E2.1 Employer Failure Scores

- (1) This Rule E2.1(1) applies where DBUK have applied the procedures set out within these Rules and the Insolvency Risk Appendix in respect of an Employer and DBUK is able to provide a Monthly Score for an Employer in respect of a Scheme as at any Failure Score Measurement Date(s).

- (2) Where Rule E2.1(1) applies, the Employer Failure Score of that Employer in respect of a Scheme shall be determined by calculating the mean average of the Monthly Scores. For the avoidance of doubt, in the case of an Employer in respect of a Scheme where a Monthly Score is only available as at one Failure Score Measurement Date, that Monthly Score shall be the Employer Failure Score.
- (3) Rule E2 is subject to Part 2 ("Calculation principles") of the Insolvency Risk Appendix.

E2.2 UK Failure Scores

- (1) This Rule E2.2 applies where the application of the procedures set out in Rule E2.1 and the Insolvency Risk Appendix has produced an Employer Failure Score determined by reference to a Monthly Score or Scores that is or are UK Failure Scores for an Employer in respect of a Scheme.
- (2) The LR of that Employer in respect of a Scheme shall be the LR of the Levy Band within which the Employer Failure Score falls, as shown in Table 1 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix.

E2.3 Non-UK Failure Scores

- (1) This Rule E2.3 applies where the application of the procedures set out in Rule E2.1 and the Insolvency Risk Appendix have produced an Employer Failure Score determined by reference to a Monthly Score or Scores that is or are Non-UK Failure Scores for an Employer in respect of a Scheme.
- (2) The LR of that Employer in respect of a Scheme shall be determined by taking the relevant Employer Failure Score set out in Table 2 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix, applying the Equivalent UK Failure Score as shown in Table 2 of Insolvency Risk Appendix as set out in respect of the country of the Employer, and applying the LR in Table 1 of the Equivalent UK Failure Score as if it were a UK Failure Score.

E2.4 Risk Indicators

- (1) This Rule E2.4 applies where the application of the procedures set out in Rule E2.1 and the Insolvency Risk Appendix have produced an Employer Failure Score determined by reference to a Monthly Score or Scores that is or are Risk Indicators for an Employer in respect of a Scheme.
- (2) The LR of that Employer in respect of a Scheme shall be the LR of the Levy Band corresponding to the UK Failure Score that is shown in Table 1 of the Insolvency Risk Appendix and which maps from the Employer Failure Score that the Board has been advised by DBUK is appropriate in respect of that Employer's Risk Indicator as a result of the application of E2.4(3).
- (3) The Board has directed DBUK to map a Risk Indicator to a UK Failure Score prior to the application of Rule E2.2(2). For the purposes of mapping a Risk Indicator to a UK Failure Score, the Board has instructed DBUK to have regard to the probabilities underlying the Risk Indicator, when

compared to the probabilities underlying the UK Failure Score, and to then advise the Board as to the resulting Employer Failure Score.

E2.5 Scheme averages

- (1) This Rule E2.5 applies where there are at least 10 Employers participating in a Scheme, and where the application of the procedures set out in Rule E2.1 and the Insolvency Risk Appendix has not produced an Employer Failure Score for all those Employers but has produced an Employer Failure Score for at least 90% of those Employers (or at least 50% if there are more than 100 Employers in relation to the Scheme).
- (2) Where this Rule E2.5 applies, the LR in respect of that Scheme for each Employer for whom no Employer Failure Score has been produced shall be the mean average of the LRs of the other Employers in relation to that Scheme in respect of whom Employer Failure Scores have been produced.

E2.6 Industry averages

- (1) This Rule E2.6 applies where the application of the procedures set out in Rule E2.1 and the Insolvency Risk Appendix have not produced an Employer Failure Score for a particular Employer in respect of a particular Scheme, and where Rule E2.5 does not apply.
- (2) Where Rule E2.6 applies, the LR for that Employer will be based upon the assignment of the Employer to an industry group based on two-digit 1972 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes, in accordance with this Rule E2.6.
- (3) The Employer will be assigned by the Board to whatever industry group appears most appropriate.
- (4) The LR for such an Employer shall be the LR which DBUK notifies to the Board as being the Median LR for all UK-domiciled Employers within that industry group in respect of whom it has provided the Board with UK Failure Scores for the purposes of the 2013/14 Levy Year.

E2.7 Blended averages

- (1) This Rule E2.7 applies where the Board either:
 - (i) is unable to determine the most appropriate SIC Code for an Employer; or
 - (ii) has not been provided with a Failure Score for any Employers within the industry group to which that Employer would be assigned,
- (2) Where this Rule E2.7 applies, the LR for the Employer shall be the LR which DBUK notifies to the Board as being the Median LR for all UK-domiciled Employers (irrespective of industry group) in respect of whom it has

provided the Board with UK Failure Scores for the purposes of the 2013/14 Levy Year.

E3. Insolvency risk for Multi-Employer Schemes

E3.1 Membership numbers

The number of Allocated Members of a Scheme for each Employer is to be determined by reference to the information Submitted as at the Measurement Time.

E3.2 Categorisation of Multi-Employer Schemes

- (1) Each Multi-Employer Scheme is to be determined as being either a "Last Man Standing Scheme", a "Partial Segregation Scheme" or a "Centralised Scheme" in accordance with the information Submitted for the Scheme as at the Measurement Time.
- (2) A "Last Man Standing Scheme" is a Scheme:
 - (i) which is not a Centralised Scheme; and
 - (ii) the rules of which do not include a requirement or discretion for the trustees to segregate assets on cessation of participation of an Employer.
- (3) A "Partial Segregation Scheme" is a Scheme the rules of which include a requirement or discretion for the trustees to segregate assets on cessation of participation of an Employer.
- (4) A "Centralised Scheme" is a Scheme:
 - (i) which is established as a centralised scheme for non-associated Employers, and whose rules do not include a requirement or discretion for the trustees to segregate assets on cessation of participation of an Employer;
 - (ii) which is stated in the data Submitted as at the Measurement Time as being such a Scheme; and
 - (iii) in relation to which the Board has, if it so requests, received satisfactory evidence in support of the statements in (ii) before the calculation of the Levies for that Scheme.

E3.3 How is IR calculated for Multi-Employer Schemes?

- (1) In the case of a Last Man Standing Scheme, IR shall be the weighted average of the LRs for each Employer in relation to the Scheme, with each LR multiplied by 0.9.

- (2) In the case of a Partial Segregation Scheme, IR shall be the weighted average of the LRs for each Employer.
- (3) In the case of a Centralised Scheme, IR shall be the weighted average of the LRs for each Employer, with each LR multiplied by a concentration index H_f , where H_f is calculated as the sum of the squares of the proportions of Allocated Members corresponding to each Employer.

H_f may be expressed by the formula:

$$H_f = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (s_i \div T)^2}{n}$$

where n represents the number of Employers in relation to the Scheme, s_i represents the number of Members allocated to Employer i , and T represents the total number of Members in relation to the Scheme, i.e.:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i$$

- (4) In each case:
 - (i) the LR for each Employer shall be separately determined in accordance with Rules E1 and E2 and, when determining the LR of each Employer in a Last Man Standing Scheme or in a Centralised Scheme, the resultant calculation of the LR is not to be rounded; and
 - (ii) a weighted average will be calculated of the LR (adjusted in accordance with E3.3(1) and E3.3(3) as appropriate) for all Employers, where the weightings are equal to the number of Allocated Members for each Employer, divided by the total number of Members.

E4. DBUK appeals

E4.1 When does this Rule E4 apply?

This Rule E4 can only apply in relation to a decision of DBUK, where DBUK informs the Board that:

- (1) it has made a decision under either of Rules E4.3 or E4.4;
- (2) that decision was made for a reason in Rule E4.5; and

- (3) that decision was made after receiving representations made by or on behalf of the Scheme trustees and/or Employer which comply with Rule E4.2, or following a request by the Board.

For the avoidance of doubt the assignment of an Employer to an industry group by the Board under Rule E2.6(3) is not a decision of DBUK for the purposes of this Rule E4.

E4.2 Representations and requests for an appeal

Where representations are made by the Scheme trustee or Employer:

- (1) any representations must first be made to DBUK by or on behalf of the Scheme trustees or Employer not later than 28 days after the date shown on the notification of the Levies in respect of the 2013/14 Levy Year; and
- (2) the relevant applicant must also comply with any other relevant deadlines throughout DBUK's appeal process as may be stipulated by DBUK.

E4.3 DBUK may act if the score is incorrect

DBUK may decide for a reason in Rule E4.5 that the Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score applied in accordance with Rules E2.1 to E2.7 inclusive, assigned to an Employer as at the Measurement Time, was incorrect.

E4.4 DBUK may act in respect of the specified procedures

DBUK may decide, for a reason in Rule E4.5, in respect of Rules E2.5 to E2.7 inclusive, that either:

- (1) the procedures set out in Rules E2.5 to E2.7 inclusive have produced a result which was incorrect as compared with the result intended to be produced by DBUK; or
- (2) these Rules prescribed that a different procedure should have been applied by DBUK in providing information to the Board for the purposes of producing an Employer Failure Score or a Non-Employer Score .

E4.5 The reasons applicable for Rule E4.3 and E4.4

- (1) DBUK may only act if it decides that its original decision was based upon information which, as at one or more Failure Score Measurement Dates, was incorrect or which was incomplete by comparison with the information which should normally have been taken into account by DBUK in assigning a Failure Score or other measure at that date and this occurred for one of the following reasons:
 - (i) because DBUK did not have access to information which would normally have been available to, and would normally have been taken into account by, DBUK and, in a case where representations

were made on behalf of the Scheme trustees or Employer, that lack of access was not related to any action or inaction of the relevant Employer; or

- (ii) because DBUK did not apply the procedures for assigning an Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score or other measure as they should normally have been applied.

- (2) The appeal procedures set out in this Rule E4 shall only be available in respect of DBUK's decision in producing as at the Measurement Time a Levy Rate, Employer Failure Score or a Non-Employer Score. For the avoidance of doubt, the right to appeal under this Rule E4 does not arise in respect of each Monthly Failure Score or equivalent as at each Failure Score Measurement Date.

E4.6 What happens if there is a new Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score?

- (1) Where this Rule E4 applies, the Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score shall be the higher or lower Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score which DBUK informs the Board ought to have been assigned to the Employer in respect of a Scheme as at the Measurement Time.
- (2) Where this Rule E4 applies the Board will, where the application of the new Employer Failure Score or Non-Employer Score results in a change to IR (in respect of the Scheme) from that which was initially calculated, issue a revised notification of the amount of the Levies in respect of the Scheme.

Part F – Special rules for scheme transfers

F1. When do these special rules apply?

F1.1 Which transfers are covered by this Part?

- (1) This Part applies where there has been a Full Transfer.
- (2) The Board shall not be obliged to take into account any transfers of assets or liabilities between Schemes which are not Full Transfers or Previously Recognised Transfers.

F1.2 Carry forward of certificates

For Schemes where block transfer information was Submitted and accepted for use in the 2012/13 Levies, and where no new Section 179 Valuation for that Scheme is Submitted in accordance with Rule D2.1 and no further certificate for that Scheme is Submitted before 5.00pm on 28 June 2013, the information used for 2012/13 will be carried forward and used in 2013/14.

F1.3 What is a Full Transfer?

A "Full Transfer" is where, on any date or dates prior to 1 April 2013:

- (i) there are fewer than two Members remaining in a scheme or a Segregated Scheme (the "Transferring Scheme"); and
- (ii) the Transferring Scheme has transferred (in groups of two or more Members) Members to one or more other Schemes (each, the "Receiving Scheme")

and there remain fewer than two Members in the Transferring Scheme on 1 April 2013.

F1.4 What is the effect of a Full Transfer?

Where there has been a Full Transfer, this Part F of the Rules applies to the Transferring Scheme and the Receiving Scheme(s).

F2. The Board's expectation for additional information and the rules in relation to Full Transfers

F2.1 The Board's expectations of Scheme trustees

If there is no Section 179 Valuation for the Receiving Scheme(s) which reflects the Full Transfer and is Submitted at the Measurement Time, the trustees of the Transferring Scheme and the Receiving Scheme(s) shall be expected to agree

and Submit the information in Rules F2.2 and F2.3 by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013 unless that information has already been Submitted.

Where a scheme becomes a Segregated Scheme after the Measurement Time and before 1 April 2014, the Board shall treat that scheme as though it were a New Scheme. The trustees of the Segregated Scheme shall be expected to agree and Submit the information in Rules F2.2 and F2.3 in accordance with the timeframe specified in Rule A2.4(1) in respect of New Schemes.

F2.2 Basic Transfer Information

The Basic Transfer Information is specified in Part A of the Transfers Appendix attached to these Rules and is expected to be agreed and Submitted by or on behalf of the Schemes' trustees by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013.

F2.3 Actuarial Transfer Information

The Actuarial Transfer Information is specified in Part A of the Transfers Appendix and calculated in accordance with the provisions set out in Part B of the Transfers Appendix attached to these Rules. The Actuarial Transfer Information is expected to be agreed and Submitted by or on behalf of the Schemes' trustees by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013.

F2.4 The Board's objective

- (1) This Rule F2.4 applies where all of the information in Rules F2.2 and F2.3 is Submitted by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013.
- (2) Where this Rule F2.4 applies, the Board will make what is in its view an appropriate determination of the Assets, Liabilities, Unstressed Assets and Unstressed Liabilities of the Receiving Scheme(s) as at 31 March 2013.
- (3) The determination referred to in Rule F2.4(2) will be made taking the Full Transfer into account in a manner which, in the opinion of the Board, best gives effect to the general approach set out in the Transformation Appendix. In any case where a transfer of assets and liabilities occurs between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 (inclusive), the Board shall make its determination based upon the Supplied Assets and Supplied Liabilities of the Transferring Scheme and the Receiving Scheme(s) post-transfer and shall adjust the Supplied Assets and Supplied Liabilities of the Transferring Scheme and the Receiving Scheme(s) in a manner which, in the opinion of the Board, best gives effect to the approach set out in the Transformation Appendix.
- (4) Any determination made under Rule F2.4(2) shall be used in substitution for the valuation that the Board would otherwise use in accordance with Rule D2.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this Part F apply to a Receiving Scheme that is a New Scheme or a scheme to which Rule D2.2 (Schemes which are not yet obliged to complete a Section 179 Valuation) applies.

F2.5 Absence of information

- (1) Where any of the information in Rule F2.2 and/or F2.3 has not been Submitted by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013, this Rule F2.5 applies.
- (2) Where this Rule F2.5 applies, the Board shall make a determination of the Levies of the Receiving Scheme(s) in accordance with the "Poor Data Methodology" provided that if the Board is satisfied that all efforts that were reasonable in the circumstances were made to Submit (or procure the Submission of) the information in Rules F2.2 and F2.3 by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013 or that the application of the Poor Data Methodology would result in a levy that was inappropriately low when compared with the general approach laid down by these Rules, the Board shall not be obliged to determine the Levies of that Receiving Scheme in accordance with the Poor Data Methodology and may instead:
 - (i) determine the Levies of that Receiving Scheme in accordance with the Poor Data Methodology but without applying the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Transfers Appendix;
 - (ii) determine the Levies of that Receiving Scheme in accordance with the Supplied Assets and Supplied Liabilities contained in any Post-Transfer Valuation which reflects the Full Transfer(s) and which has been Submitted by the Receiving Scheme by 5.00pm on 28 June 2013 or in accordance with any other valuation data that in the view of the Board appropriately reflects the position of the Receiving Scheme whenever provided to the Board; or
 - (iii) determine the Levies of that Receiving Scheme by using a combination of the approaches set out in (i) and (ii) above and the Poor Data Methodology,

in each case in such manner as in the view of the Board is appropriate when compared with the general approach laid down by these Rules.

- (3) The "Poor Data Methodology" is the methodology set out in Part C of the Transfers Appendix to these Rules.
- (4) Any determination made under Rule F2.5(2) shall be used in substitution for the valuation that the Board would otherwise use in accordance with Rule D2.

F3. The effect of a Full Transfer

Where the Board makes a determination under Rule F2.4 or F2.5, in respect of each Transferring Scheme and Receiving Scheme to which it applies, the Board shall calculate the SBL and RBL and shall invoice, or re-invoice, as the case may be, based on that determination.

Part G - Reducing the RBL by reducing risk

G1. Deficit-Reduction Contributions

G1.1 When does this Rule apply?

This Rule G1 applies where:

- (i) a certificate in respect of a Deficit-Reduction Contribution that complies with Rule G1.2 has been Submitted by the Measurement Time; or
- (ii) there has been provided or Submitted a certificate in respect of a Deficit-Reduction Contribution which complied with the requirements and deadlines set out in or under a Previous Determination; and
- (iii) it appears to the Board (to the extent that it is to be recognised for the purpose of the calculation of the RBL) 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.

G1.2 What must the certificate of Deficit-Reduction Contributions contain?

The certificate must contain the information specified in the Deficit-Reduction Contributions Appendix, which must be calculated in accordance with the rules set out in that Appendix.

G1.3 Which certificates can be taken into account?

A certificate shall not be taken into account unless it refers to, and the information contained within it has been calculated by reference to, the same Section 179 Valuation or MFR Valuation of the Scheme as is used under Rule D2 or, in a case to which Part F of these Rules applies, to the relevant Post-Transfer Valuation.

G1.4 Effect of Deficit-Reduction Contributions on the Levies

Where this Rule G1 applies, for the purposes of these Rules the Assets and the Unstressed Assets of the Scheme shall be increased by the Deficit-Reduction Contributions figure which is stated in the most recently provided or Submitted compliant certificate.

G2. Current Contingent Assets

G2.1 When does this Rule G2 apply?

This Rule G2 applies where the Board is satisfied that there has been Submitted by or on behalf of the Scheme trustees, before the relevant Measurement Time:

- (1) a Contingent Asset Certificate; and
- (2) satisfactory hard copy supporting documents, as required by the Contingent Asset Appendix.

G2.2 What is a Contingent Asset?

A "Contingent Asset" must be one of either:

- (1) a Type A Contingent Asset, which is a guarantee from a parent company or any relevant associated undertaking in Acceptable Form and which complies with paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Contingent Asset Appendix;
- (2) a Type B Contingent Asset, which is a security in Acceptable Form and which complies with paragraphs 8 to 11 inclusive of the Contingent Asset Appendix;
- (3) a Type C Contingent Asset, which is a letter of credit or bank guarantee in favour of the Scheme trustees in Acceptable Form and which complies with paragraphs 12 to 16 inclusive of the Contingent Asset Appendix,

and in all cases it must comply with Rule G2.3.

G2.3 Further provisions about Contingent Assets

- (1) The Contingent Asset must comprise or result from an arrangement which becomes or became effective no later than 1 April 2013 except in the case of a New Scheme where it may take effect on the date on which the New Scheme becomes a Scheme if that is later.
- (2) It must appear to the Board that:
 - (i) the Contingent Asset reduces the risk of compensation being payable from the Board in the event of an insolvency event occurring in respect of an Employer in relation to the Scheme; and
 - (ii) the reduction, if any, in a Scheme's levy that may result from the recognition of a Contingent Asset for levy purposes is reasonably consistent when compared with the level of that reduction in risk.
- (3) Where Rule G2.3(2)(ii) is not satisfied but the Board's requirements for a Contingent Asset are otherwise met, and it appears to the Board that Rule G2.3(2) would be satisfied if the Contingent Asset were to be recognised in part, the Board may recognise the Contingent Asset to the extent that the Board deems consistent with the reduction in risk. The Board is under no obligation to take into account any Contingent Asset under this Rule G2.3(3).

G2.4 The Contingent Asset Certificate

In order to be a Contingent Asset Certificate, a certificate must:

- (1) contain the information set out in paragraphs 25 to 43 inclusive of the Contingent Asset Appendix which is relevant to the type of Contingent Asset;
- (2) certify that the Scheme benefits from a Contingent Asset as specified in Rule G2.2; and
- (3) provide all the information and certifications required by Exchange in relation to the relevant Contingent Asset;

provided that if the certificate required on Exchange requests less or different information or certifications than those set out in the Contingent Asset Appendix, then the correct and full completion and Submission of the relevant certificate in Exchange shall be treated as sufficient compliance with sub-Rules (1) and (2) above and this sub-Rule (3). The Board reserves the right to request the further or different information required in accordance with the Contingent Asset Appendix and to reject the certificate if such information is not supplied.

G2.5 Are Contingent Assets from previous years accepted?

- (1) Where a Contingent Asset was recognised by the Board for the purposes of calculating a Scheme's RBL for a Levy Year ending on or before 31 March 2013 this Rule G2.5 applies.
- (2) The Board shall give that Scheme credit for that Contingent Asset for the 2013/14 Levy Year where:
 - (i) it gave credit for it in the 2012/13 Levy Year;
 - (ii) the relevant requirements of Rules G2 and G3 are satisfied;
 - (iii) the Contingent Asset is re-certified by a Contingent Asset Certificate being Submitted by or on behalf of the trustees on or before the Measurement Time; and
 - (iv) the requirements of the Contingent Asset Appendix which are relevant to Contingent Assets which have been recognised in a previous Levy Year are satisfied.

G2.6 Where a Scheme's Contingent Asset has been recognised by the Board for the purposes of calculating a Scheme's RBL for a Levy Year ending on or before 31 March 2012 but was **not** so recognised for the 2012/13 Levy Year, nothing in this Rule G2.6 is to be taken as preventing the Scheme from Submitting the Contingent Asset for the consideration of the Board as a new Contingent Asset submission, with a new Contingent Asset Certificate and any other required documentation as if that Contingent Asset were being recognised for the first time for the 2013/14 Levy Year.

G2.7 What is the effect of the Board recognising a Contingent Asset for the 2013/14 Levy Year?

The Board shall take into account a Contingent Asset for the purposes of calculating the Scheme's Levies for the 2013/14 Levy Year and calculate the Scheme's RBL in accordance with the Contingent Asset Appendix and the Transformation Appendix but only if it appears to the Board that the asset meets all the relevant provisions of this Rule G2 and the Contingent Asset Appendix.

G3. Cancellation, amendment and replacement of Contingent Assets

G3.1 No recognition of any Contingent Asset unless previous year's Contingent Assets still in place and not weakened

- (1) This Rule G3.1 shall apply if, in respect of a Scheme, the Board gave credit for one or more Contingent Assets (each referred to below as the "Original Contingent Asset") for the purposes of calculating the RBL for the 2012/13 Levy Year.
- (2) Where this Rule G3.1 applies then, notwithstanding any other provision of the Rules, the Board shall not take into account any Contingent Asset for the purposes of that Scheme's Levies for the 2013/14 Levy Year unless:
 - (i) that Scheme certifies to the Board that each Original Contingent Asset satisfies the requirements for recognition for the 2013/14 Levy Year; and
 - (ii) the condition specified in Rule G3.1(3) below is satisfied in relation to each Original Contingent Asset.
- (3) The condition referred to in Rule G3.1(2) is that no amendments have been made to the terms of the Original Contingent Asset since it was last certified to the Board or, if any such amendments have been made, the Board is satisfied that they do not reduce the value of that Original Contingent Asset.
- (4) This Rule G3.1 is subject to Rule G3.3.

G3.2 Withdrawal of recognition where Contingent Asset cancelled or amended during 2013/14 Levy Year

- (1) This Rule G3.2 shall apply if the trustees of a Scheme notify the Board, or if the Board otherwise becomes aware, that at some time during the 2013/14 Levy Year the information contained in a Contingent Asset Certificate has ceased or will cease to be true and correct.
- (2) Where this Rule G3.2 applies, if:
 - (i) the instrument representing the Contingent Asset has been or is to be terminated;

- (ii) its terms have been or are to be varied in such a way as will in the opinion of the Board reduce the value of the asset; or
- (iii) any other step has been or is to be taken which has had or will have substantially the same effect,

the Board will calculate the RBL in respect of the Scheme as if that Contingent Asset had not existed at the Measurement Time (that is to say, the Contingent Asset shall be wholly disregarded for the purposes of calculating the RBL for the 2013/14 Levy Year).

(3) This Rule G3.2 is subject to Rule G3.3.

G3.3 Is there material detriment to the Scheme?

- (1) If, in relation to a Scheme, the Board would be required to recognise one or more Contingent Assets for the purposes of the 2013/14 Levy Year, and is prevented from doing so only by the operation of Rule G3.1 or, as the case may be, Rule G3.2, then the Board may nonetheless recognise any or all of those Contingent Assets for the purposes of the 2013/14 Levy Year, in full or in part, if Rule G3.3(2) applies.
- (2) This Rule G3.3(2) applies if in the opinion of the Board the condition specified in Rule G3.3(3) is met either:
 - (i) in the case of Rule G3.1, comparing the position at 1 April 2013 with the position at 1 April 2012; or
 - (ii) in the case of Rule G3.2, comparing the position following each relevant change to any Contingent Asset with the position at 1 April 2013.
- (3) The condition referred to in Rules G3.3(1) and (2) above is that any action or inaction of the trustees in relation to the Contingent Asset was reasonable and did not have a materially detrimental effect on the position of the Scheme in all the circumstances. For this Rule G3.3(3), "action or inaction" includes without limitation in consenting to amendment or termination of the instrument constituting a Contingent Asset or in failing to enforce rights available to them pursuant to any such instrument. For this Rule G3.3(3), the "position of the Scheme in all the circumstances" includes without limitation:
 - (i) any changes in the funding level of the Scheme (ignoring Contingent Assets) over the period in question;
 - (ii) the absolute funding level of the Scheme;
 - (iii) the implementation of new Contingent Assets in substitution for or in addition to those that were already in place; and

- (iv) the effect of the trustees' action or inaction when considered together with the effect of any earlier changes in relation to relevant Contingent Assets.

G3.4 Position where a Scheme has removed or reduced contingent asset cover

(1) This Rule applies where:

- (i) one or more Contingent Assets (the "Previous Contingent Assets") was recognised by the Board for the purposes of calculating a Scheme's RBL for a Levy Year ending on or before 31 March 2013 (the "Earlier Levy Year"); and
- (ii) one of those Previous Contingent Assets was not recognised (whether in full or in part and whether or not a certificate in respect of that Previous Contingent Asset had been Submitted) for the purposes of the Scheme's RBL for a Levy Year or years subsequent to the Earlier Levy Year (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the 2012/13 Levy Year by virtue of Rules G3.1 or G3.2 or otherwise).

- (2) Where Rule G3.4(1) applies, it is the Board's intention that the Scheme should not receive any recognition for any Contingent Assets in any Levy Year subsequent to the Earlier Levy Year unless and until in the opinion of the Board the position of the Scheme (including any continuing Contingent Assets for which recognition is sought) is no worse than it was prior to the point at which all of the Previous Contingent Assets remained recognised by the Board for the purposes of the calculation of the RBL.

- (3) Recognition of Contingent Assets for the 2013/14 Levy Year shall be restricted accordingly.

G3.5 General provisions regarding this Rule G3

For the purposes of this Rule G3:

- (1) A change in the value of real estate or securities comprising a Type B asset, after the date of the valuation given in the Contingent Asset Certificate, is not a matter which falls to be notified to the Board, and will not lead to any recalculation of the RBL.
- (2) A reduction in the face value of a Type C(ii) Contingent Asset in accordance with its terms upon the making of a Planned Contribution (as defined in the Type C(ii) Contingent Asset Standard Form referred to in the Contingent Asset Appendix) shall not be regarded as a variation in the terms of that Type C(ii) Contingent Asset, is not a matter which falls to be notified to the Board during the Levy Year, and will not lead to any recalculation of the RBL.
- (3) Under no circumstances will the RBL be reduced as a result of steps taken to increase the value of a Contingent Asset after the start of the 2013/14 Levy Year.

- (4) The replacement of a Type C(i) Contingent Asset which has expired, by another Type C(i) Contingent Asset of the same or greater value, whether issued by the same or a different counterparty, shall be deemed to be the continuation of the expired asset for the purposes of applying Rules G3.1 and G3.2.
- (5) The "value" of a Contingent Asset shall, in the case of a Type A Contingent Asset, take into account the covenant strength of the guarantor(s) as well as the amount guaranteed.