



Pensions Act 2004

2004 CHAPTER 35

PART 2

THE BOARD OF THE PENSION PROTECTION FUND

CHAPTER 4

FRAUD COMPENSATION

Entitlement to fraud compensation

182 Cases where fraud compensation payments can be made

- (1) The Board shall, in accordance with this section, make one or more payments (in this Part referred to as “fraud compensation payments”) in respect of an occupational pension scheme if—
- (a) the scheme is not a prescribed scheme or a scheme of a prescribed description,
 - (b) the value of the assets of the scheme has been reduced since the relevant date and the Board considers that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the reduction was attributable to an act or omission constituting a prescribed offence,
 - (c) subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies,
 - (d) an application is made which meets the requirements of subsection (5), and
 - (e) the application is made within the authorised period.
- (2) This subsection applies where—
- (a) a qualifying insolvency event has occurred in relation to the employer in relation to the scheme,
 - (b) after that event, a scheme failure notice has been issued under section 122(2) (a) in relation to the scheme and that notice has become binding, and
 - (c) a cessation event has not occurred in relation to the scheme in respect of a cessation notice which has been issued during the period—

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- (i) beginning with the occurrence of the insolvency event, and
 - (ii) ending immediately before the issuing of the scheme failure notice under section 122(2)(a),
- and the occurrence of such a cessation event in respect of a cessation notice issued during that period is not a possibility.
- (3) This subsection applies where—
- (a) in relation to the scheme, an application has been made under subsection (1), or a notification has been given under subsection (5)(a), of section 129, and
 - (b) in response to that application, or the notice given by the Regulator under subsection (4) of that section, the Board has issued a scheme failure notice under section 130(2) in relation to the scheme and that notice has become binding.
- (4) This subsection applies where—
- (a) the scheme is not an eligible scheme,
 - (b) the employer in relation to the scheme is unlikely to continue as a going concern,
 - (c) the prescribed requirements are met in relation to the employer,
 - (d) the application under this section states that the case is one in relation to which paragraphs (b) and (c) apply, and
 - (e) in response to that application the Board has issued a notice under section 183(2) confirming that a scheme rescue is not possible in relation to the scheme and that notice has become binding.
- (5) An application meets the requirements of this subsection if—
- (a) it is made by a prescribed person, and
 - (b) it is made in the prescribed manner and contains the prescribed information.
- (6) Subject to subsection (7), an application is made within the authorised period if it is made within the period of 12 months beginning with the later of—
- (a) the time of the relevant event, or
 - (b) the time when the auditor or actuary of the scheme, or the trustees or managers, knew or ought reasonably to have known that a reduction of value falling within subsection (1)(b) had occurred,
- or within such longer period as the Board may determine in any case.
- (7) No application for fraud compensation may be made under this section in respect of a scheme once a transfer notice is given in relation to the scheme under section 160.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, an insolvency event (“the current event”) in relation to the employer is a qualifying insolvency event if—
- (a) it occurs on or after the day appointed under section 126(2), and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) it is the first insolvency event to occur in relation to the employer on or after that day, or
 - (ii) a cessation event has occurred in relation to the scheme in respect of a cessation notice issued during the period—
 - (a) beginning with the occurrence of the last insolvency event which occurred before the current event, and
 - (b) ending with the occurrence of the current event.

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- (9) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a cessation event in relation to a scheme occurs when a cessation notice in relation to the scheme becomes binding,
 - (b) a “cessation notice” means—
 - (i) a withdrawal notice issued in relation to the scheme under section 122(2)(b) (scheme rescue has occurred),
 - (ii) a withdrawal notice issued in relation to the scheme under section 130(3) (scheme rescue has occurred),
 - (iii) a withdrawal notice issued in relation to the scheme under section 148 (no insolvency event has occurred or is likely to occur),
 - (iv) a notice issued in relation to the scheme under section 183(2)(b) (scheme rescue has occurred), or
 - (v) a notice issued under section 122(4) (inability to confirm status of scheme) in a case where the notice has become binding and section 148 does not apply,
 - (c) the occurrence of a cessation event in relation to a scheme in respect of a cessation notice issued during a particular period (“the specified period”) is a possibility until each of the following are no longer reviewable—
 - (i) any cessation notice which has been issued in relation to the scheme during the specified period,
 - (ii) any failure to issue such a cessation notice during the specified period,
 - (iii) any notice which has been issued by the Board under Chapter 2 or 3 which is relevant to the issue of a cessation notice in relation to the scheme during the specified period or to such a cessation notice which has been issued during that period becoming binding,
 - (iv) any failure to issue such a notice as is mentioned in subparagraph (iii), and
 - (d) the issue of, or failure to issue, a notice is to be regarded as reviewable—
 - (i) during the period within which it may be reviewed by virtue of Chapter 6, and
 - (ii) if the matter is so reviewed, until—
 - (a) the review and any reconsideration,
 - (b) any reference to the PPF Ombudsman in respect of the matter, and
 - (c) any appeal against his determination or directions,has been finally disposed of.
- (10) In this section—
- “auditor” and “actuary”, in relation to an occupational pension scheme, have the meaning given by section 47 of the Pensions Act 1995 (c. 26);
 - “the relevant event” means—
 - (a) in a case where subsection (2) applies in relation to an eligible scheme, the event within paragraph (a) of that subsection,
 - (b) in any other case where subsection (2) applies, the issue of the scheme failure notice under section 122(2)(a) mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection,
 - (c) in a case where subsection (3) applies, the event within paragraph (a) of that subsection, and

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- (d) in a case where subsection (4) applies, the trustees or managers becoming aware that paragraphs (b) and (c) of that subsection apply in relation to the scheme;
 - “the relevant date” means—
 - (a) in the case of an occupational pension scheme established under a trust, 6th April 1997, and
 - (b) in any other case, the day appointed by the Secretary of State by order for the purposes of this section.
- (11) This section is subject to section 184(2) (no fraud compensation payments to be made until settlement date determined).

183 Board’s duties in respect of certain applications under section 182

- (1) This section applies where, in a case to which paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (4) of section 182 apply (employer not likely to continue as going concern etc), the Board receives an application within paragraph (d) of that subsection.
- (2) If the Board is able to confirm—
 - (a) that a scheme rescue is not possible, or
 - (b) that a scheme rescue has occurred,
 it must, as soon as reasonably practicable, issue a notice to that effect.
- (3) Where the Board issues a notice under subsection (2), it must, as soon as reasonably practicable, give a copy of the notice to—
 - (a) the Regulator,
 - (b) the trustees or managers of the scheme,
 - (c) if the trustees or managers did not make the application mentioned in subsection (1), the person who made that application, and
 - (d) any insolvency practitioner in relation to the employer or, if there is no such insolvency practitioner, the employer.
- (4) For the purposes of this Chapter a notice issued under subsection (2) is not binding until—
 - (a) the period within which the issue of the notice may be reviewed by virtue of Chapter 6 has expired, and
 - (b) if the issue of the notice is so reviewed—
 - (i) the review and any reconsideration,
 - (ii) any reference to the PPF Ombudsman in respect of the issue of the notice, and
 - (iii) any appeal against his determination or directions,
 has been finally disposed of and the notice has not been revoked, varied or substituted.
- (5) Where a notice issued under subsection (2) becomes binding, the Board must as soon as reasonably practicable give a notice to that effect together with a copy of the binding notice to the persons to whom it is required to give a copy notice under subsection (3).
- (6) A notice under subsection (5) must be in the prescribed form and contain such information as may be prescribed.

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- (7) Section 130(5) (circumstances in which scheme rescue can or cannot be confirmed) applies for the purposes of this section.

184 Recovery of value

- (1) Where an application for a fraud compensation payment is made, the trustees or managers must obtain any recoveries of value, to the extent that they may do so without disproportionate cost and within a reasonable time.
- (2) No fraud compensation payment may be made until the date (“the settlement date”) determined by the Board, after consulting the trustees or managers of the scheme in question, as the date after which further recoveries of value are unlikely to be obtained without disproportionate cost or within a reasonable time.
- (3) In this section “recovery of value” means any increase in the value of the assets of the scheme, being an increase attributable to any payment received (otherwise than from the Board) by the trustees or managers of the scheme in respect of any act or omission—
- (a) which there are reasonable grounds for believing constituted an offence prescribed for the purposes of paragraph (b) of section 182(1), and
 - (b) to which any reduction in value falling within that paragraph was attributable.
- (4) It is for the Board to determine whether anything received by the trustees or managers of the scheme is to be treated as a payment received in respect of any such act or omission.

For this purpose “payment” includes any money or money’s worth.

185 Fraud compensation payments

- (1) Where the Board determines to make one or more fraud compensation payments, it must make the payment or payments to the trustees or managers of the scheme in accordance with this section.
- (2) A fraud compensation payment may be made on such terms (including terms requiring repayment in whole or in part) and on such conditions as the Board considers appropriate.
- (3) The amount of the payment (or, if there is more than one, the aggregate) must not exceed the difference between—
- (a) the amount of the reduction (or, if more than one, the aggregate amount of the reductions) within section 182(1)(b), and
 - (b) the amount of any recoveries of value obtained before the settlement date (within the meaning of section 184(2)).
- (4) Subject to subsection (3), the Board—
- (a) must determine the amount of any fraud compensation payment in accordance with regulations made for the purposes of this subsection, and
 - (b) must take account of any interim payment already made under section 186.
- (5) The Board must give written notice of its determination under subsection (4) to—
- (a) the Regulator,
 - (b) the trustees or managers of the scheme,

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- (c) if the trustees or managers did not make the application under section 182 (fraud compensation payments), the person who made that application, and
- (d) any insolvency practitioner in relation to the employer or, if there is no such insolvency practitioner, the employer.

186 Interim payments

- (1) The Board may, on an application under section 182, make a payment or payments to the trustees or managers of an occupational pension scheme if—
 - (a) it is of the opinion that—
 - (i) the case is one to which subsection (1) of that section applies or may apply, and
 - (ii) the trustees or managers would not otherwise be able to meet liabilities of a prescribed description, but
 - (b) it has not determined the settlement date under section 184.
- (2) Amounts payable under this section must not exceed the amounts determined in accordance with regulations.
- (3) The Board may, except in prescribed circumstances, recover so much of any payment made under subsection (1) as it considers appropriate if, after the payment is made, it determines—
 - (a) that the case is not one to which section 182(1) applies, or
 - (b) that the amount of the payment was excessive.
- (4) Subject to that, a payment under subsection (1) may be made on such terms (including terms requiring repayment in whole or in part) and on such conditions as the Board considers appropriate.

187 Board’s powers to make fraud compensation transfer payments

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the Board assumes responsibility for a scheme in accordance with Chapter 3,
 - (b) the value of the assets of the scheme was reduced after the relevant date but before the transfer notice (within the meaning of section 160) was received by the trustees or managers of the scheme and there are reasonable grounds for believing that the reduction was attributable to an act or omission constituting an offence prescribed for the purposes of section 182(1)(b), and
 - (c) no application was made under section 182 in respect of that reduction (or any such application was withdrawn before it was determined).
- (2) The Board may transfer an amount from the Fraud Compensation Fund to the Pension Protection Fund (“fraud compensation transfer payment”) in respect of the reduction in value, subject to the provisions of this section.
- (3) The Board must obtain any recoveries of value, to the extent that it may do so without disproportionate cost and within a reasonable time.
- (4) No fraud compensation transfer payment may be made until the date determined by the Board as the date after which further recoveries of value are unlikely to be obtained without disproportionate cost and within a reasonable time.

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- (5) In this section “recovery of value” means any increase in the value of the Pension Protection Fund, being an increase attributable to any payment received (otherwise than under this section) by the Board in respect of any act or omission—
- (a) which there are reasonable grounds for believing constituted an offence prescribed for the purposes of section 182(1)(b), and
 - (b) to which any reduction in value falling within subsection (1)(b) above was attributable.
- (6) It is for the Board to determine whether anything received by it is to be treated as a payment received in respect of any such act or omission.
- For this purpose “payment” includes any money or money’s worth.
- (7) The amount of any fraud compensation transfer payment (or, if there is more than one, the aggregate) must not exceed the difference between—
- (a) the amount of the reduction (or, if more than one, the aggregate amount of the reductions) within subsection (1)(b), and
 - (b) the amount of any recoveries of value obtained by the Board before the date determined by the Board under subsection (4).
- (8) Subject to subsection (7), the Board must determine the amount of any fraud compensation transfer payment in accordance with regulations made for the purposes of this subsection.
- (9) In this section “the relevant date” has the meaning given by section 182(10).