

Funding Strategy Statement

Introduction

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 require the Fund to prepare and publish a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). The Fund's Actuary must have regard to this statement when setting employers' contribution rates.

As required by 2013 Regulation 58, the Statement has been reviewed (and where appropriate revised) having regard to guidance published by CIPFA in September 2016.

This FSS should be read in the context of the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) which sets out in detail the Fund's investment arrangements and strategy. The current version of this is attached for information. The administering authority has had regard to the ISS in preparing this FSS.

Consultation

In accordance with Regulation 58, all Fund employers have been consulted on the contents of this FSS and their views have been considered in formulating it. However, the FSS describes a single strategy for the Fund as a whole.

The Fund's Actuary, Aon Solutions UK Limited, has also been consulted on the content of this FSS.

Purpose of the Funding Strategy Statement

The purpose of this FSS is to set out the processes by which the administering authority:

- Establishes a clear and transparent funding strategy, that will identify how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward.
- Supports the desirability of maintaining as nearly constant a primary contribution rate as possible, as defined in Regulation 62(5) of the LGPS Regulations 2013.
- Ensures that the regulatory requirements to set contributions so as to ensure the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the Fund are met.
- Takes a prudent longer-term view of funding those liabilities.

Aims of the Fund

The Fund has three main aims:

- To manage the employers' liabilities effectively and ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet all liabilities as they fall due
- To enable primary contribution rates to be kept nearly constant as possible (subject to the administering authority not taking undue risk) at reasonable cost to the taxpayers, scheduled, resolution and admitted bodies, while

achieving and maintaining fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency, which should be assessed in light of the risk profile of the Fund and employers, and the risk appetite of the administering authority and employers alike.

- Seek returns on investment within reasonable risk parameters.

The main aims of the Fund are explained in more detail below.

To manage the employers' liabilities effectively

Hampshire County Council as administering authority makes sure that the Fund's liabilities are managed effectively. This is achieved by commissioning actuarial valuations every three years as required by law. These determine the employers' contribution rates required to make sure liabilities can be managed effectively. The administering authority also commissions additional work in relation to the specific issues described below.

The Fund's primary aim is long-term solvency. Accordingly, employers' contributions will be set to ensure that 100% of the liabilities can be met over the long term.

The Fund is deemed to be solvent when the assets held are equal to 100% of the Solvency Target.

The administering authority will make sure that the Fund always has enough cash available to pay pensions, transfer values to other pension funds, and other costs and expenses. Such expenditure will normally be met from incoming contributions from employees and employers and investment income, to avoid the cost of selling any of the Fund's investments. The position is reviewed every three months to make sure enough cash is available to meet the Fund's obligations.

The Administering Authority publishes an Employer Policy which explains in more detail the funding policies for certain categories of employer on admission and exit.

Exiting the fund

Where an employer exits the fund, an exit valuation will be carried out in accordance with Regulation 64. The exit valuation will take account of

- any bulk transfer payments due or other activity as a consequence of exiting the Fund; and
- the future funding arrangements for any liabilities that will remain in the Fund.

In particular, the exit valuation will distinguish between residual liabilities which will become orphan liabilities, and liabilities which will be subsumed by other employers or otherwise continue to be funded to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority.

"orphan liabilities" arise where an employer is leaving the Fund, the Administering Authority will have no further access for funding from that employer once any exit valuation has been completed and any sums due have been paid to the Fund, and no particular employer or group of employers will be responsible for the future

funding of those liabilities.

For orphan liabilities the funding target in the exit valuation will anticipate investment in low risk investments, currently assumed to be Government fixed-interest and index-linked bonds. This is to minimise the risk to other employers in the Fund of having to make good any deficiency arising on the orphan liabilities. The Administering Authority currently operates a single investment strategy and so the remaining employers in the Fund assume the risk of the Fund's assets delivering returns less than the assumed rate in the exit valuation in respect of orphan liabilities.

"subsumed liabilities" refer to the situation where another employer, or group of employers, in the Fund agrees to provide future funding in respect of any emerging deficiencies in relation to the liabilities of a former (exited) employer. The subsuming employer will also normally benefit from any emerging surplus on those liabilities.

On exit the non-active liabilities of admission bodies in paragraph 1(d)(i) of Schedule 2 Part 3 which commenced in the Fund on or after 1 April 2018 will be attributed to (i.e. assumed to be subsumed by) the relevant Scheme employer as defined in the regulations.

For subsumed liabilities the exit valuation will be calculated using a funding target (and hence assumptions) consistent with that used to set ongoing contributions for the exiting employer. This will be the ongoing orphan funding target for employers admitted under paragraph 1(d)(i) of Schedule 2 where the relevant Scheme Employer is an academy and, for transfers on or after 1 April 2019, more than 10 employees transferred to the admission body. For all other employers, and for transfers on or after 1 April 2019 where 10 or fewer employees transfer from an academy to an admission body, the administering authority will assume that the investments held in respect of those liabilities will be the same as those held for the rest of the liabilities of the accepting employer or group. Generally this will mean assuming continued investment in more risky investments than Government bonds.

For subsumed liabilities the exit valuation will take account of a number of other factors such as the funding target used to calculate the initial asset transfer where the exiting employer is a short term admission body under paragraph 1(d)(i) of Schedule 2; the funding target used to calculate the ongoing contributions for the employer; whether the exiting employer is a going concern or is ceasing to exist, and whether there is a Guarantor.

Regardless of whether the residual liabilities are orphan liabilities or subsumed liabilities, the departing employer (or Guarantor if the employer is unable to pay) will generally be expected to make good the funding obligation revealed in the exit valuation. In other words, the fact that liabilities may become subsumed liabilities does not necessarily remove the possibility of an exit payment being required nor of a surplus credit being repaid.

Until actual costs are known, an allowance for the costs of the McCloud remedy and GMP equalisation will be included for exit payments calculated on or after 27 September 2019. Exit payments will be calculated assuming that McCloud will lead to a 0.4% increase in the liabilities, and GMP indexation will be provided in

full for all of the exiting employer's members whose State Pension Age is on or after 1 April 2016.

Exiting the fund – surpluses

~~Where an employer exits on or after 14 May 2018 and the exit valuation determines that the departing employer is in surplus, the exit credit will be paid to the departing employer within three months of the date of exit or such longer period as is agreed with the exiting employer.~~

~~An exit payment will usually be paid to the departing employer and employers who are letting contracts need to ensure these cover any arrangements regarding exit credits. However the Administering Authority may deem that in some circumstances it is not appropriate to make an exit payment to the exiting employer, for example if it is a stated condition of an employer subsuming the liabilities that no surplus will be repaid to the exiting employer as is the case for those organisations in the Admission Body Group which have a commitment from a secure scheduled employer to subsume the liabilities on exit.~~

Where an employer exits on or after 14 May 2018 and the exit valuation determines that the departing employer is in surplus, the payment of an exit credit will be made at the discretion of the Administering Authority, after taking into account the factors set out in the LGPS 2013 regulations namely;

- (a) the extent to which there is an excess of assets in the fund relating to that employer over the liabilities*
- (b) the proportion of this excess of assets which has arisen because of the value of the employer's contributions;*
- (c) any representations to the administering authority made by the exiting employer or letting authority*
- (d) any other relevant factors.*

Other relevant factors include but are not limited to, the basis of the exit valuation, the extent to which the exiting employer was responsible for the funding risk during their participation in the Fund and the existence or otherwise of a commitment from another ongoing employer in the Fund to subsume liabilities on exit.

This may mean that no exit credit is due for example if it is a stated condition of an employer subsuming the liabilities that no surplus will be repaid to the exiting employer as is the case for those organisations in the Admission Body Group which have a commitment from a secure scheduled employer to subsume the liabilities on exit.

Employers who are letting contracts need to ensure their contractual arrangements cover the treatment of exit credits and that they notify the Fund if these arrangements mean that a surplus should be retained by the letting authority. Representations from employers will be considered on a case by case basis although if a contract pre dates 14 May 2018 and is silent on the treatment of an exit credit, payment will usually only be made to the departing employer if they would have also paid for an exit deficit.

Where an exit valuation is carried out on a low risk basis, the exit credit will usually be equal to the excess of assets over the liabilities, less any costs.

The exit credit will be paid to the departing employer within six months of the date of exit or such longer period as is agreed with the exiting employer. It will be deemed that an employer agrees to a longer period where all relevant information is not provided within one month of the exit date.

Any actuarial or legal costs of the exit will be deducted from the exit credit before payment, unless there is a good reason to accept separate payment for these.

Potential exits

Where the Administering Authority considers that it is possible that an employer may leave the Fund at some point in the future and the employer would leave orphan liabilities on its exit from the Fund, an ongoing funding target (the "ongoing orphan funding target") will, unless the circumstances dictate otherwise, be used to determine the employer's ongoing contributions at the triennial valuation. The ongoing orphan funding target anticipates the approach which will be taken to valuing the employer's liabilities on exit. It will generally be calculated using a discount rate or rates set by reference to the yield on long-dated government bonds on the valuation date. Allowance may be made, at the Administering Authority's discretion and on the advice of the Fund's Actuary, for some out-performance of the Fund's assets relative to gilts in determining the discount rate which applies to the period during which the employees are assumed to remain active members and for future expected increases in gilt yields in determining the discount rate which applies to pensioner and deferred liabilities and for active members in the period after they are assumed to have left service.

Interim reviews for employers

Regulation 64(4) provides the administering authority with the power to carry out valuations in respect of admission bodies and other employers which are expected to cease at some point in the future, and for the Fund's Actuary to certify revised contribution rates, between triennial valuation dates.

The Administering Authority's overriding objective at all times is that, where possible, the funding target for that body is clear, and that contribution rates payable are appropriate for that funding target. However, this is not always possible as any date of exit may be unknown (for example, participation may be assumed at present to be indefinite), and because market conditions change daily.

The Administering Authority's general approach in this area is as follows:

- Where the date of exit is known, and is more than three years away, or is unknown and assumed to be indefinite, interim valuations will generally not be required by the Administering Authority.
- For paragraph 1(d)(i) bodies (2013 Regulations – Schedule 2 Part 3) falling into the above category, the Administering Authority sees it as the responsibility of the relevant scheme employer to instruct it if an interim valuation is required. Such an exercise would be at the expense of the Relevant Scheme Employer unless otherwise agreed.
- A material change in circumstances, for example the date of exit becoming

known, material membership movements or material financial information coming to light may cause the administering authority to review the situation informally and subsequently request a formal interim valuation.

- Where an employer is due to leave the Fund within the next three years, the administering authority will monitor developments and may see fit to request an interim valuation at any time in order to try to effect a smoother transition to exit.

In addition, the Administering Authority reserves the right to request an interim valuation of any employer's liabilities at any time in accordance with Regulation 64(4).

Inter-valuation funding valuations

In order to monitor developments, the Administering Authority may from time to time request informal valuations or other calculations. Generally, in such cases the calculations will be based on an approximate update of the asset and liability values, and liabilities calculated using assumptions consistent with the latest valuation. It is unlikely that the liabilities would be calculated using individual membership data, or that the demographic assumptions would be reviewed.

Guarantors

Some employers may have been admitted to the Fund by virtue of the existence of a Guarantor. The Administering Authority maintains a list of employers and their Guarantors. For any new admission body wishing to join the Fund, the Administering Authority will require a Guarantor. The Administering Authority, unless notified otherwise, sees the role of a Guarantor to include the following:

- If an employer leaves the Fund and defaults on any of its financial obligations to the Fund, the Guarantor is expected to provide the Fund with the amount certified by the Fund's Actuary as due, including any interest payable.
- If the Guarantor is also an employer in the Fund and is judged by the Administering Authority to have suitable financial security, the Guarantor may clear some of the financial liability by subsuming the residual liabilities into its own pool of Fund liabilities. In other words, it agrees to be a source of future funding in respect of those liabilities should future deficiencies emerge.

During the period of participation of the employer a Guarantor may at any time agree to the future subsumption of any residual liabilities of that employer. That action may reduce the funding target for the employer, which may, in turn, lead to reduced contribution requirements.

The Guarantor will be permitted to subsume all assets and liabilities of an employer including the inheritance of any deficiency or surplus. However, where the Guarantor is a grouped employer, the Administering Authority will insist upon the Guarantor meeting the contributions required to clear the deficiency inherited by the Guarantor (whether immediately or over an appropriate period), to protect the other employers in the Guarantor's group from this element of the group's deficiency. Conversely a Guarantor may receive a reduction to its contributions to ensure that the benefit of a surplus is provided to the Guarantor rather than spread across the Guarantor's group.

Bonds and other securitisation

Paragraph 7 of Part 3 of Schedule 2 of the 2013 Regulations creates a requirement for a new admission body to carry out, to the satisfaction of the administering authority (and the Relevant Scheme Employer in the case of paragraph 1(d)(i) bodies admitted under Schedule 2 Part 3 of the 2013 Regulations), an assessment taking account of actuarial advice of the level of risk on premature termination by reason of insolvency, winding up or liquidation.

Where the level of risk identified by the assessment is such as to require it the admission body shall enter into an indemnity or bond with an appropriate party. Where it is not desirable for an admission body to enter into an indemnity or bond, the body is required to secure a guarantee in a form satisfactory to the administering authority from an organisation who either funds, owns or controls the functions of the admission body.

The Administering Authority's approach in this area is as follows:

- In the case of paragraph 1(d)(i) bodies admitted under Schedule 2 Part 3 of the 2013 Regulations, and other admission bodies with a Guarantor, so long as the administering authority judges the Relevant Scheme Employer or Guarantor to have suitable financial security, any bond exists purely to protect the Relevant Scheme Employer against default of the admission body. It is entirely the responsibility of the Relevant Scheme Employer or Guarantor to arrange any risk assessments and decide the level of required bond. The administering authority can supply some standard calculations provided by the Fund's actuary to aid the Relevant Scheme Employer or Guarantor, but this should in no way be taken as advice on this matter. Levels of required bond cover can fluctuate and the administering authority recommends that Relevant Scheme Employers review required cover regularly, at least once a year.
- In the case of paragraph 1(d)(i) bodies admitted under Schedule 2 Part 3 of the 2013 Regulations, where the administering authority does not judge the Relevant Scheme Employer to have suitable financial security, the administering authority must be involved in assessing the required level of bond to protect the Fund. Admission can only proceed once the administering authority has agreed the level of bond cover. Levels of required bond cover can fluctuate and the administering authority will require the Relevant Scheme Employer to review required cover jointly with it regularly, at least once a year.
- In the case of bodies other than paragraph 1(d)(i) bodies admitted under Schedule 2 Part 3 of the 2013 Regulations, the administering authority must be involved in assessing the required level of bond to protect the Fund. Admission can only proceed once the administering authority has agreed the level of bond cover. Levels of required bond cover can fluctuate and the administering authority will review required cover regularly, at least once a year.

To enable primary contribution rates to be kept as nearly constant as possible

Achieving nearly constant primary contribution rates requires stability of employers' active membership profile and use of assumptions which are relatively constant over time. The Administering Authority has no control over employers' active membership although the methodology used to calculate the future service rate does vary according to whether or not the employer admits new members to the Fund. In relation to the assumptions, the Administering Authority believes that the same assumptions should be used to determine the past service liabilities (and hence the funding target) as are used to determine employers' primary contribution rates.

The demographic assumptions are reviewed by the Actuary on a triennial basis and updated as required to allow for recent Fund experience and other national factors as required. It is not expected that material changes would be made to these assumptions from one valuation to the next.

In relation to the financial assumptions, these can vary quite materially from one valuation to the next as market conditions alter. A substantial proportion of the Fund's investments are held in asset classes such as shares and property, with the aim of increasing investment returns and keeping costs to employers reasonable. However, the expected returns on these asset classes can be quite volatile and so the real discount rate can change materially from one triennial valuation to the next, leading to a material change in employers' primary contribution rates.

In determining the extent to which stability measures are needed to keep primary contributions as nearly constant as possible, the Administering Authority will also consider how secondary contributions are changing, i.e. where possible, and consistent with other regulatory objectives, this objective will in practice relate to employers' total contributions (primary and secondary).

Where justified, and as long as it doesn't run counter to the main aims of ensuring solvency and long-term cost efficiency, the Administering Authority will permit phasing in of changes to employers' contribution rates over a period of up to three years. Care needs to be taken in relation to employers closed to new entrants and other bodies whose participation in the Fund could potentially be of limited duration through known constraints or reduced covenant (for example, non-local authority employers awarded contracts to provide local authority services, and less secure scheduled bodies), where use of phasing to smooth contribution rate changes is less appropriate.

The Administering Authority recognises that a balance needs to be struck regarding the financial demands made of scheme employers of reduced covenant. On the one hand, the Administering Authority requires all scheme employers to be fully self funding (either on a grouped or an individual basis), such that other employers in the Fund are not subject to expense as a consequence of the participation of those bodies. On the other hand, requiring contributions to target full funding at all times, without further smoothing (phasing), may cause failure of the body in question in periods of extreme economic conditions, leading to significant costs for other participating employers. The Administering Authority will therefore consider phasing periods longer than three years if unusual and difficult budgetary constraints make this necessary, or if other changes, such as changes to the funding target, justify this approach. Whenever

contribution changes are being phased in, this can only be achieved if the regulatory requirements of setting employer contributions to ensure the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the Fund would still be met.

Seek returns on investment within reasonable risk parameters

Returns should be higher over the long term than those from index-linked stocks by investing in other asset classes such as shares, property and alternative investments.

Risk parameters are controlled by restricting investment to asset classes generally recognised as appropriate for UK pension funds. From time to time the Administering Authority reviews the potential risks of investing in the various asset classes, with help from the Fund's investment advisors and its investment managers.

The Fund's funding strategy, based on the discount rate adopted for the majority of employers/liabilities at the 2019 actuarial valuation, requires the assets to deliver a long-term return above 4.4% p.a., (the discount rate) compared to the fund actuary's best estimate for the Fund's average return of 5.7% p.a. as at March 2019. An investment management structure has been developed and managers appointed to deliver a long-term return in excess of returns on cash and gilt investments within an acceptable level of risk. The Fund's investment strategy has been reviewed since the 2016 valuation and the Fund Actuary has also reviewed the derivation of the discount rate. Details of the updated structure and managers are in the Investment Strategy Statement.

Purpose of the Fund

The purpose of the Fund is to:

- receive monies in respect of contributions, transfer values and investment income.
- pay out monies in respect of scheme benefits, transfer values costs, charges and expenses, as defined in the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and as required in the Local Government Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

Responsibilities of the key parties

The three main parties with obligations to the Fund in relation to funding are the County Council as administering authority (and scheme employer), the other employers in the Fund, and the Fund's Actuary. The administering authority delegates responsibility for fulfilling its obligations to the Panel and Board.

The County Council as administering authority is required to:

- Operate a pension fund
- Collect employer and employee contributions, investment income and other amounts due to the Pension Fund as stipulated in LGPS Regulations.
- Pay from the Fund the relevant entitlements as stipulated in LGPS

Regulations.

- Invest surplus monies in accordance with LGPS Regulations
- Ensure that cash is available to meet liabilities as and when they fall due.
- Take measures as set out in the regulations to safeguard the Fund against the consequences of employer default.
- Manage the valuation process in consultation with the Fund's Actuary.
- Prepare and maintain a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) and an Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), both after proper consultation with interested parties.
- Monitor all aspects of the Fund's performance and funding, and amend the FSS/ISS accordingly.
- Effectively manage any potential conflicts of interest arising from its dual role as both administering authority and as a Scheme Employer.
- Enable the Pension Fund Panel and Board to review the valuation process.

The individual employer is required to:

- Deduct contributions from employees' pay correctly.
- Pay all ongoing contributions, including employer contributions determined by the actuary, promptly by the due date.
- Develop a policy on certain discretions and exercise discretions as permitted within the regulatory framework.
- Make additional contributions in accordance with agreed arrangements in respect of, for example, augmentation of scheme benefits and early retirement strain costs.
- Notify the administering authority promptly of all changes to active membership that affect future funding.
- Pay any exit payments on ceasing participation in the Fund.

The Fund actuary should:

- Prepare valuations including the setting of employers' contribution rates at a level to ensure fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency after agreeing assumptions with the administering authority and having regard to the FSS and the LGPS Regulations.
- Prepare advice and calculations in connection with bulk transfers and the funding aspects of individual benefit-related matters such as pension strain costs or ill health retirement costs etc.
- Provide advice and valuations on the exit of employers from the Fund.
- Provide advice to the administering authority on bonds or other forms of security against the financial effect on the Fund of employer default.
- Assist the administering authority in assessing whether employer

contributions need to be revised between valuations as permitted or required by the regulations.

- Ensure that the administering authority is aware of any professional guidance or other professional requirements that may be of relevance to his or her role in advising the fund.

Funding Strategy

Risk based approach

The Fund utilises a risk based approach to funding strategy.

A risk based approach entails carrying out the actuarial valuation on the basis of the assessed likelihood of meeting the funding objectives, rather than relying on a 'deterministic' approach which gives little idea of the associated risk. In practice, three key decisions are required for the risk based approach:

- what the Solvency Target should be (the funding objective - where the Administering Authority wants the Fund to get to),
- the Trajectory Period (how quickly the Administering Authority wants the Fund to get there), and
- the Probability of Funding Success (how likely the Administering Authority wants it to be now that the Fund will actually achieve the Solvency Target by the end of the Trajectory Period).

These three choices, supported by risk modelling carried out by the Fund's actuary, define the discount rate (investment return assumption) to be adopted and, by extension, the appropriate employer contributions payable. Together they measure the riskiness (and hence also the degree of prudence) of the funding strategy.

These three terms are considered in more detail below.

Solvency Target and Funding Target

Solvency and 'funding success'

The Administering Authority's primary aim is long-term solvency. Accordingly, employers' contributions will be set to ensure that 100% of the liabilities can be met over the long term. The Solvency Target is the amount of assets which the Fund wishes to hold at the end of the Trajectory Period (see later) to meet this aim, and is the value of the Fund's liabilities evaluated using appropriate actuarial methods and assumptions.

The Fund is deemed to be solvent when the assets held are equal to or greater than 100% of the Solvency Target. The Administering Authority believes that its funding strategy will ensure the solvency of the Fund because employers collectively have the financial capacity to increase employer contributions should future circumstances require, in order to continue to target a funding level of 100%.

For secure scheduled bodies, and certain other bodies deemed to be of similarly sound covenant whose participation is indefinite in nature (including where the employer's liabilities would be funded by a secure scheduled body employer post-exit), the Solvency Target is set:

- at a level advised by the Fund Actuary as a prudent long-term funding objective for the Fund to achieve at the end of the Trajectory Period,
- based on continued investment in a mix of growth and matching assets intended to deliver a return above the rate of increases in pensions and pensions accounts (CPI).

Thus the Solvency Target for secure Scheduled Body employers and certain other bodies generally assumes indefinite investment in a broad range of assets of higher risk than risk-free assets. At the 2019 valuation the Solvency Target was set at 2% above the long term assumed rate of CPI.

For certain admission bodies, bodies closed to new entrants and other bodies whose participation in the Fund could potentially be of limited duration through known constraints or reduced covenant, and for which no access to further funding would be available to the Fund after exit, the Solvency Target will be set at a more prudent level dependent on circumstances.

For such bodies the Administering Authority will normally adopt a funding target which:

- in the case of admission bodies where there is no commitment from a secure scheduled body to subsume the assets and liabilities on exit, particularly those which do not admit new members, anticipates the approach to valuing the liabilities on exit – the "ongoing orphan funding target" as defined earlier in this statement;
- in the case of scheduled bodies without a government guarantee which are deemed to be of weaker covenant than the local authorities, produces a higher chance of achieving solvency/funding success through adoption of a lower discount rate than adopted for the local authorities.

Probability of Funding Success

The Administering Authority deems funding success to have been achieved if the Fund, at the end of the Trajectory Period, has achieved the Solvency Target. The Probability of Funding Success is the assessed chance of this happening based on the level of contributions payable by members and employers.

Consistent with the aim of enabling employers' contribution rates to be kept as nearly constant as possible, the required chance of achieving the Solvency Target at the end of the relevant Trajectory Period for each employer or employer group can be altered at successive valuations within an overall envelope of acceptable risk.

The Administering Authority will not permit contributions to be set following a valuation that have an unacceptably low chance of achieving the Solvency Target at the end of the relevant Trajectory Period.

Funding Target

The Funding Target is the amount of assets which the Fund needs to hold at the valuation date to pay the liabilities at that date as indicated by the chosen valuation method and assumptions. The valuation calculations, including the future service contributions and any adjustment for surplus or deficiency, set the level of contributions payable and dictate the chance of achieving the Solvency Target at the end of the Trajectory Period (defined below).

Consistent with the aim of enabling employers' contribution rates to be kept as nearly constant as possible:

- Contribution rates are set by use of the Projected Unit valuation method for most employers. The Projected Unit method is used in the actuarial valuation to determine the cost of benefits accruing to the Fund as a whole and for employers who continue to admit new members. This means that the future service contribution rate is derived as the cost of benefits accruing to employee members over the year following the valuation date expressed as a percentage of members' pensionable pay over that period.
- For employers who no longer admit new members, the Attained Age valuation method is normally used. This means that the future service contribution rate is derived as the average cost of benefits accruing to members over the period until they die, leave the Fund or retire.
- For bodies closed to new entrants and other bodies whose participation in the Fund could potentially be of limited duration through known constraints or reduced covenant, the administering authority will take into account the potential for participation to cease, the potential timing of such exit, and any likely change in investment strategy regarding the assets held in respect of the admission body's liabilities at the date of exit.

Recovery and Trajectory periods

The Trajectory Period in relation to an employer is the period between the valuation date and the date which solvency is targeted to be achieved. A Trajectory Period of 25 years has been adopted at the 2019 valuation.

When an actuarial valuation shows that an employer is in deficiency, the employer's contribution rates will be adjusted to achieve a 100% funding ratio over a period of years (the Recovery Period), while ensuring that the probability of achieving solvency over the Trajectory Period remains acceptable. In consultation with the Fund's Actuary, the Administering Authority has set a common maximum recovery period of 16 years for all employers in the Fund from 1 April 2020. The actual recovery period within this maximum of 16 years is determined at each actuarial valuation by balancing the Fund's solvency requirements against the financial strength of the Fund's main scheduled employers.

The same principles apply when an employer is in surplus except for employers of reduced covenant whose position is in deficit on an exit basis, where the Administering Authority may not permit reduced contributions below the primary contribution rate.

The Fund's liabilities mostly take the form of benefit payments over long periods of time. The main scheduled employers in the Fund are financed through central

and local taxation and can be viewed as very financially secure. As these employers ultimately underwrite the Fund's finances, the Administering Authority has agreed a recovery period of 16 years for the secure scheduled bodies in the 2019 actuarial valuation.

Grouping of Employers

In some circumstances it is desirable to group employers within the Fund together for funding purposes (i.e. to calculate employer contribution rates). Reasons might include reducing the volatility of contribution rates for employers, facilitating situations where employers have a common source of funding or accommodating employers who wish to share the risks related to their participation in the Fund.

Employers may be grouped entirely, such that all of the risks of participation are shared, or only partially grouped such that only specified risks are shared.

All employers in the Fund are grouped together regarding the risks associated with payment of ill health pensions and partner's pensions and lump sum benefits on death in service. The cost of such benefits is shared across the employers in the Fund. This is because the Administering Authority, in view of the size of the Fund, does not see it as cost effective or necessary to insure these benefits externally.

Group Funding Framework

Prior to 1 April 2019 all the secure scheduled bodies in the Fund participated in a grouped funding arrangement called the 'Scheduled Body Group'. With effect from 1 April 2019 the Scheduled Body Group was disbanded, with employers either entering new group funding arrangements (see below) or having their contributions assessed on an individual basis.

With effect from 1 April 2019 there are three groups of employers for funding purposes; the Town and Parish Councils Group (TPCG), the Academies Group (AG) and the Admission Body Group (ABG). Employers within a group share all risks of participation with other employers in the group, with the exception of liability for:

- ill health pensions, partner's pensions and lump sum benefits payable on death in service (which are shared across all employers in the Fund)
- secondary contributions (in relation to the ABG and TPCG only).

The Administering Authority will keep under review the funding arrangements of all employers and may remove additional employers from the grouping arrangements should their situations change.

New funding groups would be considered by the Administering Authority, but only through consultation with the employers involved.

Town and Parish Council Group

The Town and Parish Council Group was created on 1 April 2019. The Group was credited with a notional asset transfer from the Scheduled Body Group based on a share of Fund of the Scheduled Body Group at 31 March 2019.

The TPCG includes Town and Parish Council employers under Part 2 (paragraph

2) of Schedule 2 of the Regulations who, due to being relatively small employers, benefit from being able to share risks with a wider pool.

A Town or Parish Council was able to elect by 15 August 2019 opt out of the TPCG at the 2019 valuation and instead have an individual contribution rate. An option to leave the TPCG will be given as part of all subsequent valuations. An election to leave the TPCG is irrevocable.

Employers within the TPCG share all risks arising in the TPCG since the previous valuation in proportion to liabilities at the valuation date. The first such valuation date at which this risk sharing will be calculated will be 31 March 2022. There is an exception for secondary contributions paid by employers over the intervaluation period, which will not be shared, and will be credited to each employer's notional asset allocation of the TPCG.

Most employers within the TPCG will have a common recovery period for deficit contributions, which was set as 16 years at the 2019 valuation. Where an employer in the TPCG notifies the Administering Authority of a decision to stop designating posts as being eligible for membership of the LGPS a shorter recovery period may be used.

Employers of the TPCG will be credited with a notional asset allocation at each valuation for the purposes of setting contribution rates. The asset allocation will be determined based on the risk sharing framework set out above. This notional asset allocation will also be relevant for calculating an exit valuation or calculations under FRS102/IAS19.

Academies Group

The Academies Group (AG) was created on 1 April 2019. The Group was credited with a notional asset transfer from the Scheduled Body Group based on a share of Fund of the Scheduled Body Group at 31 March 2019.

The AG includes all Academies, Free Schools and Multi Academy Trusts under Part 1 (paragraph 20) of Schedule 2 of the Regulations, which are covered by the Department for Education guarantee.

For the avoidance of doubt, the AG includes any academy created from a former higher or further education body. However, the organisation can choose to make an irrevocable decision not to join the AG at the later of the date of conversion or the signing of the 2019 valuation rates and adjustments certificate.

Employers within the AG share all risks in proportion to liabilities. Employers will be responsible for paying a share of the deficit contributions to the AG in proportion to their liabilities in the AG at the relevant valuation.

Employers in the AG will have a common recovery period for deficit contributions which was set as 16 years at the 2019 valuation.

Employers of the AG are not credited with individual notional asset allocations at each valuation for the purposes of setting contribution rates, as deficit contributions are certified based on the funding level of the group. For the purpose of calculating an exit valuation or calculations under FRS102/IAS19, employers in the AG are assumed to have the same funding level as the group as a whole, based on the value of benefits accrued to date for the group as a whole and

notional assets held in respect of the group. The funding level of the group is expressed as a percentage and calculated as:

notional assets held in respect of the group divided by value of benefits accrued to date for the group as a whole.

Admission Body Group

The Admission Body Group (ABG) consists of a number of charitable and not for profit admission bodies. The Administering Authority views the purpose of the ABG to be primarily to smooth contributions for charities and other not-for-profit organisations which would otherwise be exposed to the potential of volatile contributions. With effect from 1 April 2019 all employers within the ABG have a commitment from a secure scheduled employer to subsume their liabilities on exit.

Employers participating in the ABG on 31 March 2019 without such commitment exited the grouped funding arrangement on that date and became stand-alone employers. Those employers were credited with a notional asset allocation equal to a share of Fund of the Admission Body Group at 31 March 2019.

From 1 April 2019 employers within the ABG will share all risks arising in the ABG since the previous valuation in proportion to liabilities at the valuation date. The first such valuation date at which this risk sharing will be calculated will be 31 March 2022. There is an exception for secondary contributions paid by employers over the intervaluation period, which will not be shared, and will be credited to each employer's notional asset allocation of the ABG.

Employers in the ABG will have individual recovery periods for deficit contributions based on the average future working lifetime of their active members. This will be subject to the maximum 16 year recovery period set at the 2019 valuation for secure scheduled body employers.

Employers of the ABG will be credited with a notional asset allocation at each valuation for the purposes of setting contribution rates. The asset allocation will be determined based on the risk sharing framework set out above. This notional asset allocation will also be relevant for calculating an exit valuation or calculations under FRS102/IAS19.

Funding principles applying to grouped employers

Risk sharing exists within groups. The Administering Authority accepts that this can give rise to cross-subsidies between employers. However, employers in the Fund are required to make upfront contributions determined by the Fund's Actuary to cover the costs of unreduced early retirements, which is a major distinction between employers over time. The Administering Authority and the Fund's Actuary periodically review whether separate rates for individual employers or groups of employers are required.

Within each group, employers share risk according to a set of clearly defined principles which are as follows:

- The group exists to produce a common percentage of pay contribution rate for employers in the group
- Only the group funding target is relevant when producing a common primary contribution rate

- Funding targets used to assess ongoing contributions at the triennial valuation are set using an ongoing actuarial basis that assumes participation is indefinite (or, if participation is not indefinite, that a secure scheduled body has committed to subsume the assets and liabilities of the employer on exit)
- Employers are liable to fund deficiencies emerging at each valuation in proportion to their own liabilities at the time of the valuation
- When employers exit the Fund they will be assumed to leave the group. The funding target adopted at that time will depend on whether its liabilities will be subsumed (i.e. another employer or group will be responsible for the future funding of those liabilities) or will become orphan (where the Fund has no access to any future funding for those liabilities).

Further aspects of funding strategy that may be relevant from time to time are described below.

Notional sub-funds

In order to establish contribution rates for individual employers or groups of employers it is convenient to subdivide the Fund notionally between the employers, as if each employer had its own notional sub-fund.

This subdivision is for funding purposes only. It is purely notional and does not imply any formal subdivision of assets, nor ownership of any particular assets or groups of assets by any individual employer or group.

Roll forward of sub-funds

The notional sub-fund allocated to each employer or group will be updated allowing for all cashflows associated with that employer's or group's membership, including contribution income, benefits paid, transfers in and out and investment income allocated as set out below.

- *Attribution of investment income*

Where the Administering Authority has agreed with a scheme employer that the scheme employer will have a tailored asset portfolio notionally allocated to it, the assets notionally allocated to that employer will be credited with a rate of return appropriate to the agreed allocation.

Where the employer has not been allocated a tailored notional portfolio of assets, the assets notionally allocated to that employer will be credited with the rate of return earned by the Fund assets as a whole, adjusted for any return credited to those employers for whom a tailored notional asset portfolio exists.

The Fund is not formally unitised for the purpose of notionally allocating assets to employers. The Fund Actuary calculates a notional asset allocation for each employer (or group of employers) at each triennial valuation, or at interim dates as may be required, based on cashflows relating to the employer (or group of employers) and investment returns earned by the Fund. Unless the Fund Actuary is notified of specific and material one-off payments, including bulk transfers and prepayment of employer contributions, cashflows in each scheme year ending 31 March will be assumed to be accrued evenly over the scheme year and will

attract half of the investment returns earned over that year. For specific and material one-off payments such as bulk transfers and advance payment of employer contributions (see below), investment returns on those payments for the relevant scheme year will be credited from the date of payment to the end of the relevant scheme year, unless otherwise notified by the Administering Authority. For additional employer contributions, investment returns on those payments will be credited from the first day of the next quarter following payment to the end of the relevant scheme year.

Fund maturity

To protect the Fund, and individual employers, from the risk of increasing maturity producing unacceptably volatile contribution adjustments as a percentage of pay the Administering Authority will normally require defined capital streams from employers in respect of any disclosed funding deficiency.

Advance payment of employer contributions

The Administering Authority will allow any employer apart from those in the Academies Group to pre-pay secondary contributions. In addition, any employer who is not part of a group can choose to pre-pay their primary contributions.

Pre-payments can be made annually or triennially in advance, and will attract a discount as agreed with the Administering Authority on the advice of the Fund's Actuary. Pre-payments of primary contributions will be subject to an annual true up once actual annual pensionable payroll is known.

To adhere to the LGPS Regulations all employers must contribute at least an amount in each scheme year equivalent to the administration charge of 0.3% of payroll each year. Employers who pay their primary contributions triennially in advance must make a payment equal to 0.3% of payroll on 1 April in years 2 and 3. This payment will also attract a discount and be subject to an annual true up once actual annual pensionable payroll is known.

Any employer wishing to enter into a pre-payment arrangement must engage with the Administering Authority prior to the scheme year in which the pre-payment is being made.

Full details of how the discount is calculated and the administrative process for the payment of the annual administration charge and the end of year true up procedure will be made available to employers who wish to consider taking this option.

Additional payments by employers

Employers must contribute the amounts certified by the Fund's Actuary in each valuation period. However, these are the minimum contributions required and employers (other than those in the Academies Group) can choose to make additional payments.

The additional payment will be credited to the employer and will be allocated investment returns from the start of the quarter following the receipt of the payment.

Identification of risks and counter measures

The Administering Authority recognises that future events and investment income cannot be predicted with certainty. Instead, there is a range of possible outcomes, and different assumed outcomes will lie at different places within that range.

The more optimistic the assumptions made, the more that outcome will sit towards the 'favourable' end of the range of possible outcomes, the lower will be the probability of events actually matching or being more favourable than the assumed events, and the lower will be the Funding Target calculated using those assumptions.

The Administering Authority's overall policy on risk is to identify all risks to the Fund and to consider the position both in aggregate and at individual risk level. Risks to the Fund will be monitored and action taken to limit them as soon as possible. The main risks are as follows:

Investment risk

The risk of investments not performing (income) or increasing in value (growth) as forecast. Examples of specific risks would be:

- assets not delivering the required return (for whatever reason, including manager underperformance)
- systemic risk with the possibility of interlinked and simultaneous financial market volatility
- insufficient funds to meet liabilities as they fall due
- inadequate, inappropriate or incomplete investment and actuarial advice is taken and acted upon
- counterparty failure

The specific risks associated with assets and asset classes are:

- equities – industry, country, size and stock risks
- fixed income - yield curve, credit risks, duration risks and market risks
- alternative assets – liquidity risks, property risk, alpha risk
- money market – credit risk and liquidity risk
- currency risk
- macroeconomic risks

The Administering Authority reviews each investment manager's performance quarterly taking advice from its Investment Advisors as appropriate. The Investment Strategy is considered annually and a formal review is also undertaken at least following each Actuarial Valuation, with advice taken from Investment Advisors and Fund Managers. The Administering Authority also reviews the effect of any significant market movements on the Fund's overall funding position between Actuarial Valuations.

Employer risk

Those risks that arise from the ever-changing mix of employers, from short-term and ceasing employers, and the potential for a shortfall in payments and/or orphaned liabilities.

The Administering Authority will put in place a FSS which contains sufficient detail on how funding risks are managed in respect of the main categories of employer (e.g. scheduled and admission bodies) and other pension fund stakeholders.

The Administering Authority maintains a knowledge base on their employers, their basis of participation and their legal status (e.g. charities, companies limited by guarantee, group/subsidiary arrangements) and uses this information to inform the FSS. In addition, the Administering Authority commissions the Fund Actuary to carry out a high level risk assessment for employers, as appropriate to inform its funding strategy.

Liquidity and maturity risk

- The Fund's membership has matured in recent valuations and this, together with the improvement in the funding position and hence reduction in contributions from the long-term secure employers has potential cash flow implications. In addition, it is possible that proposed changes to cap exit payments may lead to employers bringing forward redundancy programmes, cuts and their implications resulting in workforce reductions that would reduce membership, reduce contributions and prematurely increase retirements in the short-term.

The Administering Authority reviews the Pension Fund's cashflow position annually as part of setting the Fund's budget and may commission further work on cashflow projections from the Fund's Actuary or Investment Advisors as required. In addition the Fund will engage in regular communication between itself and employers to ensure it is informed of significant changes that would affect maturity at overall Fund and employer level where material issues are identified.

Liability risk

Inflation, life expectancy and other demographic changes, and interest rate and wage and salary inflation will all impact upon future liabilities.

The Administering Authority will make sure the Fund's Actuary investigates these matters at each valuation, or more often if necessary and expects that the demographic assumptions will be largely based on experience of the Fund's membership, on which the Fund's Actuary will report to the Administering Authority as appropriate. The Administering Authority will then agree with the Fund's Actuary any necessary changes to the assumptions used in assessing solvency.

If significant liability changes become apparent between valuations, the Administering Authority will notify all participating employers of the likely effect on their contributions after the next full valuation, and consider whether any bonds that are in place for admission bodies require review.

Regulatory and Compliance risk

Occupational pensions in the UK are heavily regulated. Both general and LGPS-specific legislation must be complied with.

The Administering Authority will keep abreast of all proposed changes and, whenever possible, comment on the Fund's behalf during consultation periods. The Administering Authority will ask the Fund's Actuary to assess the effect of any changes on employers' contribution rates as appropriate.

The Administering Authority will then notify employers of how these rule changes are likely to affect their contribution rates at the next valuation, if they are significant.

Governance risk

This covers the risk of unexpected structural changes in the Fund's membership (for example, if an employer closes their scheme to new entrants or if many members withdraw or groups of staff retire), and the related risk of an employer failing to notify the Administering Authority promptly.

To limit this risk, the Administering Authority requires the other participating employers to communicate regularly with it on such matters. The Administering Authority also undertakes to inform the Fund's Actuary promptly of any such matters. How the Administering Authority generally engages and communicates with its employers is set out in its Communications policy. In addition, the Panel and Board includes members which represent employers in the Fund other than the Administering Authority.

Recovery period

Allowing deficiencies to be eliminated over a recovery period of up to 16 years means there is a risk that too little will be done to restore solvency between successive actuarial valuations. The associated risk is reviewed with the Fund's Actuary as part of the three-yearly valuation process, to ensure as far as possible that enough is done to restore solvency and that deficit contributions are compared to the amount of interest accruing on the deficit.

Phasing

Increasing employers' contribution rates in annual steps rather than immediately introduces a risk that too little will be done to restore solvency in the early years of the process or, in relation to the primary rates of contributions, that employers are not paying enough to meet the cost of benefits being accrued in future. The Administering Authority's policy is to limit the number of permitted steps to three, but it may permit a longer period if the employer can demonstrate unusual and difficult budgetary constraints. In addition, it accepts that a slightly higher final rate may be necessary at the end of the stepping process to help make up the shortfall.

Cost Management, McCloud / Sargeant judgement and GMP indexation and equalisation

For the 2019 valuation there is currently significant uncertainty as to whether

improvements to benefits and/or reductions to employee contributions will ultimately be required under the cost management mechanisms introduced as part of the 2014 Scheme, and the improvements that may be required to benefits consequent to the “McCloud” equal treatment judgement. There is also uncertainty regarding the nature of the steps that will need to be taken by the Scheme to compensate for the effects of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions being unequal for men and women and there being no mechanism for increases in GMP to be topped up to full CPI for those reaching State Pension Age after 5 April 2021.

The Administering Authority will consider any guidance emerging on these issues during the course of the valuation process and will consider the appropriate allowance to make in the valuation, taking account of the Fund Actuary’s advice. At present the Administering Authority considers an appropriate course of action for the 2019 valuation is to include a fixed loading of 0.9% of Pay within the employer contribution rates certified by the Fund Actuary that reflects the possible overall extra costs to the Fund as advised by the Fund Actuary. It is possible that the allowance within contribution rates might be revisited by the administering authority and Fund Actuary at future valuations (or, if legislation permits, before future valuations) once the implications for Scheme benefits and employee contributions are clearer.

Links to investment policy set out in the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement

The Administering Authority has produced this Funding Strategy Statement having taken an overall view of the level of risk in the investment policy set out in the Investment Strategy Statement (available from the Pension Fund's [website](#)).

Both documents are subject to regular review.

Future monitoring

The Administering Authority plans to review this FSS as part of the three-yearly actuarial valuation process unless circumstances arise that require earlier action.

The Administering Authority and the Fund's Actuary will monitor the Fund's solvency position at regular intervals between valuations. Discussions will be held with the Fund's Actuary to establish whether any changes are significant enough to require further action, such as informing employers of the need for different employers' contribution rates after the next valuation.