

Oxfordshire Pension Fund

Funding Strategy Statement

Introduction

1. The Oxfordshire Pension Fund is administered by Oxfordshire County Council under the relevant Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. Under regulation 35 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, the Administering Authority must publish and keep under a review a Funding Strategy Statement. The Regulations further stipulate that this statement must be prepared with due reference to the relevant CIPFA guidance as published in 2004.

2. This current version of the Funding Strategy Statement for the Oxfordshire Pension Fund was approved by the Pension Fund Committee at its meeting on 1 June 2012. This statement replaces all previous versions of the Funding Strategy Statement, and is based on the initial version agreed in 2005, plus the changes agreed at the Pension Fund Committee meeting on 19 March 2010 following a full consultation exercise with the scheme employers.

3. The Funding Strategy Statement will be subject to further review in advance of the 2013 Valuation, which will allow for the impact of the forthcoming proposals for changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme itself, as well as the changing nature of membership of the Fund, with the growth of the numbers of Academies within Oxfordshire. Any change will only be made after full consultation with all scheme employers.

Purpose of the Funding Strategy Statement

4. The three main purposes of this Funding Strategy Statement are:
 - To establish a clear and transparent strategy, specific to the Fund, which will identify how employer pension liabilities are best met going forward.
 - To support the regulatory requirement in relation to the desirability of maintaining as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible.
 - To take a prudent longer-term view of the funding of the Fund's liabilities.

Aims and Purpose of the Pension Fund

5. The aims of the Pension Fund are:

- To enable employer contribution rates to be kept as near stable as possible, at a reasonable cost to the scheme employers and taxpayers, whilst ensuring the overall solvency of the Fund. The Administering Authority recognises a number of conflicting aspects within this aim, and is responsible for managing the balance between such conflicts. Balance needs to be struck between investing in higher risk assets which over the long term reduce the cost to scheme employers and the tax-payer, against investing in low risk assets which will reduce short term fluctuations in contribution levels required. Similarly a balance needs to be struck between maintaining stable contribution rates and raising rates to ensure solvency.
- To ensure there are sufficient resources available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due. This includes ensure sufficient liquid resources to meet regular pension payments, transfer payments out of the Fund, lump sum payments on retirement etc. as well as meeting any drawdown calls on the Fund's investments. It is the Administering Authority's policy that all payments are met in the first instance from incoming employer and employee contributions to avoid the expense of dis-investing assets. At the present time the annual contributions to the Fund significantly exceed the payments out, so facilitating this aim. The Fund also retains a working balance of cash to ensure sufficient resources are available to manage the irregular nature of the payments out of the Fund.
- To manage the individual employer liabilities effectively. This is undertaken by receiving regular advice from the actuary, and ensuring employers are separately billed in respect of ad hoc liabilities outside those taken into account as part of the tri-annual valuation e.g. hidden costs associated with early retirements.
- To maximise the income from investments within reasonable risk parameters. As noted above, the achievement of this aim needs to be balanced against the need to maintain as near stable employer contribution rates. To minimise risk, all investments are made within the restrictions imposed by the Management and Investment of Funds Regulations, alongside a number of Fund specific restrictions to ensure a diversification of investment classes, and individual assets. The Fund cannot restrict investments on social or ethical grounds where to do so would not be in the best interests of the Fund Beneficiaries and reduce the investment income available to the Fund.

6. The purpose of the Fund is to:
- Pay out monies in respect of pension benefits, transfer values and the costs of scheme administration and investments; and
 - Receive monies in respect of contributions, transfer values and investment income.

Responsibilities of Key Parties

7. The effective management of the Pension Fund relies on all interested parties fully exercising their duties and responsibilities. The key parties involved are the Administering Authority, the individual employers within the Fund, and the Fund's Actuary.
8. The key responsibilities of the Administering Authority are:
- Collect of all contributions due to the Fund. This includes making sure all employers within the Fund are aware of the requirement under the Pensions Act that all contributions are paid over by the 19th of each month following the month the member was paid, and escalating matters of non-compliance to the Pension Fund Committee. The Administering Authority is also responsible for the collection of final contributions once an employer ceases membership of the Fund.
 - Investing all surplus monies within the Fund in accordance with the relevant Regulations, and the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles.
 - Ensure there is sufficient cash available to meet all liabilities as they fall due.
 - Maintain adequate records for each individual scheme member.
 - Pay all benefits and transfer payments in accordance with the Regulations.
 - Manage the Valuation process in consultation with the Fund's Actuary, providing all membership and financial information as requested by the Actuary, and managing all necessary communication between the Actuary and the individual Scheme Employers.
 - Prepare and maintain all policy documents as required under the Regulations including the Funding Strategy Statement, the Statement of Investment Principles, the Communication Policy, and Governance Compliance Statement, consulting scheme employers and other stakeholders as required.

- Monitor all aspects of the performance of the Fund, and in particular the funding level of the Fund.
9. The key responsibilities of individual employers are:
- Correctly deduct contributions from employee pay.
 - Pay all contributions due to the Fund, including both employee and employer contributions, and additional contributions in respect of the hidden costs of early retirements, promptly by their due date.
 - Exercise their discretion in line with the Regulatory Framework, including maintaining policies for early retirement, ill-health retirement, awarding of additional benefits etc.
 - Provide adequate membership records to the Administering Authority as required.
 - Notify the Administering Authority of all changes in membership details.
 - Notify the Administering Authority of all issues which may impact on future funding, or future membership of the scheme at the earliest possible date.
10. The key responsibilities of the Fund Actuary are:
- Prepare triennial valuations including setting employer contribution rates after agreeing assumptions with the Administering Authority and having regard to the Funding Strategy Statement.
 - Prepare advice and calculations in connection with bulk transfers and individual benefit-related matters.

Solvency and Target Funding Levels

11. The Fund must determine the level at which the Fund will be deemed solvent, and should then aim for a target funding level whereby the assets of the Fund, and anticipated future income streams (by way of investment income and contributions) meet this solvency level in respect of the anticipated liabilities of the Fund.
12. The Funding Strategy Statement must set out how solvency and target funding issues will be addressed across different classes of scheme employer, and the timescales against which any deficit recovery plan must be delivered.
13. Solvency Level – The Pension Fund Committee has determined that the solvency level should be set such that the value of current assets, and

anticipated income streams is equal to 100% of the anticipated value of future liabilities. Any lower figure cannot be sustained in the longer term, and therefore would introduce an unacceptable level of risk into the management of the Fund and the delivery of the Funds aims.

14. Funding Level – The funding level is the percentage the current assets and future income streams form of the anticipated liabilities at any given time. The Actuary will calculate the current funding level based on a series of financial assumptions to be agreed with the Administering Authority. In particular the Actuary will seek to smooth short term variations in asset values rather than taking the strict market value at the point of valuation.
15. In discounting the value of the liabilities back to the point of the valuation, the Actuary will in general allow for an assumed premium investment return from equity and other higher risk assets held in the Fund. Where the future participation within the Fund is not assured, or at the point a cessation valuation is required, the Administering Authority retains the right to instruct the Actuary to complete a valuation on a low risk basis, such that the future liabilities are discounted by reference to current gilt yields, with no allowance for the premium investment return from higher risk assets. Where an employer is pooled, or where another scheme employer is prepared to underwrite the financial risks, valuations can still be undertaken on an on-going/higher risk basis, even where there is a question about the long term participation of an employers within the Fund.
16. The funding level of individual employers will in general be based on a shared investment experience (i.e. it is assumed that the assets allocated to each employer all hold an identical proportion of each asset class), but the individual membership experience of each employer's individual scheme members (i.e. liabilities will reflect the individual retirement decisions of scheme employers/members, patterns of ill-health retirements etc, so that no one employer is required to subsidise the decisions of another – although see pooling arrangements below).
17. Deficit Recovery Plans – Where the triennial valuation identifies the funding level of any given employer has fallen below the target funding level a deficit recovery plan must be agreed. The Committee has agreed that in normal circumstances any deficit recovery plan must aim to restore the funding level to the 100% target within a maximum of 25 years. This was set as the standard Recovery Period in the 2007 Valuation.
18. The Administering Authority retains the right to require a shorter recovery period where it has concerns about the financial standing of the employer, or where it has concerns regarding the level of an employer's participation in the

Fund going forward (e.g. significant decline in membership numbers, admission is linked to a short term service contract etc). Individual employers have the right to negotiate a lower recovery period than the standard period if they so wish.

19. In cases of exceptional financial hardship, and where the fall in funding level is seen to have been heavily influenced by short term factors which will not remain in the longer term the Administering Authority does have the discretion to agree a longer recovery period than the standard 25 years, to maintain a more stable employer contribution rate. It should be noted that this discretion will not be exercised where the Administering Authority believes the nature of the pressure on the funding level is long term in nature, and the extension of the recovery period is simply going to shift the increase in contribution rates to a later period.
20. The Actuary, in consultation with the Administering Authority may choose to vary the recovery period downwards for any individual employer in order to maintain as near stable contribution rate as possible.
21. The Administering Authority also has the discretion to agree stepping arrangements with individual employers, to enable them to manage an increase in their contribution rate over a number of years. The standard stepping period will be a period of 3 years, but in exceptional circumstances the Administering Authority has the discretion to increase this to 6 years. This again should be seen as a mechanism for maintaining as near stable contribution rates as possible, rather than a means for delaying an inevitable increase in contribution rates.
22. The Administering Authority has the discretion to instruct the Actuary to set a contribution rate that recovers the deficit to the target funding level by way of a cash figure, rather than the traditional percentage of pensionable pay. This protects the Fund from the risk of under-recovery where the pensionable pay of the employer falls during the recovery period. For the 2010 Valuation, in light of the financial circumstances at the time, the Administering Authority agreed that the deficit payments for all smaller employers must be made by way of a cash amount, whilst allowing the larger employers to determine between a cash amount and a percentage of pensionable pay.
23. Pooling – Whilst in general the funding level of each individual employer will be based on its own membership experience, it is recognised that this can create high volatility in an employer's contribution rate, and therefore their financial standing and/or their continued participation in the Fund.

24. Some of the most vulnerable employers within the Fund are the small transferee admission bodies, who have been admitted to the Fund following the successful bid for an outsourcing contract from one of the scheduled scheme employers. Not only are such employers exposed to the risks associated with their size, but because of the fixed term nature of their participation in the Fund (in line with the length of their service contract) they are less able to benefit from the discretions available in managing any subsequent deficit recovery plan.
25. The Administering Authority therefore has the discretion, following consultation with the sponsoring scheme employer, to allow such transferee admission bodies to be pooled with their sponsoring employer. As transferee admission agreements require the sponsoring employer to under-write any future pension costs associated with the transferee admission body, such pooling arrangements involve no greater risk whilst maintaining more stable contribution rates in regards to the delivery of the outsourced service. At the end of any such admission agreement, any cessation valuation can be undertaken on the standard high risk basis, or the assets and liabilities can be retained within the pool and the deficit carried forward and allocated as part of the re-tendering of the service.
26. The Fund has also pooled together the smaller scheduled/designated employers, and separately the remaining smaller admitted bodies. Each employer within the pool shares the same membership experience, so for example the costs of a single expensive ill-health retirement are shared across all employers in the pool rather than falling to the employer who employed the scheme member at the point of their retirement.
27. At the time of the 2010 Valuation and the last review of the Funding strategy Statement there were three Academy schools within Oxfordshire, and each had been set their own contribution rate based on their own membership experience. Since that time the Government has asked Administering Authorities to consider pooling the academies with their former maintaining authority.
28. Following consultation with Oxfordshire County Council as the former maintaining authority of the Oxfordshire academies, it has been determined not to pool the academies with the Council. As the number of academies in Oxfordshire grows, the Administering Authority will undertake a consultation around the options of pooling all academies, sub-groups of academies potentially based on sponsorship/umbrella Trusts etc.

29. If an employer ceases to be a member of the Fund (whether through choice, the ending of a service contract, or the departure of their last active member), the Administering Authority will instruct the Actuary to carry out a cessation valuation, unless the deficit is held as part of a pooling arrangement for a transferee admission body. As noted above, the cessation valuation will be undertaken on a low risk basis, unless another scheme employer has underwritten the financial risk.
30. Where a scheme employer fails to meet the cessation valuation, the cost will fall to the sponsoring employer in the case of a transferee admission body, the other members of the pool for a pooled body, and the Fund as a whole in all other cases. Similarly, where liabilities accrue in respect of scheme members where their former employer is no longer a scheme employer (orphan liabilities), these liabilities will fall to be met by a sponsoring employer, specific pool or Fund as a whole in line with unmet cessation costs.

Links to Investment Policy as set out in the Statement of Investment Principles

31. This Funding Strategy Statement has been prepared in light of the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles (SIP). This document sets out the strategic allocation of the Fund's investments, the restrictions on investment, and the benchmarks against which Fund Management performance will be measured. A target outperformance of 1.3% above these benchmarks has been set for the Fund as a whole.
32. As noted above, the Actuary takes note of the actual investment allocation and the split between high and low risk assets in determining the discount factor to be applied to scheme liabilities. This allocation is in turn determined by the Statement of Investment Principles. As the Fund becomes more mature (i.e. the ratio of pensioners/deferred members to active members increases), the investment approach as set out in the Statement of Investment Principles will move to reduce the overall level of risk. This in turn will worsen the funding level, and require an increase in contribution rates to ensure solvency of the Fund as a whole.
33. The Fund has previously consulted on changing the Funding Strategy Statement to allow multiple investment approaches to reflect the different levels of maturity of individual scheme employers. The consultation identified no real appetite for such a change, nor a current need, and as such, the Fund maintains a single investment strategy for the whole Fund.

Identification of Risks and Counter-Measures

34. The Administering Authority recognises a number of risk areas in the establishment of its funding strategy. These risks fall broadly under the headings of financial, demographic, regulatory and governance.
35. The key financial risks are around the variations to the main financial assumptions used by the actuary in completing their valuation. This includes the financial markets not achieving the expected rate of return, and/or individual Fund Managers failing to meet their performance targets. The main approach to counter this risk is to ensure diversification of the investment portfolio, and the employment of specialist Fund Managers. The Pension Fund Committee with advice from their officers, and their Independent Financial Advisor monitor performance on a quarterly basis.
36. In completing their valuation, the Actuary does provide a sensitivity analysis around the key financial assumptions, including future inflation forecasts. The Actuary also produces a quarterly monitoring report to consider movements in the Funding Level since the last valuation.
37. The demographic risks largely relate to changing retirement patterns and longevity. The Actuary reviews past patterns at each Valuation and adjusts their future forecasts accordingly. Where possible, employers are charged with the cost of retirement decisions made outside the valuation assumptions and in particular, are required to meet the hidden costs of early retirements.
38. The regulatory risks are in respect of changes to the LGPS Regulations themselves, as well as the impact of changes in taxation and national insurance rules, and national pension issues (e.g. the current auto-enrolment changes). The Administering Authority monitors all consultation documents which impact on the Fund, and responds directly to the Government. Where appropriate, the Administering Authority will seek advice from the Actuary on the potential impact of regulatory changes.
39. The main governance risks arise through unexpected structural changes in the Fund membership through large scale out-sourcings, redundancy programmes or closure of admission agreements. The main measures to counter such risks are regular communications between the Administering Authority and scheme employers, as well as monitoring of the monthly contribution returns to indicate changing trends in membership.

40. The main governance risks can be mitigated to an extent by the ability to set shorter recovery periods where there are doubts about an employer's future participation in the Fund, as well as the requirement to pay all deficit contributions by way of a cash figure rather than as a percentage of the pensionable pay bill.

Monitoring and Review

41. The Administering Authority has undertaken to review this Funding Strategy Statement at least once every three years, in advance of the formal valuation of the Fund.
42. The Administering Authority will also monitor key events and consider an interim review of the Funding Strategy Statement where deemed necessary. Such key events include
 - a significant change in market conditions,
 - a significant change in Fund membership,
 - a significant change in Scheme benefits, and
 - a significant change to the circumstances of one or more scheme employers.