

Oxfordshire Pension Fund
Funding Strategy Statement
September 2022

DRAFT



Contents

Oxfordshire Pension Fund – Funding Strategy Statement		Page
1	Welcome to Oxfordshire pension fund’s funding strategy statement	1
2	How does the fund calculate employer contributions?	3
3	What additional contributions may be payable?	6
4	How does the fund calculate assets and liabilities?	7
5	What happens when an employer joins the fund?	8
6	What happens if an employer has a bulk transfer of staff?	10
7	What happens when an employer leaves the fund?	11
8	What are the statutory reporting requirements?	13

Appendices

- Appendix A – The regulatory framework
- Appendix B – Roles and responsibilities
- Appendix C – Risks and controls
- Appendix D – Actuarial assumptions

1 Welcome to Oxfordshire Pension Fund's funding strategy statement

This document sets out the funding strategy statement (FSS) for Oxfordshire Pension Fund.

The Oxfordshire pension fund is administered by Oxfordshire County Council, known as the administering authority. Oxfordshire County Council worked with the fund's actuary, Hymans Robertson, to prepare this FSS which is effective from [DATE POST CONSULTATION].

There's a regulatory requirement for Oxfordshire County Council to prepare an FSS. You can find out more about the regulatory framework in [Appendix A](#). If you have any queries about the FSS, contact sean.collins@oxfordshire.gov.uk

1.1 What is the Oxfordshire pension fund?

The Oxfordshire pension fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). You can find more information about the LGPS at www.lgpsmember.org. The administering authority runs the fund on behalf of participating employers, their employees and current and future pensioners. You can find out more about roles and responsibilities in [Appendix B](#).

1.2 What are the funding strategy objectives?

The funding strategy objectives are to:

- take a prudent long-term view to secure the regulatory requirement for long-term solvency, with sufficient funds to pay benefits to members and their dependants
- use a balanced investment strategy to minimise long-term cash contributions from employers and meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency
- where appropriate, ensure stable employer contribution rates
- reflect different employers' characteristics to set their contribution rates, using a fair and transparent funding strategy
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk of an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.
- ensure fairness and minimise cross-subsidies between different generations of taxpayers. .

1.3 Who is the FSS for?

The FSS is mainly for employers participating in the fund, because it sets out how money will be collected from them to meet the fund's obligations to pay members' benefits.

Different types of employers participate in the fund:

Scheduled bodies

Employers who are specified in a schedule to the LGPS regulations, including councils and employers like academies and further education establishments. Scheduled bodies must give employees access to the LGPS if they can't accrue benefits in another pension scheme, such as another public service pension scheme.

Designating employers

Employers like town and parish councils can join the LGPS through a resolution. If a resolution is passed, the fund can't refuse entry. The employer then decides which employees can join the scheme.

Admission bodies

Other employers can join through an admission agreement. The fund can set participation criteria for them and can refuse entry if the requirements aren't met. This type of employer includes contractors providing outsourced services like cleaning or catering to a scheduled body.

Some existing employers may be referred to as **community admission bodies** (CABs). CABs are employers with a community of interest with another scheme employer. Others may be called **transferee admission bodies** (TABs), that provide services for scheme employers. These terms aren't defined under current regulations but remain in common use from previous regulations.

1.4 How does the funding strategy link to the investment strategy?

The funding strategy sets out how money will be collected from employers to meet the fund's obligations. Contributions, assets and other income are then invested according to an investment strategy set by the administering authority. You can find the investment strategy at [link](#).

The funding and investment strategies are closely linked. The fund must be able to pay benefits when they are due – those payments are met from a combination of contributions (through the funding strategy) and asset returns and income (through the investment strategy). If investment returns or income fall short the fund won't be able to pay benefits, so higher contributions would be required from employers.

1.5 Does the funding strategy reflect the investment strategy?

The funding policy is consistent with the investment strategy. Future investment return expectations are set with reference to the investment strategy, including a margin for prudence which is consistent with the regulatory requirement that funds take a 'prudent longer-term view' of funding liabilities (see [Appendix A](#))

1.6 How is the funding strategy specific to the Oxfordshire pension fund?

The funding strategy reflects the specific characteristics of the fund employers and its own investment strategy.

2 How does the fund calculate employer contributions?

2.1 Calculating contribution rates

Employee contribution rates are set by the LGPS regulations.

Employer total contributions are calculated and set by the Fund actuary and are expressed into two elements:

- **the primary contribution rate** – contributions payable towards future benefits
- **the secondary contribution rate** – any adjustment to the primary contribution rate (such as additional contributions to repair any deficits)

The primary rate also includes an allowance for the fund's expenses.

The fund actuary uses a model to project each employer's asset share over a range of future economic scenarios (as detailed in [Appendix D](#)). The contribution rate takes each employer's assets into account as well as the projected benefits due to their members. The value of the projected benefits is worked out using employer membership data and the assumptions in [Appendix D](#).

The total contribution rate for each employer is then based on:

- **the funding target** – how much money the fund aims to hold for each employer
- **the time horizon** – the time over which the employer aims to achieve the funding target
- **the likelihood of success** – the proportion of modelled scenarios where the funding target is met.

This approach takes into account the maturing profile of the membership when setting employer contribution rates.

2.2 The contribution rate calculation

Certain fund employers (such as academies and admission bodies with pass-through arrangements) participate within funding pools, as described in Sections 2.5 and 2.6. Where this applies the contribution rate will be calculated for the pool as a whole using the parameters in Table 2. This results in each employer in their respective pool paying the same contribution rate (in % of pay terms).

Table 2: contribution rate calculation for individual or pooled employers

Type of employer	Scheduled bodies			CABs and designating employers		TABs*
	Local authorities and university	Colleges	Academies	Open to new entrants	Closed to new entrants	(all)
Funding target**	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing, but may move to low-risk exit basis		Ongoing
Minimum likelihood of success	70%	70-75%	70%	75%	70%	55% (dependent on outstanding contract term)
Maximum time horizon	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years	Average future	Same as the letting employer

Type of employer Sub-type	Scheduled bodies			CABs and designating employers		TABs*
	Local authorities and university	Colleges	Academies	Open to new entrants	Closed to new entrants	(all)
					working lifetime	
Primary rate approach	The contributions must be sufficient to meet the cost of benefits earned in the future with the required likelihood of success at the end of the time horizon					
Secondary rate	% of payroll	% of payroll	% of payroll	Monetary amount or % of payroll	Monetary amount	Monetary amount or % of payroll
Stabilised contribution rate?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Treatment of surplus	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	Preferred approach: contributions kept at primary rate. Reductions may be permitted by the administering authority			Reduce contributions by spreading the surplus over the remaining contract term	
Phasing of contribution changes	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	None

* Employers participating in the fund under a pass-through agreement will pay a contribution rate as agreed between the contractor and letting authority (in most cases this is set equal to the letting authority's total contribution rate). The fund's policy on pass-through arrangements is available [here](#).

**See [Appendix D](#) for further information on funding targets.

2.3 Making contribution rates stable

Making employer contribution rates reasonably stable is an important funding objective. Where appropriate, contributions are set with this objective in mind. The fund may adopt a stabilised approach to setting contributions for individual employers, which keeps contribution variations within a pre-determined range from year-to-year.

After taking advice from the fund actuary, the administering authority believes a stabilised approach is a prudent longer-term strategy.

Table 1: current stabilisation approach

Type of employer	'Standard' council	'Closed' Council	University
Maximum contribution increase per year	+1% of pay	+2% of pay	+1% of pay
Maximum contribution decrease per year	-1% of pay	-2% of pay	-1% of pay

Stabilisation criteria and limits are reviewed during the valuation process. The administering authority may review them between valuations to respond to membership or employer changes.

2.4 Reviewing contributions between valuations

The fund may amend contribution rates between formal valuations, in line with its policy on contribution reviews. The fund's contribution review policy is available [here](#). The purpose of any review is to establish the most appropriate contributions. A review may lead to an increase or decrease in contributions.

2.5 What is pooling?

The administering authority operates funding pools for similar types of employers. Contribution rates can be volatile for smaller employers that are more sensitive to individual membership changes – pooling across a group of employers minimises this. Employers which are closed to new entrants aren't usually allowed to enter a pool.

Employers in a pool share all pension funding risks (including individual membership experience). This means that full cross-subsidy exists between employers within the pool. If pooled employers choose to leave the pool then their future funding position and contribution rates could be higher or lower than their contribution rate as a member of the pool.

Pooled employers are identified in the rates and adjustments certificate and only have their pooled contributions certified.

If a pooled employer ceases (or plans to cease) participation in the Fund its funding will be immediately removed from the pool.

2.6 What are the current contribution pools?

- **Smaller CABs** (small admitted bodies) – sharing experience and smoothing the effects of costly but rare events like ill-health retirement or deaths in service.
- **Designating employers** - Town & Parish councils are pooled together.
- **Academies** – academies with up to 50 members must join the pool but have an option to opt out on a permanent basis. Larger academies can request to join the pool on a permanent basis. The fund's Academies policy (including the pooling arrangements) is available [here](#).
- **TABs** (pass-through) – employers participating under a pass-through agreement are pooled with the letting authority.

2.7 Administering authority discretion

The administering authority may exercise its discretion in managing employer risks and adopt alternative funding approaches on a case-by-case basis.

Additionally, the administering authority may allow greater flexibility to the employer's contributions if added security is provided. Flexibility could include things like a reduced contribution rate, extended time horizon, or permission to join a pool. Added security may include a suitable bond, a legally binding guarantee from an appropriate third party, or security over an asset.

The fund permits the prepayment of employer contributions in specific circumstances. However, in general, this is most appropriate for large, secure employers with stable active memberships.

Further details are set out in the fund's prepayment policy available [here](#).

3 What additional contributions may be payable?

3.1 Pension costs – awarding additional pension and early retirement on non ill-health grounds

If an employer awards additional pension as an annual benefit amount, they pay an additional contribution to the fund as a single lump sum. The amount is set by guidance issued by the Government Actuary's Department and updated from time to time.

If an employee retires before their normal retirement age on unreduced benefits, employers may be asked to pay additional contributions called strain payments.

Employers typically make strain payments as a single lump sum, though strain payments may be spread in exceptional circumstances if the administering authority agrees.

3.2 Pension costs – early retirement on ill-health grounds

If a member retires early because of ill-health, their employer is responsible for paying the funding strain, which may be a large sum. In general, this will be picked up as part of future employer contributions.

Where an employer participates within a pool (as detailed in 2.6), ill health strain risk is spread across all employers within the pool.

The administering authority does not offer any further arrangements to mitigate this risk (other than pooling for certain employers). Individual employers should make their own arrangements if they are concerned about the risk of unmanageable ill-health strain costs increasing future employer contributions.

4 How does the fund calculate assets and liabilities?

4.1 How are employer asset shares calculated?

The fund adopts a cashflow approach to track individual employer assets.

The fund uses Hymans Robertson's HEAT system to track employer assets monthly. Each employer's assets from the previous month end are added to monthly cashflows paid in/out and investment returns to give a new month-end asset value.

If an employee moves one from one employer to another within the fund, assets equal to the cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) will move from the original employer to the receiving employer's asset share.

Alternatively, if employees move when a new academy is formed or an outsourced contract begins, the fund actuary will calculate assets linked to the value of the liabilities transferring (see section 5).

4.2 How are employer liabilities calculated?

The fund holds membership data for all active, deferred and pensioner members. Based on this data and the assumptions in [Appendix D](#), the fund actuary projects the expected benefits for all members into the future. This is expressed as a single value – the liabilities – by allowing for expected future investment returns.

Each employer's liabilities reflect the experience of their own employees and ex-employees.

4.3 What is a funding level?

An employer's funding level is the ratio of the market value of asset share against liabilities. If this is less than 100%, the employer has a shortfall: the employer's deficit. If it is more than 100%, the employer is in surplus. The amount of deficit or surplus is the difference between the asset value and the liabilities value.

Funding levels and deficit/surplus values measure a particular point in time, based on a particular set of future assumptions. While this measure is of interest, for most employers the main issue is the level of contributions payable. The funding level does not directly drive contribution rates. See section 2 for further information on contribution rates.

5 What happens when an employer joins the fund?

5.1 When can an employer join the fund

Employers can join the fund if they are a new scheduled body or a new admission body. New designated employers may also join the fund if they pass a designation to do so.

On joining, the fund will determine the assets and liabilities for that employer within the Fund. The calculation will depend on the type of employer and the circumstances of joining.

A contribution rate will also be set. This will be set in accordance with the calculation set out in Section 2, unless alternative arrangements apply (for example, the employer has agreed a pass-through arrangement). More details on this are in Section 5.4 below.

5.2 New academies

New academies join the fund as separate scheduled employers. Only active members of former council schools transfer to new academies. Newly established academies do not transfer active members from a locally maintained school but must allow new active members to transfer in any eligible service.

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated (on the ongoing basis) by the fund actuary on the day before conversion to an academy. Liabilities relating to the converting school's former employees (ie members with deferred or pensioner status) remain with the ceding council.

New academies will be allocated an asset share based on the estimated funding level of the ceding council's active members, having first allocated the council's assets to fully fund their deferred and pensioner members. This funding level will then be applied to the transferring liabilities to calculate the academy's initial asset share, capped at a maximum of 100%. The council's estimated funding level will be based on market conditions on the day before conversion.

The fund treats new academies as separate employers in their own right, who are responsible for their allocated assets and liabilities. The new academy's contribution rate (where not joining an existing MAT or the academies pool) is based on the current funding strategy (set out in section 2) and the transferring membership.

Academies joining an existing MAT within the fund will be pooled with this MAT and will fully share all risks and costs. Academies within a MAT pay the same total contribution rate. If an academy leaves one MAT and joins another, all active, deferred and pensioner members transfer to the new MAT (unless it is not possible to identify all deferred and pensioner members of the transferring academy).

The fund's policies on academies may change based on updates to guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities or the Department for Education. Any changes will be communicated and reflected in future funding strategy statements.

The Fund's Academies Policy is available [here](#).

5.3 New admission bodies as a results of outsourcing services

New admission bodies usually join the fund because an existing employer (usually a scheduled body like a council or academy) outsources a service to another organisation (a contractor). This involves TUPE transfers of staff from the letting employer to the contractor. The contractor becomes a new participating fund employer for the duration of the contract and transferring employees remain eligible for LGPS membership. At the end of the contract, employees typically revert to the letting employer or a replacement contractor.

There is flexibility for outsourcing when it comes to pension risk potentially taken on by the contractor. You can find more details on outsourcing options from the administering authority or in the contract admission agreement. However, in general, the funding arrangements are set up as one of the following two options:

(i) Pass-through admissions

The Fund's preference is that all new admission bodies will be set up via a pass-through arrangement. The Fund's pass-through policy is available [here](#).

(ii) Other admissions

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated by the fund actuary on the day before the outsourcing occurs. New contractors will then be allocated an asset share equal to the value of the transferring liabilities. The admission agreement may set a different initial asset allocation, depending on contract-specific circumstances.

5.4 Other new employers

There may be other circumstances that lead to a new admission body entering the fund, eg set up of a wholly owned subsidiary company by a Local Authority. Calculation of assets and liabilities on joining and a contribution rate will be carried out allowing for the circumstances of the new employer.

New designated employers may also join the fund. These are usually town and parish councils. Contribution rates will be set using the same approach as other designated employers in the fund.

5.5 Risk assessment for new admission bodies

Under the LGPS regulations, a new admission body must assess the risks it poses to the fund if the admission agreement ends early, for example if the admission body becomes insolvent or goes out of business. In practice, the fund actuary assesses this because the assessment must be carried out to the administering authority's satisfaction.

After considering the assessment, the administering authority may decide the admission body must provide security, such as a guarantee from the letting employer, an indemnity or a bond.

This must cover some or all of the:

- strain costs of any early retirements, if employees are made redundant when a contract ends prematurely
- allowance for the risk of assets performing less well than expected
- allowance for the risk of liabilities being greater than expected
- allowance for the possible non-payment of employer and member contributions
- admission body's existing deficit.

6 What happens if an employer has a bulk transfer of staff?

Bulk transfer cases will be looked at individually, but generally:

- the fund won't pay bulk transfers greater in value than either the asset share of the transferring employer in the fund, or the value of the liabilities of the transferring members, whichever is lower
- the fund won't grant added benefits to members bringing in entitlements from another fund, unless the asset transfer is enough to meet the added liabilities
- the fund may permit shortfalls on bulk transfers if the employer has a suitable covenant and commits to meeting the shortfall in an appropriate period, which may require increased contributions between valuations.

The bulk transfer policy is available [here](#).

7 What happens when an employer leaves the fund?

7.1 What is a cessation event?

Triggers for considering cessation from the fund are:

- the last active member stops participation in the fund. The administering authority, at their discretion, can defer acting for up to three years by issuing a suspension notice. That means cessation won't be triggered if the employer takes on one or more active members during the agreed time
- insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the admission body
- a breach of the agreement obligations that isn't remedied to the fund's satisfaction
- failure to pay any sums due within the period required
- failure to renew or adjust the level of a bond or indemnity, or to confirm an appropriate alternative guarantor

On cessation, the employer may be permitted to enter into a deferred debt arrangement (DDA) and become a deferred employer in the Fund (as detailed in Section 7.4). If no DDA exists, the administering authority will instruct the fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation to calculate if there is a surplus or a deficit when the fund leaves the scheme.

7.2 What happens on cessation?

The administering authority must protect the interests of the remaining fund employers when an employer leaves the scheme. The actuary aims to protect remaining employers from the risk of future loss. The funding target adopted for the cessation calculation is below. These are defined in [Appendix D](#).

- (a) Where there is no guarantor, cessation liabilities and a final surplus/deficit will usually be calculated using a low-risk basis, which is more prudent than the ongoing participation basis. The low-risk exit basis is defined in [Appendix D](#).
- (b) Where there is a guarantor, the guarantee will be considered as part of the cessation valuation. For example:
 - the cessation may be calculated using the ongoing participation basis; or
 - it may be possible to transfer the employer's liabilities and assets to the guarantor without crystallising deficits or surplus. This may happen if an employer can't pay the contributions due and the approach is within guarantee terms.

However, where the guarantor is a 'guarantor of last resort' only, this will have no effect on the cessation valuation.

If the fund can't recover the required payment in full, unpaid amounts will be paid by the related letting authority (in the case of a ceased admission body) or shared between the other fund employers. This may require an immediate revision to the rates and adjustments certificate or be reflected in the contribution rates set at the next formal valuation.

The fund actuary charges a fee for cessation valuations. Fees and expenses are at the employer's expense and may be deducted from the cessation surplus or added to the cessation deficit. This improves efficiency by reducing transactions between employer and fund.

The cessation policy is available [here](#).

7.3 How do employers repay cessation debts?

If there is a deficit, full payment will usually be expected in a single lump sum or:

- spread over an agreed period, if the employer enters into a deferred spreading agreement (DSA)
- if an exiting employer enters into a DDA, it stays in the fund and pays contributions until the cessation debt is repaid. Payments are reassessed at each formal valuation.

Further details are set out in the cessation policy available [here](#).

7.4 What if an employer has no active members?

When employers leave the fund because their last active member has left, they may pay a cessation debt, receive an exit credit or enter a DDA/DSA. Beyond this they have no further obligation to the fund and either:

- a) their asset share runs out before all ex-employees' benefits have been paid, in which case the other fund employers will be required to contribute to the remaining benefits. The fund actuary will apportion the liabilities on a pro-rata basis at the formal valuation.
- b) the last ex-employee or dependant dies before the employer's asset share is fully run down, in which case the fund actuary will apportion the remaining assets to the other fund employers on a pro-rata basis at the formal valuation.

7.5 What happens if there is a surplus?

If the cessation valuation shows the exiting employer has more assets than liabilities – an exit credit – the administering authority can decide how much will be paid back to the employer based on:

- the surplus amount
- the proportion of the surplus due to the employer's contributions
- any representations (like risk sharing agreements or guarantees) made by the exiting employer and any employer providing a guarantee or some other form of employer assistance/support
- any other relevant factors.

The exit credit policy is set out within section 3.3 of the Fund's cessation policy, available [here](#).

8 What are the statutory reporting requirements?

8.1 Reporting regulations

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) to report on LGPS funds in England and Wales after every three-year valuation, in what's usually called a section 13 report. The report should include confirmation that employer contributions are set at the right level to ensure the fund's solvency and long-term cost efficiency.

8.2 Solvency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate solvency level if the rate of contribution targets a funding level of 100% over an appropriate time, using appropriate assumptions compared to other funds. Either:

- (a) employers collectively can increase their contributions, or the fund can realise contingencies to target a 100% funding level

or

- (b) there is an appropriate plan in place if there is, or is expected to be, a reduction in employers' ability to increase contributions as needed.

8.3 Long-term cost efficiency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate long-term cost efficiency level if the contribution rate makes provision for the cost of current benefit accrual, with an appropriate adjustment for any surplus or deficit.

To assess this, the administering authority may consider absolute and relative factors.

Relative factors include:

1. comparing LGPS funds with each other
2. the implied deficit recovery period
3. the investment return required to achieve full funding after 20 years.

Absolute factors include:

1. comparing funds with an objective benchmark
2. the extent to which contributions will cover the cost of current benefit accrual and interest on any deficit
3. how the required investment return under relative considerations compares to the estimated future return targeted by the investment strategy
4. the extent to which contributions paid are in line with expected contributions, based on the rates and adjustment certificate
5. how any new deficit recovery plan reconciles with, and can be a continuation of, any previous deficit recovery plan, allowing for fund experience.

These metrics may be assessed by GAD on a standardised market-related basis where the fund's actuarial bases don't offer straightforward comparisons.

Appendices

Appendix A – The regulatory framework

A1 Why do funds need a funding strategy statement?

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) regulations require funds to maintain and publish a funding strategy statement (FSS). According to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) the purpose of the FSS is to document the processes the administering authority uses to:

- establish a **clear and transparent fund-specific strategy** identifying how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward
- support the regulatory framework to maintain **as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible**
- ensure the fund meets its **solvency and long-term cost efficiency** objectives
- take a **prudent longer-term view** of funding those liabilities.

To prepare this FSS, the administering authority has used guidance by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

A2 Consultation

Both the LGPS regulations and most recent CIPFA guidance state the FSS should be prepared in consultation with "persons the authority considers appropriate". This should include 'meaningful dialogue... with council tax raising authorities and representatives of other participating employers'.

The consultation process included issuing a draft version to participating employers and invitation to attend an open employers' forum. The administering authority should circulate the CIPFA guidance, and consult on actual funding policy and methodologies, before preparing and issuing a draft. The draft should include an estimate of the impact of any variations from the previous funding strategy.

A3 How is the FSS published?

The FSS is emailed to participating employers and employee and pensioner representatives. Summaries are issued to members and a full copy is included in the fund's annual report and accounts. Copies are freely available on request and is published on the website at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/pensions

A4 How often is the FSS reviewed?

The FSS is reviewed in detail at least every three years as part of the valuation. Amendments may be made before then if there are regulatory or operational changes. Any amendments will be consulted on, agreed by the Pensions Committee and included in the Committee meeting minutes.

A5 How does the FSS fit into the overall fund documentation?

The FSS is a summary of the fund's approach to funding liabilities. It isn't exhaustive – the fund publishes other statements like the statement of investment principles, investment strategy statement, governance strategy and communications strategy. The fund's annual report and accounts also includes up-to-date fund information.

You can see all fund documentation at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/pensions

Appendix B – Roles and responsibilities

B1 The administering authority:

- 1 operates the fund and follows all Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) regulations
- 2 manages any conflicts of interest from its dual role as administering authority and a fund employer
- 3 collects employer and employee contributions, investment income and other amounts due
- 4 ensures cash is available to meet benefit payments when due
- 5 pays all benefits and entitlements
- 6 invests surplus money like contributions and income which isn't needed to pay immediate benefits, in line with regulation and the investment strategy
- 7 communicates with employers so they understand their obligations
- 8 safeguards the fund against employer default
- 9 works with the fund actuary to manage the valuation process
- 10 provides information to the Government Actuary's Department so they can carry out their statutory obligations
- 11 consults on, prepares and maintains the funding and investment strategy statements
- 12 tells the actuary about changes which could affect funding
- 13 monitors the fund's performance and funding, amending the strategy statements as necessary
- 14 enables the local pension board to review the valuation process.

B2 Individual employers:

- 1 deduct the correct contributions from employees' pay
- 2 pay all contributions by the due date
- 3 have appropriate policies in place to work within the regulatory framework
- 4 make additional contributions as agreed, for example to augment scheme benefits or early retirement strain
- 5 tell the administering authority promptly about any changes to circumstances, prospects or membership which could affect future funding.
- 6 make any required exit payments when leaving the fund.

B3 The fund actuary:

- 1 prepares valuations, including setting employers' contribution rates, agreeing assumptions, working within FSS and LGPS regulations and appropriately targeting fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency
- 2 provides information to the Government Actuary Department so they can carry out their statutory obligations
- 3 advises on fund employers, including giving advice about and monitoring bonds or other security
- 4 prepares advice and calculations around bulk transfers and individual benefits

- 5 assists the administering authority to consider changes to employer contributions between formal valuations
- 6 advises on terminating employers' participation in the fund
- 7 fully reflects actuarial professional guidance and requirements in all advice.

B4 Other parties:

- 1 internal and external investment advisers ensure the investment strategy statement (ISS) is consistent with the funding strategy statement
- 2 investment managers, custodians and bankers play their part in the effective investment and dis-investment of fund assets in line with the ISS
- 3 auditors comply with standards, ensure fund compliance with requirements, monitor and advise on fraud detection, and sign-off annual reports and financial statements
- 4 governance advisers may be asked to advise the administering authority on processes and working methods
- 5 internal and external legal advisers ensure the fund complies with all regulations and broader local government requirements, including the administering authority's own procedures
- 6 the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, assisted by the Government Actuary's Department and the Scheme Advisory Board, work with LGPS funds to meet Section 13 requirements.

Appendix C – Risks and controls

C1 Managing risks

The administering authority has a risk management programme to identify and control financial, demographic, regulatory and governance risks.

A summary of the key fund-specific risks and controls is set out below. For more details, please see the Fund's risk register.

C2 Financial risks

Risk	Control
Fund assets don't deliver the anticipated returns that underpin the valuation of liabilities and contribution rates over the long-term.	<p>Anticipate long-term returns on a prudent basis to reduce risk of under-performing.</p> <p>Use specialist advice to invest and diversify assets across asset classes, geographies, managers, etc.</p> <p>Analyse progress at three-year valuations for all employers.</p> <p>Roll forward whole fund liabilities between valuations.</p>
Inappropriate long-term investment strategy.	<p>Consider overall investment strategy options as part of the funding strategy. Use asset liability modelling to measure outcomes and choose the option that provides the best balance.</p> <p>Operate various strategies to meet the needs of a diverse employer group.</p>
Active investment manager under-performs relative to benchmark.	Use quarterly investment monitoring to analyse market performance and active managers, relative to index benchmark.
Pay and price inflation is significantly more than anticipated.	<p>Focus valuation on real returns on assets, net of price and pay increases.</p> <p>Use inter-valuation monitoring to give early warning.</p> <p>Invest in assets with real returns.</p> <p>Employers to be mindful of the geared effect on pension liabilities of any bias in pensionable pay rises towards longer-serving employees.</p>
Increased employer's contribution rate affects service delivery and admission/scheduled bodies.	Agree an explicit stabilisation mechanism, with other measures to limit sudden increases in contributions.
Orphaned employers create added fund costs.	<p>Seek a cessation debt (or security/guarantor).</p> <p>Spread added costs among employers.</p>

C3 Demographic risks**Risk****Control**

Pensioners live longer, increasing fund costs.

Set mortality assumptions with allowances for future increases in life expectancy.

Use the fund actuary's experience and access to over 50 LGPS funds to identify changes in life expectancy that might affect the longevity assumptions early.

As the fund matures, the proportion of actively contributing employees declines relative to retired employees.

Monitor at each valuation, consider seeking monetary amounts rather than % of pay.

Consider alternative investment strategies.

Deteriorating patterns of early retirements

Charge employers the extra cost of non ill-health retirements following each individual decision.

Pool small employers to facilitate the sharing of ill health risk.

Monitor employer ill-health retirement experience.

Reductions in payroll cause insufficient deficit recovery payments.

Buy-out employers in the stabilisation mechanism to permit contribution increases.

Review contributions between valuations. This may require a move in deficit contributions from a percentage of payroll to fixed monetary amounts.

C4 Regulatory risks**Risk****Control**

Changes to national pension requirements or HMRC rules.

Consider all Government consultation papers and comment where appropriate.

Monitor progress on the McCloud court case and consider an interim valuation or other action once more information is known.

Build preferred solutions into valuations as required.

Time, cost or reputational risks associated with any DLUHC intervention triggered by the Section 13 analysis

Take advice from the actuary and consider the proposed valuation approach, relative to anticipated Section 13 analysis.

Changes to employer participation in LGPS funds leads to impacts on funding or investment strategies.

Consider all Government consultation papers and comment where appropriate.

Take advice from the fund actuary and amend strategy.

C5 Governance risks

Risk

Control

The administering authority is not aware of employer membership changes, for example a large fall in employee members, large number of retirements, or is not advised that an employer is closed to new entrants.

The administering authority develops a close relationship with employing bodies and communicates required standards.

The actuary may revise the rates and adjustments certificate to increase an employer's contributions between valuations

Deficit contributions may be expressed as monetary amounts.

Actuarial or investment advice is not sought, heeded, or proves to be insufficient in some way

The administering authority maintains close contact with its advisers.

Advice is delivered through formal meetings and recorded appropriately.

Actuarial advice is subject to professional requirements like peer review.

The administering authority fails to commission the actuary to carry out a termination valuation for an admission body leaving the fund.

The administering authority requires employers with Best Value contractors to inform it of changes.

CABs' memberships are monitored and steps are taken if active membership decreases.

An employer ceases to exist with insufficient funding or bonds.

It's normally too late to manage this risk if left to the time of departure. This risk is mitigated by:

Seeking a funding guarantee from another scheme employer, or external body.

Alerting the prospective employer to its obligations and encouraging it to take independent actuarial advice.

Vetting prospective employers before admission.

Requiring a bond to protect the fund, where permitted.

Requiring a guarantor for new CABs.

Regularly reviewing bond or guarantor arrangements.

Reviewing contributions well ahead of cessation.

Risk

An employer ceases to exist, so an exit credit is payable.

Control

The administering authority regularly monitors admission bodies coming up to cessation.

The administering authority invests in liquid assets so that exit credits can be paid.

C6 Employer covenant assessment and monitoring

Many of the employers participating in the fund, such as admitted bodies (including TABs and CABs), have no local tax-raising powers. The fund assesses and monitors the long-term financial health of these employers to assess an appropriate level of risk for each employer's funding strategy.

C7 Climate risk and TCFD reporting

The fund has considered climate-related risks when setting the funding strategy. In particular, through analysing the resilience of the strategy via in-depth asset liability modelling to stress test the funding and investment strategies against possible future climate scenarios. The current strategies were proven to be resilient to climate transition risks within an appropriate level of prudence. The fund will continue to monitor the resilience of the funding strategy to climate risks at future valuations or when there has been a significant change in the risk posed to the fund (eg global climate policy changes).

Further details on how the fund manages climate risks is set out in the fund's climate policy [here](#).

Appendix D – Actuarial assumptions

The fund's actuary uses a set of assumptions to determine the strategy, and so assumptions are a fundamental part of the funding strategy statement.

D1 What are assumptions?

Assumptions are used to estimate the benefits due to be paid to members. Financial assumptions determine the amount of benefit to be paid to each member, and the expected investment return on the assets held to meet those benefits. Demographic assumptions are used to work out when benefit payments are made and for how long.

The funding target is the money the fund aims to hold to meet the benefits earned to date.

Any change in the assumptions will affect the funding target and contribution rate, but different assumptions don't affect the actual benefits the fund will pay in future.

D2 What assumptions are used to set the contribution rate?

The fund doesn't rely on a single set of assumptions when setting contribution rates, instead using Hymans Robertson's Economic Scenario Service (ESS) to project each employer's assets, benefits and cashflows to the end of the funding time horizon.

ESS projects future benefit payments, contributions and investment returns under 5,000 possible economic scenarios, using variables for future inflation and investment returns for each asset class, rather than a single fixed value.

For any projection, the fund actuary can assess if the funding target is satisfied at the end of the time horizon.

Table: Summary of assumptions underlying the ESS, 31 March 2022

		Annualised total returns							RPI inflation expectation	17 year real govt yield (RPI)	17 year govt bond
		Cash	Index Linked Gilts (medium)	Fixed Interest Gilts (Medium)	UK Equity	Overseas Equity	Property	A rated corporate bonds (medium)			
10 Years	16 th %ile	0.8%	-1.9%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.1%	2.4%	-1.7%	1.1%
	50 th %ile	1.8%	0.2%	1.1%	5.7%	5.6%	4.4%	1.6%	4.1%	-0.5%	2.5%
	84 th %ile	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	11.6%	11.7%	9.5%	3.2%	5.7%	0.7%	4.3%
20 Years	16 th %ile	1.0%	-1.5%	0.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	-0.7%	1.3%
	50 th %ile	2.4%	0.1%	1.5%	6.2%	6.1%	5.0%	2.1%	3.1%	1.0%	3.2%
	84 th %ile	4.0%	1.9%	2.2%	10.6%	10.8%	8.9%	3.2%	4.7%	2.7%	5.7%
40 Years	16 th %ile	1.2%	-0.3%	1.5%	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%	2.0%	1.1%	-0.6%	1.1%
	50 th %ile	2.9%	1.2%	2.3%	6.7%	6.5%	5.5%	3.1%	2.4%	1.3%	3.3%
	84 th %ile	4.9%	3.1%	3.5%	10.2%	10.2%	8.8%	4.4%	3.9%	3.2%	6.1%
Volatility (5 yr)		2%	7%	6%	18%	19%	15%	7%	3%		

D3 What financial assumptions were used?

Future investment returns and discount rate (for setting contribution rates)

The fund uses a risk-based approach to generate assumptions about future investment returns over the funding time horizon, based on the investment strategy.

The discount rate is the annual rate of future investment return assumed to be earned on assets after the end of the funding time horizon. The discount rate assumption is set as a margin above the risk-free rate at the end of the funding time horizon.

Assumptions for future investment returns depend on the funding objective.

	Employer type	Margin above risk-free rate (at end of funding time horizon)
Ongoing basis	All employers except employer approaching exit	2.4%
Low-risk exit basis	Employer approaching cessation	TBC

Discount rate (ongoing basis for funding level calculations)

For the purpose of calculating the ongoing funding level, the discount rate is based on a prudent estimate of future returns, specifically that there is a 70% likelihood of these returns being achieved over the 20 years following the calculation date.

At the 2022 valuation, the ongoing basis discount rate of 4.6% applies. This is based on there being a 70% likelihood that the fund's assets will achieve future investment returns of 4.6% over the 20 years following the 2022 valuation date.

If an employer is funded on the low risk exit basis, a higher discount rate may apply – see section D5 below.

Pension increases and CARE revaluation

Deferment and payment increases to pensions and revaluation of CARE benefits are in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and determined by the regulations.

The CPI assumption is based on Hymans Robertson's Economic Scenario Service (ESS) model. The median value of CPI inflation from the ESS was 2.7% pa on 31 March 2022.

Salary growth

The salary increase assumption at the latest valuation has been set to CPI pa plus a promotional salary scale.

D4 What demographic assumptions were used?

Demographic assumptions are best estimates of future experience. The fund uses advice from Club Vita to set demographic assumptions, as well as analysis and judgement based on the fund's experience.

Demographic assumptions vary by type of member, so each employer's own membership profile is reflected in their results.

Life expectancy

The longevity assumptions are a bespoke set of VitaCurves produced by detailed analysis and tailored to fit the fund's membership profile.

Allowance has been made for future improvements to mortality, in line with the 2021 version of the continuous mortality investigation (CMI) published by the actuarial profession. The starting point has been adjusted by +0.25% to reflect the difference between the population-wide data used in the CMI and LGPS membership. A long-term rate of mortality improvements of 1.5% pa applies.

The smoothing parameter used in the CMI model is 7.0. There is little evidence currently available on the long-term effect of Covid-19 on life expectancies. To avoid an undue impact from recently mortality experience on long-term assumptions, no weighting has been placed on data from 2020 and 2021 in the CMI.

Other demographic assumptions

Retirement in normal health	Members are assumed to retire at the earliest age possible with no pension reduction.
Promotional salary increases	Sample increases below
Death in service	Sample rates below
Withdrawals	Sample rates below
Retirement in ill health	Sample rates below
Family details	A varying proportion of members are assumed to have a dependant partner at retirement or on earlier death. For example, at age 60 this is assumed to be 90% for males and 85% for females. Males are assumed to be 3 years older than females, and partner dependants are assumed to be opposite sex to members.
Commutation	50% of maximum tax-free cash
50:50 option	1% of members will choose the 50:50 option.

Males

Incidence per 1000 active members per year									
Age	Salary scale	Death before retirement		Withdrawals		Ill-health tier 1		Ill-health tier 2	
		FT &PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	
20	105	0.17	485	1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25	117	0.17	320	859	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30	131	0.20	227	610	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35	144	0.24	178	476	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01	
40	150	0.41	143	383	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.02	
45	157	0.68	134	360	0.35	0.27	0.07	0.05	
50	162	1.09	111	296	0.90	0.68	0.23	0.17	
55	162	1.70	87	233	3.54	2.65	0.51	0.38	
60	162	3.06	78	208	6.23	4.67	0.44	0.33	

Females

Incidence per 1000 active members per year									
Age	Salary scale	Death before retirement		Withdrawals		Ill-health tier 1		Ill-health tier 2	
		FT &PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	
20	105	0.10	423	654	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25	117	0.10	285	440	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01	
30	131	0.14	239	369	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.02	
35	144	0.24	206	318	0.26	0.19	0.05	0.04	
40	150	0.38	171	265	0.39	0.29	0.08	0.06	
45	157	0.62	160	247	0.52	0.39	0.10	0.08	
50	162	0.90	135	208	0.97	0.73	0.24	0.18	
55	162	1.19	101	155	3.59	2.69	0.52	0.39	
60	162	1.52	81	125	5.71	4.28	0.54	0.40	

D5 What assumptions apply in a cessation valuation following an employer's exit from the fund?

Where there is a guarantor, the ongoing basis will apply.

Where there is no guarantor, the low-risk exit basis will apply. The financial assumptions underlying the low-risk exit basis are explained below:

- The discount rate used for calculating the exit position will be lower than the ongoing funding basis, specifically additional prudence will be applied to the assumption. This will be applied via a higher likelihood that the fund's assets will achieve the required future investment returns over the 20 years following the date of the calculation.
- The CPI assumption is based on Hymans Robertson's ESS model. The median value of CPI inflation from the ESS was 2.7% pa on 31 March 2022

DRAFT