Inflation protection increases (before and after retirement) to pensions built up from 1 April 2022 ("pension increases")

Under the proposed benefit structure decided by the <u>JNC</u> (which was detailed in the statutory <u>consultation</u> with affected employees), benefits in the USS Retirement Income Builder (the defined benefit part of the scheme, which promises a set amount of pension benefits based on salary and length of service) built up from 1 April 2022 would be granted inflationary increases subject to an annual pension increase cap of 2.5%, i.e. a maximum increase of 2.5% would be granted if the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) exceeded this in a particular year. This is a reduction from the current limit, where CPI is matched in full for the first 5%, and 50% of the excess over 5% is paid, up to a maximum increase of 10%.

Consideration is currently being given by Universities UK (UUK) to maintaining the existing cap on increases for one valuation cycle as a potential modification. This note details the practical effect of this potential modification, consistent with the estimate of the total cost that has been provided to UUK by the USS Trustee.

This would mean that pension increases on new benefits accrued from 1 April 2022 would continue in line with the current approach to indexation up to and including the increase applied in April 2025. Pension increases after April 2025 granted on all benefits accrued under the new structure (i.e. all benefits built up from 1 April 2022) would then be subject to the 2.5% cap on increases.

No benefits built up prior to 1 April 2022 are affected by the potential change in pension increases, these will continue to be in line with the USS <u>standard pension increase</u>.

The salary threshold would not be impacted by this modification. The salary threshold (i.e. the salary above which 8% of member and 12% of employer contributions are invested in the USS Investment Builder, the defined contribution section of the scheme) would be revalued in line with CPI capped at 2.5% from 1 April 2022 onwards, consistent with the proposed benefit structure consulted on with affected staff and their representatives.

Example

The table below compares the position under the JNC proposal detailed in the consultation with that if the modification is adopted. This example shows an active member, earning £34,000 a year, with £3,000 Retirement Income Builder pension accrued as at 1 April 2022. For the purpose of this example, to illustrate the effect on benefits of the cap, future CPI is assumed here to be 3% pa, and for simplicity of the figures, no salary increases are assumed.

This example is illustrative only. The actual effect on benefits would depend on the real level of CPI over any period. If CPI is less than 2.5% throughout, the benefits under the potential modification during the transitional period would be the same as under the original proposal. If CPI is higher than shown, the difference would be greater.

Pension	Pension under JNC proposal	Pension under JNC proposal detailed in
Increase date	detailed in members' consultation	members' consultation with transition
		option
April 2023	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%: £3,000
	£3,000 * 1.03 = £3,090	* 1.03 = £3,090
Note the		
pension at this	2022/23 new accrual:	2022/23 accrual:
date is	£34,000/85 = £400	£34,000/85 = £400
unchanged by	This does not get a pension increase	This does not get a pension increase at
the	at April 2023	April 2023
modification		
	Total pension: £3,490	Total pension: £3,490
April 2024	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%: £3,090
_, .	£3,090 * 1.03 = £3,182.70	* 1.03 = £3,182.70
The pension		
under the	2022/23 benefits accrued are	2022/23 benefits accrued are increased
modification is	increased by 2.5%:	by 3%:
higher from this date	£400 * 1.025 = £410	£400 * 1.03 = £412
	2023/24 new accrual:	2023/24 new accrual:
forward	$\pm 34,000/85 = \pm 400$	$f_{34,000/85} = f_{400}$
	This does not get a pension increase	This does not get a pension increase at
	at April 2024	April 2024
	00110112021	710112021
	Total pension: £3,992.70	Total pension: £3,994.70
April 2025	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:
	£3,182.70 * 1.03 = £3,278.18	£3,182.70 * 1.03 = £3,278.18
	2022/23 benefits accrued are	2022/23 benefits accrued are increased
	increased by 2.5%:	by 3%:
	£410 * 1.025 = £420.25	£412 * 1.03 = £424.36
	2023/24 benefits accrued are	2023/24 benefits accrued are increased
	increased by 2.5%:	by 3%:
	$\pm 400 * 1.025 = \pm 410$	$f_{400} = f_{412}$
	1.025 - 1410	
	2024/25 new accrual:	2024/25 new accrual:
	£34,000/85 = £400	$\pm 34,000/85 = \pm 400$
	This does not get a pension increase	This does not get a pension increase at
	at April 2025	April 2025
	Total pension: £4,508.43	Total pension: £4,514.54

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April 2026	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:	Pre-22 pension increased by 3%:
·	£3,278.18 * 1.03 = £3,376.53	£3,278.18 * 1.03 = £3,376.53
The same		
increases	2022/23 benefits accrued are	2022/23 benefits accrued are increased
apply from	increased by 2.5%:	by 2.5%:
this point	£420.25 * 1.025 = £430.76	£424.36 * 1.025 = £434.97
forward, i.e. a		
maximum of	2023/24 benefits accrued are	2023/24 benefits accrued are increased
2.5% on all	increased by 2.5%:	by 2.5%:
benefits built	£410 * 1.025 = £420.25	£412 * 1.025 = £422.30
up after 1 April		
2022 (however	2024/25 benefits accrued are	2024/25 benefits accrued are increased
the benefits	increased by 2.5%:	by 2.5%:
under the	£400 * 1.025 = £410	£400 * 1.025 = £410
modification		
are higher)	2025/26 new accrual:	2025/26 new accrual:
	£34,000/85 = £400	£34,000/85 = £400
	This does not get a pension increase	This does not get a pension increase at
	at April 2026	April 2026
	Total pension: £5,037.54	Total pension: £5,043.80

Notes

There are some circumstances in which other pension increases could apply, in particular if the member leaves active service during the period.

In all cases, Retirement Income Builder pensions have an associated lump sum of 3x the pension, which increases in line with those applied to the pension.

If CPI is negative, no increase is applied and pensions do not decrease, with or without the modification.