

## **PENSION FUND COMMITTEE – 5 MARCH 2021**

### **REPORT OF THE PENSION BOARD**

#### **Report by the Independent Chairman of the Pension Board**

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

1. **The Committee is RECOMMENDED to note the comments of the Board as set out below, and take these into account when discussing the relevant items on the agenda.**

#### **Introduction**

2. At the first meeting of the new Pension Fund Committee on 23 June 2017, it was agreed at the suggestion of the Chairman, that each future meeting of the Committee should receive a written report from the Pension Board, setting out the key elements of their work and any matters which the Board wished to draw to the Committee's attention.
3. This report reflects the discussions of the Board members at their meeting on 22 January 2021. The meeting was the first to be chaired by Matthew Trebilcock as the recently appointed Head of Pensions at the Gloucestershire Pension Fund. All six voting members of the Board attended the virtual meeting. The meeting was observed by Hymans Robertson as part of their work on the independent review of the governance arrangements of the Fund.

#### **Matters Discussed and those the Board wished to bring to the Committee's Attention**

4. The Board received three of the reports which had been presented to the December meeting of this Committee. These were the reports on the quarterly review of progress against the annual business plan, the risk register, and the administration report. The Board also had the opportunity to discuss the latest position of the governance view with the representatives from Hymans Robertson. Finally, the Board received a report on the investment management costs and performance of the Fund.
5. In respect of the report on the review of the annual business plan, the Board welcomed the changes made to presentation, and the visual presentation of the position on each of the key measures of success. They felt that the report would benefit from a short summary of the position on each of the key objectives. This has been incorporated into the latest report elsewhere on today's agenda.
6. The Board also requested greater transparency over how the Risk Register linked to the key objectives set within the Business Plan. Amendments have

been made to the Risk Register to make it clear where the risks are to the deliver of the Business Plan objectives, and where they relate to the business as usual responsibilities of the Fund.

7. In respect of the risk register, the Board discussed in detail risks 8 and 18. In respect of risk 8, the risk of employer default, the Board were pleased to note the Officer report that there were no significant issues with the receipt of employer contributions during the current pandemic. Sarah Pritchard was also able to report no significant financial issues at Brookes University as a consequence of the pandemic. In respect of risk 18 and the inability of pooling to deliver suitable investment portfolios to meet local objectives, it was noted that the Climate Change Working Group would be discussing progress on the development of Paris Aligned Portfolios with representatives from Brunel at their February meeting.
8. The Board again focussed on Risk 13, the risk of insufficient skills and knowledge amongst members of the Pension Fund Committee. In particular the Board noted the potential impact of the impending County Council elections in May 2021 and requested that the Committee ensure there was an appropriate training/induction strategy for new Committee members post the election. Democratic Services have already built in an induction session specifically for new Committee Members as part of the general induction for new Members.
9. In respect of the revisions to the Administration Report, the Board suggested that some of the performance reports could be amended to report by exception rather than to provide a full set of data, e.g. they felt there was no need to see all employers listed on the contribution payments schedule, but rather to receive a report on those who had missed payments or made late payments, and what actions had been taken. The proposals have been taken forward in the latest Administration Report elsewhere on today's agenda.
10. Finally, the Board considered a report setting out the investment management costs incurred by the Fund in 2019/20 alongside the corresponding investment performance. They asked that the report be forwarded to the Committee for their information, and as such it has been included as an Annex to this report. They also requested a further report to their July meeting, setting out the equivalent figures for the 2020/21 financial year to enable comparisons to be drawn.

Matthew Trebilcock  
Independent Chairman of the Pension Board

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February 2021

## **OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL PENSION BOARD – 22 JANUARY 2021**

### **INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COSTS AND PERFORMANCE**

#### **Report by the Director Finance**

#### **Recommendation**

- 1. The Board are invited to discuss the contents of this report and consider what advice, if any, to send to the Pension Fund Committee.**

#### **Introduction**

2. This is the third in a series of reports considered by this Board in respect of the costs and performance of the investment management portfolios run on behalf of the Pension Fund Committee. The previous two reports were presented to the Board at their meetings in January and July 2019, and looked at investment management costs in the year to March 2018 and March 2019 respectively.
3. In the previous two reports, Officers have highlighted their concerns in seeking to draw too many conclusions from the cost and performance data, especially when considered over periods as short as one year. The majority of fees paid are ad valorem i.e. at a fixed rate and not related to performance. Over a period of time therefore, the total level of fees for any specific portfolio will remain reasonably steady, varying only in line with the assets under management. Performance on the individual portfolios in contrast will be more volatile over time, reflecting investment styles and/or characteristics of the investment classes. In the short term therefore, it is expected that some portfolios will show out-performance in excess of the active fees paid, whilst others will show under-performance. Over the full investment cycle it would be expected that active Fund Managers will deliver outperformance against the relevant benchmark well in excess of any active management fees paid.
4. It is also important to note that the Investment Strategy Statement needs to be assessed on a much wider basis than a simple assessment of costs and performance. Diversification of investment risk is a key element of the investment strategy, which the Committee has delivered in recent years through increased allocations to the private markets. Given the specialist nature of these markets, fee levels tend to be higher than those paid in the traditional listed markets.
5. Paying higher fees to target improved long-term investment performance through greater analysis and engagement on environmental, social and governance factors should also be considered, especially in light of the inclusion in the most recent Investment Strategy Statement of the Climate Change Policy. A Fund is likely to experience short-term underperformance during any period companies are transitioning to a more sustainable business model.

## Latest Annual Figures

6. Annex 1 shows the latest annual figures for investment management fees paid, using the same format as the previous reports. For each portfolio the annex shows a simple average of assets under management during the year to provide context for the fee level, as well as the reported investment performance against benchmark.
7. The figures are all shown for the year ended 31 March 2020. Whilst there are later performance figures that have been reported to Committee, information on gross investment management fees is not so readily available. Not all fees are directly invoiced to the Fund by the Fund Managers and are offset within the investment portfolio against gross investment performance. These costs are then provided to the Fund by Fund Managers as part of the cost transparency templates on an annual basis. It is also the case that the Fund does not accrue for any outstanding fees on a quarterly basis but does so once a year as part of the closure of the Fund accounts.
8. Interpretation of the figures is further complicated by the on-going of transitions to switch management of the Fund's investment assets to Brunel and the impact on the financial markets of the current pandemic. In respect of the former, the annex does not include any performance figures where the portfolio was not held for the full year to 31 March 2020. In respect of the later, it should be noted that many of the performance figures for the private market investments were subject to review and differences between Fund performance and benchmark performance will in part reflect the timing of these reviews.
9. The total investment management fees paid in 2019/20 amounted to £7.827m. This was an increase of £495,000 over the previous year, which is mainly accounted for by the additional fees payable to Brunel to reflect the establishment of their private markets team. Some of these costs are one-off in nature and others are fixed so we would not expect to see a proportionate increase in these fees as more money is committed to the private market portfolios, including the money currently invested through Adams Street and Partners Group. We would therefore expect to see overall reductions in fees as the transitions in the private markets continue and the fees to the existing private market fund managers drop out.
10. The total fees represent 32 basis points (i.e. 0.32%) of the total assets under management. This figure compares to 30bps in 2018/19. The increase is again largely explained by the costs related to the transitions in the private markets.
11. The performance figures for the Fund as a whole of over the period covered by the fees paid show an investment loss of 5.8% against a benchmark loss of 5.5%. On the face of these figures therefore it would not appear to be effective to be paying active management fees. However, it should be noted that whilst there is a large market in passive equity products, the same is not true for fixed income and the private markets. As noted above, it is therefore necessary to pay the active management fees particularly in the private markets to obtain the

diversification of total investments and the overall level of investment performance.

12. It should also be noted that whilst the 1 year performance figures are disappointing relative to benchmark, the performance figures within the Annual Report and Accounts show that over 3, 5 and 10 years the Fund has beaten its benchmark by 50bps, 40bps and 20 bps respectively. Over recent years therefore the performance has more than justified the level of fees paid.

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January 2021

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## Annex 1 Fund Manager Fees 2019/20

Portfolio - Fund Manager	Fees as per the 2019/20 Final Accounts £000	Average Portfolio Size 2019/20 £000	Actual Investment Performance %	Benchmark Investment Performance %	Variation %
<b>Part Year Equities</b>					
Global Equities – Wellington (*)	715	133,597			
Global High Alpha – Brunel (*)	385	118,434			
Emerging Markets – Brunel (*)	166	32,047			
	<b>1,266</b>	<b>284,078</b>			
<b>In-House Property</b>					
Bridges	373				
Partners Group (!)	-202				
	<b>171</b>	<b>28,623</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Private Equity</b>					
Adams Street	805				
Epiris	141				
Longwall Ventures	178				
Partners Group (!)	106				
	<b>1,230</b>	<b>172,165</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Other Portfolios</b>					
UK Equities – Brunel	850	396,015	-20.0	-18.5	-1.5
UK Passive Equities – Brunel (\$)	29	175,279	-18.5	-18.5	0.0
Developed World Passive Equities – Brunel (\$)		232,804	-5.4	-5.4	0.0
Global Equities - UBS	863	282,893	-9.9	-6.2	-3.7
Fixed Income - LGIM	1,197	503,755	4.0	4.8	-0.8
Property - UBS	245	139,572	1.9	0.0	1.9
Infrastructure - Brunel	261	6,629	15.9	1.5	14.4
Infrastructure – Partners (!)	263	11,065	16.3	4.7	11.6
Private Equity - Brunel	798	7,871	17.4	-6.2	23.6
Secured Income - Brunel	52	7,503	0.1	1.5	-1.4
Diversified Growth Fund - Insight	602	126,306	-5.5	4.7	-10.2
In-House Cash		51,160			
<b>Total Fund</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>2,425,714</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

(\*) – portfolios not in pace for the full year so not possible to show full year's performance figures

(\$) – passive fees not split between UK and Developed Market Funds

(!) – Partners Fees include both a management and a performance element – due to poor performance the performance fees are negative and in the case of property more than offset the management fee