

Funding Strategy Statement

London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund

March 2026

The information enclosed in this statement and the accompanying policies have a financial and operational impact on all participating employers in the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund. It is imperative that all existing and potential employers are aware of the details set out herein.

A glossary of the key terms used throughout is available at the end of this document [here](#)

This Funding Strategy Statement has been prepared by the London Borough of Ealing (the Administering Authority) to set out the funding strategy for the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund (“the Fund”), in accordance with Regulation 58 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) and guidance issued by the Scheme Advisory Board in 2025.

Contents and Guide to the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) and Policies

The key sections of the FSS, as required by overarching guidance and Regulations are as follows:

- [A. Purpose of the Fund and the FSS](#)
- [B. Key funding principles](#)
- [C. Employer events](#)

This document also sets out the Fund’s detailed policies in the following key areas. Please contact Nyce Higiro at HigiroN@ealing.gov.uk for any queries relating to the FSS or Fund policies below.

1. Asset Share Policy (Appendix A)

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) funds are not legally sectionalised by employer under the LGPS Regulations. An employer’s allocated asset share is calculated on a notional basis. The Fund’s approach to calculating individual employer asset shares at key points including the actuarial valuation as well as entry and exit from the Fund is set out [here](#).

2. Demographic Assumptions (Appendix B)

The demographic assumptions used for assessing the funding position and contribution rates for the individual employers are set out [here](#).

3. Deficit Recovery Plans (Appendix C)

The key principles when considering deficit recovery plans as part of the valuation are set out [here](#).

4. Surplus Policy (Appendix D)

The Fund’s approach to determining “structural” surplus and how this is taken into account for setting employer contribution rates, including key principles for determining surplus offset plans as part of the valuation, is set out [here](#).

5. Employer Types and Admission Policy for New Employers (Appendix E)

Various types of employers are permitted to join the LGPS under certain circumstances. The conditions upon which their entry to the Fund is based and the approach taken is set out [here](#).

6. Academies/MAT policy (Appendix F)

When an LEA school converts to academy status, it is given the opportunity to continue to pool with the Council for the purpose of setting contribution rates or to be treated as a standalone employer. In addition, current Fund policy regarding the treatment of local authority maintained schools when converting to academy status is for the new academy to inherit the school's share of the historic local authority deficit or surplus at the point of its conversion. Further details on this (including the statement to be signed by the academy should it wish to be pooled on conversion) and multi-academy trusts can be found [here](#).

The SAB Guide on Academy Conversions is also available here:

[Oct2023SABGuidanceonAcademyConversions.pdf](#)

7. Termination Policy, Flexibility for Exit Payments (Appendix G)

When an employer ceases to participate within the Fund, it becomes an exiting employer under the Regulations. The Fund is then required to obtain an actuarial valuation of that employer's liabilities in respect of the benefits of the exiting employer's former employees, along with a termination contribution certificate showing any exit debt or exit credit due from or to the exiting employer. The termination policy can be found [here](#).

8. Covenant Assessment and Monitoring Policy (Appendix H)

An employer's financial covenant is its legal obligation and crucially the ability to meet its financial responsibilities to the Fund now and in the future. This is a critical consideration in an employer's funding strategy as it is the employers who underwrite the risks to which the Fund is exposed, including underfunding, longevity, investment and market forces. Further details on how employer covenant is assessed and monitored by the Fund is set out [here](#).

9. Notifiable Events Framework (Appendix I)

All employers are required to proactively notify the Administering Authority of any material changes. This policy sets out when this may happen and the notifiable events process. More details are set out [here](#).

10. Ill Health Insurance Arrangements (Appendix J)

The Fund has implemented a captive insurance arrangement which pools the risks associated with ill health retirement costs for employers whose financial position could be materially affected by ill health retirement of one of their members. The captive arrangement is reflected in the employer contribution rates (including on termination) for the eligible employers. More details are set out [here](#).

11. Roles and responsibilities of key parties (Appendix K)

The efficient and effective management of the Fund can only be achieved if all parties (including Pensions Panel, investment managers, auditors and legal advisors, investment advisors, pension board etc.) exercise their statutory duties and responsibilities conscientiously and diligently. The key parties and their roles for the purposes of the FSS are set out [here](#).

12. Glossary (Appendix L)

A glossary of the key terms used throughout the FSS and Fund policies is available [here](#).

Section A

Purpose of the Fund and the FSS

Aim and Objectives of the FSS

Ensuring that the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund (the “Fund”) has sufficient assets to meet its pension liabilities in the long-term is the fiduciary responsibility of the Administering Authority (London Borough of Ealing). The Funding Strategy adopted by the Fund is critical in achieving this. The Administering Authority has taken advice from the Actuary in preparing this Statement.

The purpose of this FSS is to set out a clear and transparent funding strategy regarding how each Fund employer’s pension liabilities are to be met.

Given this, and in accordance with governing legislation, all interested parties connected with the Fund have been consulted and given the opportunity to comment prior to this FSS being finalised and adopted. This statement takes into consideration all comments and feedback received and has been agreed by the Pensions Panel. As the landscape changes, the Fund will continue to develop and evolve the strategy to ensure it continues to reflect its risk appetite and feedback from employers, where this can be accommodated.

Integrated risk managed strategy

The funding strategy set out in this document has been developed alongside the Fund’s investment strategy on an integrated basis taking into account the overall financial and demographic risks inherent in the Fund to meet the objective for all employers over different periods. The funding strategy includes appropriate margins to allow for the possibility of adverse events (e.g. material reduction in investment returns, economic downturn and higher inflation outlook) leading to a worsening of the funding position which would result in greater volatility of contribution rates at future valuations if these margins were not included. This prudence is required by the Regulations and guidance issued by professional bodies and Government agencies to assist the Fund in meeting its primary solvency and long-term cost efficiency objectives. Individual employer results will also have regard to their covenant strength, as deemed appropriate by the Administering Authority.

The Regulations

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (“the 2013 Regulations”), the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the 2014 Transitional Regulations”) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (all as amended) (collectively: “the Regulations”) provide the statutory framework from which the Administering Authority is required to prepare a FSS.

This FSS also takes into account the latest version of the guidance issued by MHCLG for preparing and maintaining a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) dated January 2025.

Objective 1. The Solvency Objective

The Administering Authority’s long-term objective is for the Fund to maintain a 100% solvency level over a reasonable time period. Contributions are set in relation to this objective which means that if assumptions are borne out in practice, there would be sufficient assets to pay all benefits earned up to the valuation date as they fall due.

However, because financial and market conditions/outlook change between valuations, the assumptions used at one valuation may need to be amended at the next in order to meet the Fund’s objective. This in turn means that contributions will be subject to change from one valuation to another. This objective translates to an employer specific level when setting individual contribution rates, so each employer has the same fundamental objective in relation to their liabilities.

The general principle adopted by the Fund is that the assumptions used, taken as a whole, will be chosen with sufficient prudence for this objective to be reasonably achieved in the long term at each valuation.

Objective 2. Long Term Cost Efficiency

Employer contributions are also set in order to achieve long-term cost efficiency.

Long-term cost efficiency requires that any funding plan must provide equity between different generations of taxpayers. This means that the contributions must not be set at a level that is likely to give rise to additional costs in the future which fall on later generations of taxpayers or put too high a burden on current taxpayers. The funding parameters and assumptions (e.g. deficit recovery period) must have regard to this requirement which will underpin the decision-making process. Furthermore, the FSS must have regard to the desirability of maintaining as nearly constant a primary rate of contribution as possible.

Formulating the Funding Strategy

When formulating the funding strategy, the Administering Authority has taken into account these two key objectives and also considered the implications of the requirements under Section 13(4)(c) of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. As part of these requirements the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) must, following an actuarial valuation, report on whether the rate of employer contributions to the Fund is set at an appropriate level to ensure the "solvency" of the Fund and "long term cost efficiency" of the Local Government Pension Scheme ("the Scheme") so far as it relates to the Fund.

Purpose of the FSS

Funding is making advance provision to meet the cost of pension and other benefit promises. Decisions taken on the funding approach therefore determine the pace at which this advance provision is made. Although the Regulations specify the fundamental principles on which funding contributions should be assessed, implementation of the funding strategy is the responsibility of the Administering Authority, acting on the professional advice provided by the Actuary. The purpose of this FSS is therefore:

- to establish a clear and transparent fund-specific strategy which will identify how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward by taking a prudent long-term view of funding those liabilities.
- to establish contributions at a level to "secure the solvency of the pension fund" and the "long term cost efficiency".
- to have regard to the desirability of maintaining as nearly constant a primary rate of contribution as possible.

The intention is for this strategy to be both cohesive and comprehensive for the Fund as a whole, recognising that there will be conflicting objectives which need to be balanced and reconciled. Whilst the position of individual employers must be reflected in the statement, it must remain a single strategy for the Administering Authority to implement and maintain.

The aims of the fund are to:

- manage employers' liabilities effectively and ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet all liabilities as they fall due.
- enable employer contribution rates to be kept at a reasonable and affordable cost to the taxpayers, mandatory, resolution and admitted bodies, while achieving and maintaining fund solvency and long term cost efficiency, which should be assessed in light of the profile of the Fund now and in the future due to sector changes

- maximise the returns from investments within reasonable risk parameters taking into account the above aims.

The purpose of the fund is to:

- receive monies in respect of contributions, transfer values and investment income, and
- pay out monies in respect of scheme benefits, transfer values, exit credits, costs, charges and expenses as defined in the Regulations.

Further details of how the Fund looks to measure and manage the solvency, long-term cost efficiency and stability objectives is set out in [Section B: Key Funding Principles](#), which covers the Funding Target, Actuarial Assumptions and the Fund's approach to managing risk.

Monitoring and review of the FSS

A full review of this Statement will occur no less frequently than every three years, to coincide with the completion of a full statutory actuarial valuation. Any review will take account of the current economic and demographic outlook and will also reflect any legislative changes.

The Administering Authority will also monitor the progress of the funding strategy between full actuarial valuations. If considered appropriate, the FSS will be reviewed and updated in the interim between valuations.

Examples of when a review of the funding strategy might be appropriate, include:

- material changes to the scheme benefit structure or regulations (e.g. HM Treasury-led) on the advice of the Fund actuary
- if there has been a significant change in market conditions, and/or deviation in the progress of the funding strategy
- if there have been significant changes to the investment strategy or if there has been significant market volatility which impacts the FSS or goes beyond the expectations outlined in the existing FSS
- if there have been significant changes to the Fund membership and/or fund maturity profile
- if there have been significant or notable changes to the number, type, or individual circumstances of any employers to such an extent that they impact on the funding strategy (e.g. exit/restructuring/failure which could materially impact cashflow and/or maturity profile and/or covenant)
- if there has been a material change in the affordability of contributions and/or employer(s) financial covenant strength which has an impact on the FSS
- recommendations from MHCLG/GAD.

In undertaking such reviews, the Fund will consider the following:

- the implications for the funding strategy and, if significant, determine what action should be taken to revise the FSS
- the implications for meeting the liabilities of individual employers and any amendments required to the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) and other key fund documents
- communicating with the individual (or groups) of employers specifically impacted by any changes and specifically any impact on employers on entry or exit from the fund or in response to change in risk.

When monitoring the funding strategy, if the Administering Authority considers that any action is required, the relevant employers will be contacted. This will include any guarantors where the impact of the change has material implications for the amount of liabilities backed by the guarantor or the risk of the guarantee being called upon.

Section B

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Key Funding Principles

Funding target

Securing “solvency” and “long term cost efficiency” is a regulatory requirement. To meet these requirements, the Administering Authority’s long term funding objective is for the Fund to maintain sufficient assets to cover 100% of projected accrued pension liabilities (the “funding target”) assessed on an ongoing past service basis, including allowance for projected final pay where appropriate. In the long term, an employer’s total contribution rate would ultimately revert to its Primary rate of contribution.

The results of the 2025 valuation show the liabilities to be 112% covered by the assets, with the funding surplus of £182m albeit there will be some instances, at an individual employer level, where a shortfall of assets exist. In such cases, the shortfalls will be covered by future deficit contributions.

Employer Contributions

The cost of meeting the future benefits for Fund members is met from a combination of:

- the contributions paid in by employers and members; and
- the investment returns on those contributions and the existing assets.

The required levels of employee contributions are specified in the Regulations. Employers participating in the Fund must therefore meet the balance of cost that is not met by investment returns.

Each employer’s contributions are set at such a level to achieve long-term cost efficiency and full solvency in a reasonable timeframe.

Employer contributions are determined in accordance with the Regulations which require that an actuarial valuation is completed every three years by the Actuary, including a rates and adjustments certificate specifying the “primary” and “secondary” rate of the employer’s contribution (further details on these contributions is set out later in this section) As referenced in [Section A](#), one of the key objectives of the Fund is to maintain as nearly constant a primary rate of contribution as possible. Further details on how employers’ contribution rates are set can be found in the section below.

The investment returns on contributions will depend on the investments held by the Fund.

The Fund balances contributions and reliance on investment return by:

- Making a long-term prudent assessment of the potential outlook for investment returns
- Taking into consideration employer short and longer term affordability
- Taking professional advice on these matters from its Fund actuary, investment consultant and where required, covenant adviser

Ongoing employer contributions are assessed at each triennial valuation which may reveal a **deficit** (employer assets are below the pension liabilities) or a **surplus** (employer assets are above their pension liabilities).

The period over which a deficit must be recovered depends on employer circumstances. The Fund's policy for setting recovery periods is set out in [Appendix C](#).

In certain circumstances, the Fund may allow an employer's surplus to be run-down over a reasonable period, via an off-set to the primary contribution rate. The Fund's methodology and process for determining the amount of surplus to be used in this way and over what period is set out in [Appendix D](#).

Employer profile is taken into consideration in determining the funding strategy and outcomes in terms of contribution rates for employers, in the following ways:

- If an employer is open to new members, the primary contribution rate assumes the average profile (in particular age, gender and pay) of active members remains constant over time.
- If an employer is closed to new members, the primary contribution rate builds in an allowance for active members to get older, on average, over time. This usually means a higher rate than an open rate as, on average, it assumes less investment return is available to meet the cost of benefits (and so higher contributions are needed).
- The period for recovering deficits or running down a surplus will take into consideration the time the employer is expected to be in the Fund and employer type.
- The investment strategy will determine the assumptions used for future investment returns and inflation (further detail on assumptions is set out later in this section).
- The employer covenant (plus any additional support e.g. security over a property) will be taken into consideration by the Fund when taking a decision on the need for exercising its discretion to deviate from the default funding parameters and approach.

- The Fund retains absolute discretion to take additional relevant factors into consideration when determining contributions for employers to maintain the financial health of the Fund and/or protect employers against unrecoverable debts.

The Fund's policies on deficit recovery ([Appendix C](#)) and surplus distribution ([Appendix D](#)) include further detail on how employer type and circumstances (covenant and outlook for participation) are taken into account.

Managing Risk

Funding risks are considered as part of the Fund's overarching risk management framework and strategy. This FSS covers those risks specific to the funding strategy of the pension fund or employer covenant and the measures taken to mitigate those risks. Recent developments alongside the management of other risks (including operational risks) are set out in the Fund's risk register which is reviewed regularly and available [here](#).

In the context of managing various aspects of the Fund's financial risks, the Administering Authority will consider implementing investment risk management techniques where appropriate. Further details will be set out in the ISS.

Identification of risks and counter-measures

The funding of defined benefits is by its nature uncertain. When actual experience is not in line with the assumptions adopted, for example if the investment return is higher or lower than assumed, then a surplus or shortfall will emerge at the next actuarial assessment and will require a subsequent contribution adjustment to bring the funding back into line with the target.

The Administering Authority has been advised by the Actuary that the greatest risk to the funding level is the risk inherent in the investment strategy, so that actual asset out-performance between successive valuations could diverge significantly from that assumed in the long term. The Actuary's formal valuation report includes a quantification of the key risks in terms of the effect on the funding position.

Further comment on the risks to the funding level is set out below:

Financial risks and mitigations

The financial risks are as follows: -

- Economic outlook moves at variance with assumptions.
- Investment markets fail to perform in line with expectations.
- Protection and risk management policies fail to perform in line with expectations.

- Investment Fund Managers fail to achieve performance targets over the longer term.
- Asset re-allocations in volatile markets may lock in past losses.
- Pay and price inflation is significantly more than anticipated.
- An employer ceasing to exist without prior notification, resulting in a large exit credit requirement from the Fund impacting on cashflow requirements.
- Experience is worse than assumed when assessing the termination liabilities for exiting employers whose liabilities are orphaned in the Fund and are underwritten by all remaining employers. This would lead to additional costs falling on other employers.

Mitigations for financial risks

In practice the extent to which these risks can be reduced is limited. However, the Fund's asset allocation is kept under review and the performance of the investment managers is regularly monitored.

Any increase in employer contribution rates (as a result of these risks) may in turn impact on the service delivery of that employer and their financial position.

The Fund also takes a prudent approach to ongoing funding with additional protections built in in relation to termination liabilities where these liabilities are orphaned in the Fund.

Demographic risks and mitigations

The demographic risks are as follows: -

- Future changes in life expectancy (longevity) that cannot be predicted with any certainty. Increasing longevity is something which government policies, both national and local, are designed to promote. It does, however, potentially result in a greater liability for pension funds.
- Potential strains from ill health retirements, over and above what is allowed for in the valuation assumptions for employers.
- Unanticipated acceleration of the maturing of the Fund (e.g. due to further cuts in workforce and/or restrictions on new employees accessing the Fund) resulting in materially negative cashflows (and hence liquidity risk) and shortening of liability durations.

Mitigations for demographic risks

To minimise these risks, the Fund Actuary undertakes a detailed demographic analysis of the Fund's experience on at least a triennial basis, alongside

consideration of national trends and future projection scenarios to inform the Fund's view of an appropriate assumption for life expectancy and other demographic factors, including ill health assumptions for employers both part of and outside of the ill health captive.

The Fund considers the maturity profile on at least a triennial valuation as part of the valuation and undertakes the investment strategy review alongside the valuation to ensure an integrated approach for funding and investment risks including cashflow requirements.

Early retirements for reasons of redundancy and efficiency do not affect the solvency of the Fund because they are the subject of a direct charge.

Governance and employer risks and mitigations

Governance and employer risks are as follows: -

- The quality of membership data supplied by the employer is inaccurate or incomplete or there is a breakdown in processes for updating the information, each of which would result in liabilities being under or overstated.
- Administering Authority unaware of structural changes in employer's membership (e.g. large fall in employee numbers, large number of retirements) with the result that contribution rates are set at too low a level.
- Administering Authority not advised of an employer closing to new entrants, something which would normally require an increase in contribution rates.
- An employer ceasing to exist with insufficient funding or a bond which is not adequate, leaving remaining employers to fund the benefits.
- A material deterioration in employer short-term affordability or longer term viability.
- Frequent changes in the Committee/Board membership
- Knowledge and understanding impacts any decision making processes.

Mitigations for governance and employer risks

For these risks to be minimised much depends on information being supplied to the Administering Authority by the employing bodies. The Fund has a Notifiable Events policy (in [Appendix I](#)) which sets out the information and events that need to be notified to the Fund. Arrangements are strictly controlled and monitored but in most cases the employer, rather than the Fund as a whole, bears the risk.

The Fund will also ensure that stakeholders are provided with sufficient information/training to ensure robust decision making can take place where required.

Regulatory risks and mitigations

The key regulatory risks are as follows: -

- Changes to Regulations, e.g. changes to the benefits package, retirement age, potential new entrants to scheme,
- Changes to national pension requirements and/or HMRC Rules
- Political risk that the guarantee from the Department for Education for Academies and Further Education bodies is removed or modified along with the operational risks as a consequence of the potential for a large increase in the number of academies in the Fund due to Government policy.
- Uncertainty about the Government's policy with regard to Higher Education bodies, with the result that the Fund is unsure about the security within which these bodies operate and may therefore be taking undue risk when setting contribution rates.

Mitigations for Regulatory risks

Membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme is open to all local government staff and should be encouraged as a valuable part of the contract of employment. However, increasing membership does result in higher employer monetary costs.

The Fund is not able to control policy/regulatory developments however it routinely monitors emerging issues and developments in the sector and actively contributes to consultations in key areas that impact the Fund.

Climate change

An important part of the risk analysis underpinning the funding strategy will be for the Actuary to identify the impact of climate change transition risk (shorter term) and physical risks (longer term) on the potential funding outcomes. Climate change is a systemic risk meaning it can impact on funding, investment and employer covenant – all at once. Therefore, the fund keeps the management and governance of climate risk under review.

The impact of climate risk cannot be measured with certainty. For the current valuation the fund has considered different climate change scenarios at the Whole Fund level relative to the baseline position assuming that the funding assumptions are played out on a best estimate basis. The projections are meant to illustrate the different elements of risk under two climate change scenarios based on the strategic allocation at the valuation effective date. The scenarios are not meant to be predictors of what may happen and are only a small subset of a very wide

range of scenarios that could arise depending on the global actions taken in relation to climate change.

The information on climate risk is used by the fund in two key areas:

- A. Considering the adequacy of the prudence margins required in the actuarial assumptions in order to mitigate against material downside events. The prudence in the funding strategy is predominantly reflected in the valuation discount rate.
- B. The surplus reserve retained in the Fund above which surplus may be run down by means of employer contribution reductions.

The Fund recognises that as climate risk is inherently uncertain, it is necessary to apply judgement and an integrated approach across funding, investment and covenant risk to mitigate.

When considering funding issues related to climate change, the fund also gives regard to the key funding principles document for preparing climate scenario analysis approved by GAD, MHCLG and SAB. The actions taken (both historically and in future) by the Fund in relation to making its asset portfolio more sustainable will be set out in the separate Taskforce for Climate Change (TCFD) reports if and when required.

The analysis considers a projection of the funding levels under the scenarios considered which are designed to illustrate the transition and physical risks over different periods depending on what actions are taken globally on climate change.

The key metrics are the relative impact on the funding level over the different time periods as this illustrates the impact of climate related market shocks on the funding plan. Whilst these scenarios are only two out of a considerable range of potential outcomes, it shows that climate change can have far reaching effects on the Fund.

The Actuary applies a nuanced approach to understand what is/is not priced into the markets in terms of transition and physical risks. They include assumptions about what is currently priced into markets, and later price in shocks when the markets account for future impacts (both physical and transition impacts). The two climate shock scenarios considered are:

1. **Rapid Transition** – there is a highly ambitious low carbon policy and rapid technology transition. Sudden divestments in 2026 to align with the Paris Agreement goals have disruptive effects on financial markets with sudden repricing followed by stranded assets (see [Glossary](#) for definition) and a sentiment shock. Average temperature increase is assumed to stabilise at 1.6°C from 2050 onwards.

Comment.

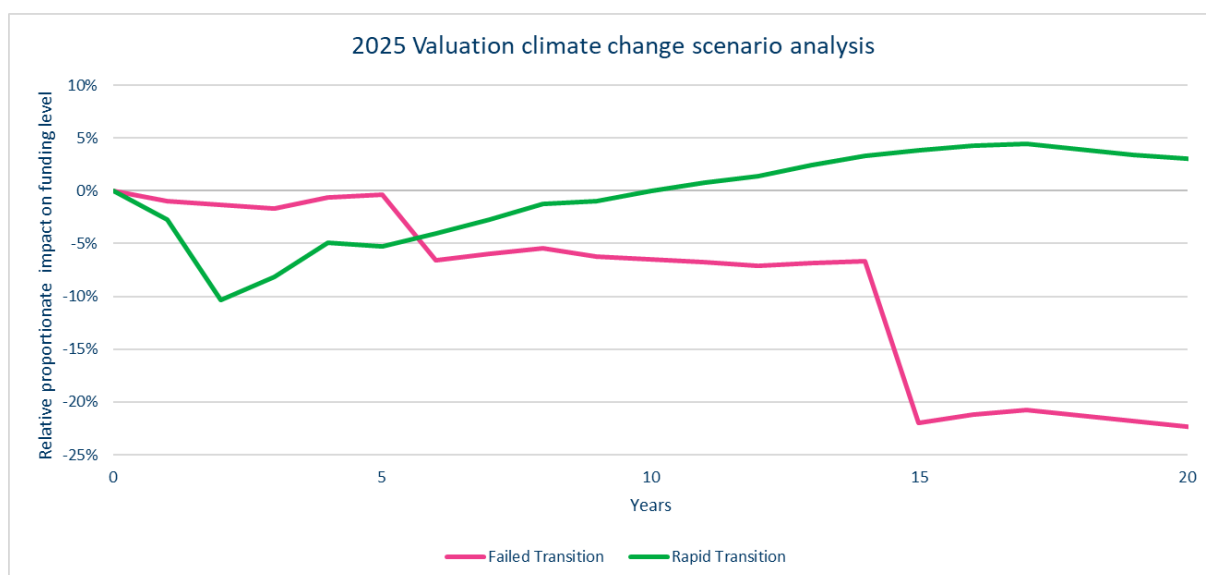
Relative to a best estimate projection of the funding level from the valuation date, financial factors could have a detrimental impact on the funding level of around 5% after 5 years following the sudden repricing. However, there is then a period of recovery in the following years, with reduced physical damages in the long term and a positive overall contribution to the funding level of c3% after 20 years. Given the Fund’s allocation to sustainable assets, the full impact of the initial shock is expected to be mitigated to some extent

- 2. **Failed Transition** - No new climate policies are enacted, but transition progresses on economic grounds. Financial markets price in climate-related risks in 2030 and 2039 as the scale of future risks become more widely accepted and understood. Assumed temperature increase of 3.7°C by 2100.

Comment.

Relative to a best estimate projection of the funding level from the valuation date, financial factors could have a minimal impact on the funding level after 5 years. However, of the 2 scenarios considered, this scenario assumes the most significant physical damages in the long term. As such this is hugely detrimental for the funding level, with a reduction of c7% after 10 years and c22% after 20 years.

Graph 2.1: 2025 Valuation climate change scenario analysis



The actuarial assumptions (versus the best estimate) include a level of prudence which implicitly allows for the climate risk and other risks to support future contribution stability. However, any climate related impacts will potentially put significant stress on the funding plan, especially when taken into account with other risk factors so needs to be monitored over time.

The Fund will consider whether any additional analysis of employer covenant in terms of resilience to climate transition and physical risk will be required as part of its wider covenant strategy. The expected impact on asset returns under different scenarios and timeframes will be shown in more detail in any TCFD reports that are separately prepared if and when required.

Main actuarial assumptions

The key whole Fund assumptions used for calculating the funding target and the cost of future accrual for the 2025 actuarial valuation are set out below.

Table 2.1: The 2025 valuation financial assumptions

Financial Assumptions	2025 valuation assumption	Description
Investment return / discount rate	5.35% p.a. (past) and 4.85% p.a. (future)	<p>Derived from the expected return on the Fund assets based on the long term strategy set out in the ISS, including appropriate margins for prudence. For the 2025 valuation this is based on an assumed return of 2.75% p.a. above CPI inflation (past) and 2.25% p.a. above CPI inflation (future). This real return will be reviewed from time to time based on the investment strategy, market outlook and the Fund’s overall risk metrics.</p> <p>Where warranted by an employer’s circumstances, the Administering Authority retains the discretion to apply a discount rate based on a lower risk investment strategy for that employer to protect the Fund as a whole. Such cases will be determined by the Section 151 Officer and reported to the Panel.</p> <p>The assumed real returns quoted above will be periodically reviewed by the administering authority over the period to the next actuarial valuation to ensure that they reflect any significant changes in the Fund’s investment strategy or significant changes in market conditions, which impact the appropriate margins for prudence referred to above that were agreed when setting the valuation funding strategy.</p>

Financial Assumptions	2025 valuation assumption	Description
Inflation (Retail Prices Index)	3.3% p.a.	The investment market’s expectation as indicated by the difference between yields derived from market instruments, principally conventional and index-linked UK Government gilts as at the valuation date (reflecting the profile and duration of the whole Fund’s accrued liabilities).
Inflation (Consumer Prices Index)	2.6% p.a. (includes an adjustment of 0.70% p.a.)	RPI inflation (above) reduced to reflect the expected long-term difference between RPI and CPI measures of inflation (reflecting the profile and duration of the whole Fund’s accrued liabilities and 2030 RPI reform) and adjusted to incorporate an Inflation Risk Premium (“IRP”). This varies for the ongoing and low risk termination basis, reflecting the degree of inflation hedging inherent in the notional termination basis and will also reflect the duration of an employer’s liabilities in the case of a low risk termination calculation. The adjustment to the RPI inflation assumption will be reviewed from time to time to take into account any market factors which affect the estimate of CPI inflation.
Salary increases (long-term)	3.85% p.a.	Pre-1 April 2014 benefits (and 2014 to 2022 McCloud underpin) - the assumption for real salary increases (salary increases in excess of price inflation) will be determined by an allowance of 1.25% p.a. over the inflation assumption as described above. This includes allowance for promotional increases.
Pension Increases and Deferred Revaluation	2.6% p.a.	Assumed to be in line with the CPI inflation assumption above (noting that pension increases cannot be negative as pensions cannot be reduced). At the 2025 valuation, an adjustment has been made to the liabilities to allow for the known inflation for the period 30 September 2024 to 31 March 2025, and where material, allowance will continue to be made for inflation as it emerges when assessing funding positions between valuations.
Indexation of CARE benefits	2.60% p.a.	Assumed to be in line with the CPI inflation assumption above. For members in pensionable employment, indexation of CARE benefits can be less than zero (i.e. a reduction in benefits).

Financial Assumptions	2025 valuation assumption	Description
McCloud		A reasonable estimate for the potential cost of McCloud has been included within the 2025 valuation results for each employer. This has been calculated based on actual data provided for the 2025 valuation.
Administrative expenses		General expenses are met out of the Fund, in accordance with the Regulations. This is allowed for by adding 1.0% of pensionable pay to the contributions from participating employers. This is reassessed at each valuation. Investment expenses have been allowed for implicitly in determining the discount rates.

Recognising the guarantee from the DfE that is in place, the Fund applies the financial assumptions above to both the local authority and academies (and academy outsourcings eligible for the guarantee). There are no Further Education employers currently in the Fund but if the position were to change then such employers would be treated consistently with academies given the DfE guarantee that also applies.

Demographic assumptions

Mortality/Life Expectancy

The derivation of the mortality assumption is set out in separate advice as supplied by the Actuary. The mortality in retirement assumptions will be based on the most up-to-date information in relation to self-administered pension schemes published by the Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) including a loading reflecting Fund specific experience and will make allowance for future improvements in longevity and the experience of the scheme. A specific mortality assumption has also been adopted for current members who retire on the grounds of ill health.

For all members, it is assumed that the trend in longevity seen over recent time periods (as evidenced in the 2024 CMI analysis) will continue in the longer term and as such, the assumptions build in a level of longevity 'improvement' year on year in the future in line with the CMI 2024 projections and a long term improvement trend of 1.5% per annum.

As an indication of impact, we have set out the life expectancies at age 65 based on the 2025 assumptions:

Table 2.2: Life Expectancy based on the 2025 valuation assumptions

Membership Category	Male Life Expectancy at 65	Female Life Expectancy at 65)
Pensioners	21.7	24.1
Actives aged 45 now	22.6	25.5
Deferreds aged 45 now	21.7	24.8

For example, a male pensioner, currently aged 65, would be expected to live to age 86.7 Whereas a male active member aged 45 would be expected to live until age 87.6. The difference reflects the expected increase in life expectancy over the next 20 years in the assumptions above.

The tables show that whilst life expectancy continues to improve, the rate of improvement is slowing down versus what was assumed in 2022. Back then, the assumption was that a male pensioner currently aged 65 would live to 87.1 and a male active aged 45 would live to 88.7.

The mortality before retirement has also been reviewed based on LGPS wide experience.

The detailed actuarial tables adopted for the post-retirement mortality assumptions are set out in [Appendix B](#).

The other demographic assumptions include the rates of early, normal and ill health retirement, the rate at which pension is exchanged for additional tax-free cash and the proportion of members where a dependant’s pension will become payable after their death. Such assumptions have been determined by considering:

- The experience of the Fund’s membership
- The experience of a wider LGPS dataset
- National trends
- The advice of the Actuary
- The need for prudence (however the default position is that these assumptions are set on best estimate principles with prudence primarily reflected in the investment return assumption).

Further details of these assumptions are set out in [Appendix B](#).

Method

The actuarial method to be used in the calculation of the solvency funding target is the Projected Unit method, under which the salary increases assumed for each member are projected until that member is assumed to leave active service by

death, retirement or withdrawal from service. This method implicitly allows for new entrants to the scheme on the basis that the overall age profile of the active membership will remain stable. As a result, for those employers which are closed to new entrants, an alternative method (the Attained Age method) is adopted, which makes advance allowance for the anticipated future ageing and decline of the current closed membership group potentially over the period of the rates and adjustments certificate. Employers who move from open to closed may see an increase in contributions as a result of this change.

The assumptions to be used in the calculation of the funding target are set out above. Underlying these assumptions are the following two tenets:

- that the Fund is expected to continue for the foreseeable future; and
- favourable investment performance can play a valuable role in achieving adequate funding over the longer term.

This allows the Fund to take a longer term view when assessing the contribution requirements for certain employers.

There will be a funding plan for each employer. In determining contribution requirements the Administering Authority, based on the advice of the Actuary, will consider whether the funding plan adopted for an employer is reasonably likely to be successful having regard to the particular circumstances of that employer (potentially taking into account any material changes after the valuation date up to 31 March 2026).

As part of each valuation separate employer contribution rates are assessed by the Fund Actuary for each participating employer or group of employers. As indicated above, these rates are assessed taking into account the experience and circumstances of each employer (or group of employers), following a general principle of no cross-subsidy between the distinct employers in the Fund.

In addition, employer circumstances (e.g. employer type, guarantees from public bodies, affordability, expected duration remaining in the Fund) are further taken into consideration when determining the recovery period of deficits/surplus and also the level of the surplus reserve. Further details on this are set out in Appendices C and D.

Employer Pooling and risk sharing arrangements

Generally individual employers will be responsible for their own liabilities and have a notional asset share allocated to them. However, there are some circumstances where the contribution rate outcomes for certain employers may be fully or partially pooled together e.g. academies opting to pool with the Council (noting that in such cases the individual balance sheet positions for the academies continue to be tracked).

For admitted bodies, there may be some instances where the admitted body, and the letting employer enter into a “pass-through” arrangement, where some/all of the pension risks are retained by the letting employer. Such arrangements are commercial arrangements between the admitted body and the letting employer. From the Fund’s perspective, where the letting employer is an academy, DfE has confirmed that use of a pass-through arrangement where responsibility for the liabilities remains with the letting employer, will mean that the admitted body is covered by the DfE LGPS Academy Guarantee. In such cases a bond or other indemnity would be deemed unnecessary.

In all cases, the attribution of pension risk in such arrangements may impact how any termination / bond assessments are undertaken and therefore it’s important for Employers to make the Fund aware of the risk sharing arrangements in place when undertaking such exercises.

Employer Asset Shares

The Fund is a multi-employer pension scheme that is not formally unitised and so individual employer asset shares are calculated at each actuarial valuation. This means it is necessary to make some approximations in the timing of cashflows, and allocation of investment returns as calculated by the Actuary based on relevant financial information, when deriving the employer asset share.

In attributing the overall investment performance obtained on the assets of the Fund to each employer, a pro-rata principle is adopted.

At each review, cashflows into and out of the Fund relating to each employer, any movement of members between employers within the Fund, along with investment return earned on the asset share, are allowed for when calculating asset shares at each valuation. In addition, the asset shares maybe restated for changes in data or other policies.

Adjustments are also made on account of the funding positions of orphan bodies which fall to be met by all other active employers in the Fund.

Further details on the method by which employer assets are determined and tracked over time is set out in [Appendix A](#).

Links to the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) and Investment Policy

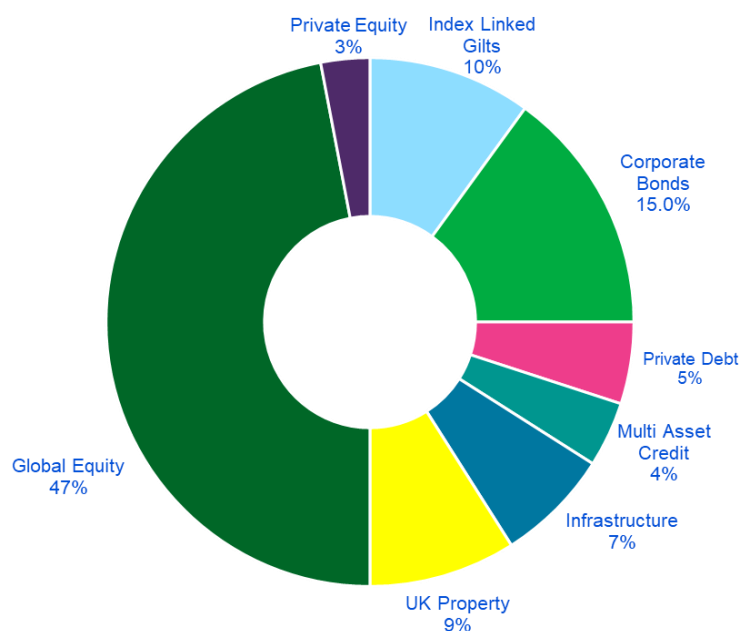
The investment and funding strategies are closely linked. After employer and employee contributions, investment returns are the third key pillar of LGPS funding. The Fund must be able to pay benefits when they are due – those payments are met from a combination of contributions (through the funding strategy) and asset returns and income (through the investment strategy).

If investment returns or income are lower than expected, the Fund may need to set higher contributions from employers to ensure benefits can be paid. Therefore, the investment returns required by the funding strategy, as set out in this FSS, must be compatible with the investment policy as set out in the ISS.

In formulating a Fund’s overall investment strategy, the liability profile and funding position in relation to the liabilities of the Fund as a whole (assessed on an appropriate and prudent basis), is taken into account, alongside the Fund’s overall risk appetite across funding, investment and covenant.

The overall strategic asset allocation for the Fund as a whole is set out in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), which can be found [here](#). The current strategy is included below.

Chart 2.1: Current Asset allocation for the Fund



A review of the investment strategy is currently being undertaken as part of the transition to the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV). The outcome is not expected to impact the assumptions made at the valuation.

How Employer contributions are calculated

Primary rate of the Employers' Contribution (future accrual) - Method and assumptions

The future service liabilities are calculated using the same assumptions as the solvency funding target except that a different financial assumption for the discount rate is used. A critical aspect here is that the Regulations state the desirability of keeping the “Primary rate” (which is the future service rate) as stable as possible so this needs to be taken into account when setting the assumptions.

As future service contributions are paid in respect of benefits built up in the future, the Primary rate should take account of the market conditions applying at future dates, not just the date of the valuation thus it is justifiable to use a slightly different expected return from the investment strategy to support sustainability/stability of employer contributions over the longer term. In addition, the future liabilities for which these contributions will be paid have a longer average duration than the past service liabilities as they relate to active members only. Whether the future service discount rate is higher or lower than the past service discount rate will depend on prevailing market conditions at the valuation date.

The impact of different employer covenant (i.e. type of employer, the availability and nature of any guarantee and affordability) is not explicitly reflected in the calculation of the primary contribution rate. Employer covenant can however, be taken into consideration when determining deficit recovery and surplus run-off plans (see below).

The primary rate for the whole Fund is the weighted average (by payroll) of the individual employers' primary rates.

The primary contribution includes the employers' share of administration costs alongside the cost of insurance provided by the Fund for ill-health early retirement strains. Further details (including eligibility and Fund policy) on the Fund's ill-health captive insurance arrangement are set out in [Appendix J](#).

The process and decision making followed by the Fund to set primary contribution rates is consistent across all employers. However, this does not necessarily translate into the same outcomes, which will be dependent on employer circumstances as referred to above and as such the Fund retains the right to use its discretion where individual circumstances require.

Secondary rate of the employers' contribution

Deficit Recovery Plans – Key Principles

If the funding level of an employer is below 100% at the valuation date (i.e. the assets of the employer are less than the liabilities), a deficit recovery plan needs to be implemented such that additional contributions are paid into the Fund to meet the shortfall.

It is the Fund's objective that any funding deficit is eliminated as quickly as the participating employers can reasonably afford given other competing cost pressures, and any recovery plans may take into account the Administering Authority's view of the employer's covenant and risk to the Fund. For the 2025 valuation, the Fund will apply a long-term minimum recovery period of 12 years for open, ongoing employers, to reduce contribution rate volatility at future valuations

The average recovery period for the Fund as a whole is 12 years at this valuation which is one year longer than the average recovery period from the previous valuation due to the introduction of the long-term minimum recovery period of 12 years referenced above.

Recovery periods will be set by the Fund on a consistent basis across employer categories where possible. This will determine the minimum contribution requirement, and employers will be free to select any shorter deficit recovery period and higher contributions if they wish, including the option of prepaying the deficit contributions in one lump sum either on an annual basis or a one-off payment.

Deficit contributions paid to the Fund by each employer will be expressed as cash amounts (increasing year on year).

Surplus Run Off Plans– Key Principles

If the funding level of an employer is above 100% at the valuation date (i.e. the assets of the employer are greater than the liabilities, then the Fund will consider whether a reduction to the primary contribution rate is required in order to run-off surplus over a suitable time horizon. Whether any surplus is run-off will depend on the funding level (i.e. is it above the surplus reserve retained in the Fund for the benefit of the employer to support contribution stability). The default period during which excess surplus above the surplus reserve will be run-off will be set by the Fund as 12 years, although employers will be able to select a longer period (i.e. pay higher overall contributions) should they request.

Surplus off-sets will be expressed as a % of pensionable salary deduction to the primary contribution rate.

Administering authority discretion

Further details on the key principles when determining the secondary rates payable by employers is set out in [Appendix C](#) in respect of deficit recovery plans and

[Appendix D](#) in respect of surplus run-off plans. Employers will be notified of their individual deficit recovery / surplus run-off period as part of the provision of their individual valuation results.

The Administering Authority retains ultimate discretion in applying these principles for individual employers on grounds of affordability and potentially covenant strength and it may be deemed necessary to deviate under exceptional circumstances.

Employer options

Prepayments

Employers may also wish to make prepayments of deficit contributions which could result in a cash saving over the valuation certificate period. Further details of the potential savings will be set out in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate produced by the Actuary..

Employer discretion to pay higher contributions

Depending on their circumstances, employers may opt to pay a higher level of contribution to the Fund e.g. to increase the likelihood of long-term contribution rate sustainability.

Conflicts of Interest

Where an actual, or perceived, conflict of interest is identified in relation to the setting of employer contribution rates (whether primary or secondary), the Administering Authority will follow the Fund's conflicts of interest policy as detailed in the Annual Report [here](#). Where necessary, for example where an actual, or perceived, conflict emerges when setting contribution outcomes for the Administering Authority itself, as a Scheme Employer, the Administering Authority will ensure a separation of decision making to manage any conflict. In such, any decisions would be subject to the approval of the Pensions Panel and subject to the scrutiny and oversight of the Local Pensions Board.

Payment of additional contributions

There may be circumstances when Employers are required to make other payments to the Fund in respect of member benefits. This might be, for example in relation to:

- awards of additional pension.
- strain costs arising from retirement before normal retirement age on unreduced benefits.

The Fund's default position is that awards of additional pension and strain costs arising from early retirement on unreduced benefits are funded by an immediate

contribution from the employer. Employers should request an estimate of the potential costs of any such awards from the Fund.

Ill-health retirements

Ill-health retirement strain costs in respect of employers who are not part of the captive insurance arrangement are usually considered on a triennial basis as part of the actuarial valuation with any strains reflected in the balance sheet and where there is a deficit this will need to be recovered over the relevant recovery period specific to employer circumstances (see [Appendix C](#) for further information on deficit recovery periods and [Appendix J](#) for further information on the ill-health captive arrangement)).

Deaths

Similarly, the extent to which any funding strain/surplus emerges on the death of a member will depend on the profile of the member (status / age / whether any dependant's benefits become payable) and impacts can be material. Any funding strain/surplus will typically emerge at the next actuarial valuation through increased/reduced deficit contributions, except where the employer is terminating, when it will be taken into account when the Actuary determines the termination position. The Fund reserves the right to use its discretion to adjust the approach for the timing of any additional payments, for example due to affordability or financial stability concerns regarding the employer, where this is appropriate in the best interests of all Fund employers.

Actuarial valuation

As required by the Regulations (Regulation 62 of the LGPS Regulations 2013), an Administering Authority must obtain an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities by its pension funds as at 31 March every 3 years. The effective date of the most recent actuarial valuation is 31 March 2025. In addition, the FSS must be formally reviewed by the Administering Authority every 3 years and in advance of the completion of the actuarial valuation (which must be within 12 months of the valuation effective date) or such later date as the Secretary of State may agree.

As part of the triennial valuation, the Administering Authority must obtain a report by an actuary (the “actuarial valuation report”) and a rates and adjustments certificate prepared by an actuary. This certificate sets out the contribution rates to be paid by all employers participating in the Fund for the following 3 years (i.e. for 3 years from 1 April 2026 until 31 March 2029 in respect of the 31 March 2025 valuation). As the accuracy of the valuation calculations and resulting contributions is reliant on the accuracy of the membership data used, employers therefore have a critical role in this process ensuring that the employee information provided to the Fund is as accurate as possible.

The rates and adjustment certificate is appended to the valuation report, but otherwise information in the report is aggregated at the whole Fund level.

The actuarial valuation report:

- shows the aggregate funding position for the Fund as a whole as compared with the previous valuation
- sets out a summary of the key reasons for the change in funding position and a summary of key inter-valuation experience.
- includes sensitivity analysis and commentary to support understanding of the key risks including a projection of the potential funding level at the next valuation.
- Summarises the key financial and demographic assumptions adopted alongside the underlying membership and investment data as at the valuation date.
- includes quoting a primary and secondary contribution rate for the Fund as a whole, equal to the weighted average based on the whole Fund payroll in respect of rates that are expressed as a percentage of pay and as a total amount in respect of cash adjustments. The purpose of this is to facilitate a single net rate of contributions expected to be received over each of the three years that can be readily compared with other rates within the Fund and reconciled with actual receipts.
- includes information required by the Government Actuary's Department for the purpose of undertaking its Section 13 assessment.
- Includes information for the Fund as a whole (and certain employer groups) in relation to the Gender Pension Gap.

Review of Employer Contributions between valuations

The Regulations permit Administering Authorities to review an Employer's contribution rate in the interim period between triennial actuarial valuations where there has been a significant change to the liabilities or covenant of that employer.

The Administering Authority has considered whether to introduce the discretion to review contributions between valuations and has concluded at this time not to incorporate this into the current Funding Strategy. The approach will be reviewed and may be revised as part of each actuarial valuation exercise.

Fund approach to managing surpluses and deficits

The funding position of each LGPS fund is different: some have surpluses, some are experiencing deficits, and some will shift between surplus and deficit positions over time – this will depend on the circumstances of each fund in terms of

experience (including amount of employer contributions and how long members live) and policies.

The funding position of individual employers in the Fund will also differ and change over time and these differences can be material. Usually, any deficit or surplus will not, however be required to be paid up front and can be recovered (or run-off where there is a surplus) over a period of time. This has the effect of smoothing contributions required to finance a potentially volatile funding position. This smoothing works both ways i.e. both in respect of the additional contributions required to recover a deficit and also any contribution reductions that might be applied in respect of running down a surplus.

Employers will also themselves be facing different affordability challenges and pose risks to a differing degree to the Fund. Some will participate in the Fund long-term whilst others may be exiting soon. For this reason, the Fund's approach for adjusting contributions to make good deficits or run-down surpluses over time will differ depending on the type of employer concerned.

The starting point for this will be based on whether or not the employer is tax-payer backed (or guaranteed by a tax-payer backed employer or organisation such as the Department for Education), although other factors are also taken into consideration for example the existing recovery or run off periods. For employers in surplus, the Fund will also consider the need to retain a surplus reserve in the Fund to help achieve contribution stability for the benefit of the employer, the amount of which may vary by employer type and may be zero. The Fund will also consider whether it should use its discretion to vary the approach for any individual employer based on detailed consideration of the circumstances of the employer and actuarial advice.

Further details on how the Fund determines the approach for making good deficits and running-down surpluses, including how this varies by type of employer, is included in [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix D](#) respectively. Where any bespoke/discretionary arrangements are implemented, the Fund reserves the right to recharge any costs incurred to the employer and this will be communicated to the employer accordingly.

Employer Covenant and Notifiable Events

Covenant is the employer's legal obligation and financial ability to meet their defined benefit obligations in the Fund now and in the future. Where deemed necessary, the Fund may undertake regular assessment and monitoring of employer covenant for certain employers to understand the current strength of the employer's covenant and how they could change in the future. This is important to assist the Fund in deciding the appropriate level of risk when setting the investment strategy, employer funding targets and where necessary employer recovery plans/surplus reserve and run-off periods. Therefore, a sound

understanding of the covenant of employers is an essential part of the integrated approach to risk management of the Fund.

The strength of employer covenant can be subject to substantial variation over relatively short periods of time and, as such, for some employers, regular monitoring and assessment may be undertaken. The employers' covenants will be assessed and monitored objectively in a proportionate manner and their ability to meet their obligations in the short and long term will be considered when determining an individual employer's funding strategy.

The Fund's proportionate approach to assess and monitor covenant is set out in [Appendix H](#).

Timely reporting to the Fund of events that have the potential to materially impact on employer covenant strength is critical to the management and monitoring of employer covenant risk. The Fund has therefore agreed a Notifiable Event framework which specifies the types of event or changes in circumstances that employers will be obliged to notify the Fund about. The Fund's current Notifiable Events framework is attached in [Appendix I](#).

If there is assessed to be a significant change in covenant then the Fund will initially contact the employer to further understand the position and this may lead to additional information being requested. The Fund will take professional advice e.g. actuarial, legal, covenant, investment as appropriate depending on the circumstances in order to evaluate the impact in the context of the overall risk as part of the integrated risk management strategy and on potential avenues to mitigate or reduce the risk. This may include seeking covenant strengthening measures such as a guarantor or security. Ultimately the outcome will be dependent on the specific circumstances and in exercising the Fund's discretion in such cases.

The Fund's over-riding responsibility will be to act in the best interests of all Fund members and their participating employers.

Guarantors

Certain employers in the Fund will be guaranteed by another employer which may also be participating in the Fund. For example, new admission bodies joining the Fund must be guaranteed by a Scheme employer, the Department for Education provides a 'guarantee of the exit debt' in respect of academy trusts and further education bodies.

In the case of a full guarantee (e.g. in the case of new admissions) when the employer exits the Fund, the responsibility for funding the future pension costs associated with its employees, earned during its admission in the Fund, will pass to the guarantor i.e. liabilities are 'subsumed'. The assets are also subsumed, although depending on the contractual arrangements in place and Fund exercising

its discretion where there is surplus, a termination payment/exit credit may be payable from/to the exiting employer first.

In the case of a 'guarantee of the exit debt' (e.g. for academy trusts and further education bodies) the guarantor does not subsume the exiting employer's assets/liabilities on termination and instead the guarantee is to cover only the exit debt, if there is one. Following the employer's exit, if future pension costs are higher than the termination assessment, responsibility passes to the remaining ongoing Fund employers to meet the cost.

The existence and type of guarantee for a non-tax-backed employer is an important consideration for the risk profile of the employer, alongside employer type. As a result, it is taken into account in the funding strategy in a number of ways.

- The frequency and detail of covenant review
- The deficit recovery period or surplus reserve and run-off period as applicable
- The assumptions used to assess any deficit/surplus on termination (where there is no guarantee or only a guarantee of the exit debt, additional prudence is built into the termination assumptions to provide greater protection for the ongoing employers against adverse experience given they would underwrite the termination liabilities going forward).
- whether a bond or other security is required to support the admission

Admission bodies

Under the LGPS regulations, an administering authority must assess the risk a proposed new admission body poses to the Fund should the admission body become insolvent or go out of business.

After considering the level of risk, the administering authority may decide that the admission body must provide security, such as a guarantee from the letting employer, an indemnity, or a bond. This security must cover some or all the:

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

Further information on this is set out in [Section C](#) of this FSS and the Fund's policy on its approach in this area is set out in [Appendix E](#).

It is recognised that the parties involved may wish to depart from the above default position on commercial grounds, and the Fund would be open to considering alternatives on a case-by-case basis.

Pension administration strategy

The Fund keeps a separate pension administration strategy which outlines the responsibilities, performance and procedures for employers and the Fund. Compliance with the Fund’s pension administration strategy, in particular areas such as communication, skills and training and data accuracy is essential for ensuring employers are in a position to understand and manage their pension costs and risks in a changing economic, demographic and legislative landscape alongside ensuring assessment of such costs and risks can be as accurate as possible. Failure to adhere to these requirements could have a material effect on an employer’s liabilities in the Fund.

Alongside the triennial actuarial valuation, there will be a number of occasions where the Actuary will use updated membership data to carry out its calculations, as referenced in the next section e.g. terminations (where an exit debt/credit is to be assessed in full), new admissions, bulk transfers, and in some cases accounting calculations where a significant event has occurred during the accounting period. To ensure membership data is as accurate as possible, the Fund undertakes data quality assessments (including against requirements set out by The Pensions Regulator).

The Fund’s Administration Strategy Statement is available [here](#).

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Section C

Employer events

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Key events during an employer’s participation in the Fund could impact on an employer’s and the Fund’s funding circumstances. The Fund’s approach to policy and process for dealing with any possible outcomes from those events is summarised below. The Fund’s detailed policy in each of these areas is included in the relevant Appendix referenced.

Joining the fund and employer contribution rate setting and monitoring

All Scheme employers (as defined under Schedule 2 Part 1 of the LGPS 2013 Regulations) are entitled to join the Fund under the Regulations. These bodies include tax raising bodies, those funded by central government (academies and colleges) and universities (reliant on non-government income). Other Scheme Employers (specifically those defined under Schedule 2 Part 2 of the Regulations) can designate eligibility to join the Scheme for individuals or groups, where they pass a resolution to that effect.

Initial funding calculations

Typically, there are two main approaches used for new employers depending on their specific circumstances:

- Fully funded at the start: the value of the liabilities of the transferring group of members is assessed and the assets that are notionally reallocated within the Fund from the original employer to the new employer body are equal to this amount, meaning no initial surplus or deficit.
- Partially funded at the start: where the assets notionally reallocated are less / greater than the value of the liabilities transferring. The method of assessment for this initial deficit / surplus can vary depending on the specifics of each case.

Bespoke commercial arrangements can also be entered into between the new entity and the letting authority which may be different to these and must be communicated to the Administering Authority. For example, a “pass-through” arrangement where some/all the risk is retained by the letting authority.

It is most common for admission bodies to join the Fund on a “fully funded” basis. There can be exceptions to this where an outsourcing body has structured the commercial arrangements such that the new body takes on a deficit.

Initial contribution rate assessment

Where an initial contribution rate assessment is required, this will be an actuarial calculation of the future service pension cost that applies in respect of the members transferring to the new entity. This assessment will take account of:

- The pay levels of the transferring group (and so the implied employee contribution rate)
- The timing of the benefits that are expected to fall due (depending on any applicable transitional protections for certain members)
- Whether the new body will be open, or closed to new entrants
- Whether any funding deficit is ultimately transferred and the period over which it is expected to repay that deficit.

Conversion to academy status

The Fund's policy regarding the treatment of schools when converting to academy status is for the new academy to inherit the school's appropriate share of the historic local authority deficit or surplus prior to its conversion. This is in accordance with the Department for Education (DfE) guidance issued when the Academy conversion programme was extended to cover all schools.

Given the surplus position of the local authority at the 2025 actuarial valuation, no deficit will be transferred to the new academy. The extent to which any surplus will be allocated to the academy on conversion will be in line with the policy set by the Fund. For the 2025 valuation the surplus allocated will be calculated in line with the School/local authority "matching approach" as described in the Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) guidance, to keep the contribution rate before/after conversion the same (other than due to profile differences and prior to any decision by the academy to pool with the local authority for the purpose of setting contribution rates). A share of the surplus reserve is also therefore allocated.

Multi-Academy Trusts (MATs) are groups of academies managed and operated by one proprietor. The employer of non-teaching staff in academies is the proprietor of the Academy Trust and not the individual academy within the Trust. It is therefore the proprietor who is the employer for LGPS purposes making the MAT legally responsible for staff across all schools in the pool.

On conversion, the Fund will offer a choice to the new academy as to whether to join the contribution pooling arrangement with the local authority, for contribution rate purposes only, or be treated as a stand-alone employer in the Fund.

For those academies who aren't in the contribution pooling arrangement, where numerous academies are operated by the same managing Trust, the Fund is willing to allow a pooled contribution rate to be payable across all constituent academies that reflects the overall funding position and membership profile. In such cases, similar to those academies who are pooled with the local authority, the Fund will

continue to track the constituent academies separately, in the interests of transparency and clarity around entry and exit events. In the case of an exit from the Fund by a pooled employer, an individual balance sheet for the exiting employer would be determined in order to identify whether there is a surplus or deficit payment due.

Full details of the Fund’s policy in relation to pooling with the local authority, how the contribution rate is assessed and calculated for academy employers/multi academy trusts, are set out in [Appendix F](#).

Any new academies joining an existing MAT pool or opting to pool with the local authority would contribute at the grouped employer contribution rate already established for the MAT in respect of future service, plus additional deficit contributions (or surplus offset) relating to the academy, calculated in line with the academy approach outlined above. This would be next reviewed at the triennial valuation, taking experience into account including any new deficit taken on when new academies join.

A grouped or “pooled” rate would mean that experience for individual academies is shared across the group and contributions are assessed based on the member profile of the MAT/group as a whole. However, as pooling relates to contribution rates and not the balance sheet, surplus off-sets would not be available unless the individual academy’s funding level was above the surplus reserve (in line with the surplus policy set out in [Appendix D](#) to provide some balance sheet protection for individual academies. The benefit of pooling is that contribution rates and risks can be shared across the whole pool, but this will mean a higher rate is payable by some employers and a lower rate payable by others depending on the circumstances that unfold in the future.

For example, employers with younger active members would usually have a lower primary contribution rate than an employer with older active members (as there is more time for future investment returns to pay towards the cost of the benefits building up). However, if the contributions for such employers were pooled, this would mean a higher rate payable for the former employer and a lower rate payable for the latter employer

As academies participate in the ill health captive insurance arrangement, costs relating to ill-health retirement strains are “insured” through the Fund, rather than managed within the pooled MAT. These are usually the most significant pension cost risks that would typically arise in respect of an employer’s membership.

Preparing for exit and events which may trigger termination

An employer ceases to participate in the Fund when the last active member leaves the Fund or when a suspension notice ends and the employer then becomes an “exiting employer” under the Regulations. In this situation the Fund is required to

obtain an actuarial valuation of that employer’s liabilities in respect of the benefits of the exiting employer’s current and former employees, along with a termination contribution certificate setting out whether an exit payment is due to the Fund or a credit is payable to the employer.

The Fund’s policy for settling termination payments/credits is as follows:

1. The default position is for exit payments and exit credits to be paid immediately in full once the cessation assessment has been completed by the Actuary (and any determination notice issued by the Fund where applicable).
2. At the discretion of the Administering Authority, instalment plans (known as a Debt Spreading Agreement (DSA)) over a defined period may be agreed but only when there are clear issues of affordability that risk the financial viability of the organisation and the ability of the Fund to recover the debt.

The Regulations also permit Administering Authorities to allow an employer to remain in the Fund with no active members under a Deferred Debt Arrangement (DDA). The Administering Authority has considered whether to introduce the discretion to permit DDAs and has concluded at this time not to incorporate this into the current Funding Strategy. The approach will be reviewed and may be revised as part of each actuarial valuation exercise.

The Fund’s detailed policy on determining whether an exit payment is due to the Fund or a credit is payable to the employer is set out in [Appendix G](#). This includes the detailed assumptions and approach used to assess the amount of a payment/credit payable upon termination; the factors the Fund will take into consideration when exercising discretion and the information that employers would need to provide in certain circumstances to enable the discretion to be exercised.

Suspension Notices

Regulation 64(2A) provides the Fund with the discretion to issue a “suspension notice” and suspend payment of an exit amount for up to three years, where it reasonably believes the exiting employer is likely to take on one or more active member within the period specified in the suspension notice.

If a suspension notice is applied, any contributions not related to pay (e.g. lump sum payments as set on the Rates and Adjustments Certificate) will continue to be paid to the Fund as certified. The suspension notice will also set out the terms for review of those contributions. If the conditions in the suspension notice are not met, then the suspension notice may be withdrawn in which case any exit debt / credit will become payable immediately unless any other arrangements are agreed with the Administering Authority at its absolute discretion taking affordability and employer risk into consideration.

Further details of Fund’s policy on this are set out in [Appendix G](#).

Partial terminations

So-called “partial termination” is where an employer exits the Fund for deferred and pensioner members (and potentially past service benefits for active members) but seeks to remain a participating employer for active members (potentially just in respect of future service benefits). The objective is to lock in current liability values for deferred and pensioner members (and potentially earned benefits for active members) but would also mean that there is no recourse to that employer if those estimates prove too low in future aside from its (much lower) share of the orphan liabilities. If that happens, as with other orphan liabilities, the extra costs become the responsibility of all employers in the Fund.

The Fund’s default position is that such arrangements are not permitted. The position would be reconsidered in future only in the event that the legal basis for such arrangements is established to the satisfaction of the Fund, after taking its own legal advice. The costs of the Fund considering any requests in this area, including legal advice the Fund would need to take, must be met by the requesting employer. Even if a legal basis is established for such arrangements, this doesn’t guarantee that the Fund will permit the option as it will need to balance the costs and risks of the approach.

Bulk transfers (both to or from the LGPS)

A bulk transfer may be:

- internal (or “intra-fund”) transfers, where the two employers both participate in the Fund,
- external, where one of the employers participates in a different LGPS Fund,
- external to the LGPS, where members are transferring to / from a non-LGPS pension fund.

They may involve some of an employer’s members (and so assets and liabilities), or the employer’s whole position (membership, assets and liabilities) transferring to a new Fund (typically under a Secretary of State direction order).

General principles

A summary of the general over-riding principles, processes and responsibilities the Fund will apply for all bulk transfers are set out below.

- The LGPS Regulations provide the framework if a Fund employer has an external bulk transfer of staff and the Fund will adhere to the Regulations.
- The Fund’s primary objective will be to protect the position of, and minimise the risk to, the Fund and the other Fund employers – this is particularly relevant for cases where a transfer out of the Fund will result in “orphaned” members / liabilities. Subject to this, where both applicable and practical,

the Fund will consider other relevant factors including the views of the relevant Fund employer(s) and the circumstances of the transfer.

- Generally, there will be no cross-subsidy between the employers participating in the bulk transfer and all other Fund employers. This means that for an outgoing transfer, the assets and liabilities that are transferred to the new employer are deducted from the transferring employer's balance sheet. Likewise, for an incoming bulk transfer, the assets and liabilities are added to the employer's balance sheet. There will be no adjustment applied to the position for other employers in the Fund.
- It is the employer's responsibility to notify the Fund that a transfer is required and the relevant details – in particular the date of transfer, the other Fund and / or employer, and in particular the affected members and all relevant member data. As the transfer of assets to the new employer and potentially the provision of benefits to members transferring will be reliant on the data used, it is critical that the data provided is complete and accurate. Neither the Fund, nor the Fund Actuary will be responsible for errors or issues arising due to the provision of incomplete or inaccurate data
- Once notified, it is the Fund's responsibility to facilitate the bulk transfer by liaison with the employers involved (and external Fund where applicable), including notifying the employer(s) of the information required, notifying the Fund Actuary of the details of the bulk transfer so that the Fund Actuary can calculate the assets to be transferred (including agreement of the assumptions where applicable – see below) and arrangement for the payment to be made/received where this involves an external Fund.
- All Fund costs relating to any bulk transfer will be met by the relevant Fund employer(s)

Intra-fund bulk transfers

The default position is that the assets that would transfer to the new employer within the Fund will be calculated to be equal to the valuation of the liabilities to transfer i.e. on a “fully funded” basis. Where an employer's commercial requirements require a different treatment, it will be the responsibility of the employers to notify the Fund. The Fund will then consider whether this is possible and appropriate.

The standard approach is that intra-fund bulk transfers are formally assessed at the first triennial valuation following the transfer (or, if timing prevents this, then the first triennial valuation where assessment is possible), and the financial impacts of the transfer will be reflected in the assets and liabilities quoted as part of the employer's valuation results. However, if the transfer is significant, the employers may ask the Actuary to calculate the potential impact on their balance sheet at the

point of transfer, rather than at the subsequent actuarial valuation (e.g. to reflect in inter-valuation accounting).

External bulk transfers

Where one of the employers involved in the transfer does not participate in the Fund, the value of the assets to be transferred to / from the Fund will be calculated in line with the underlying LGPS Regulations. This may involve a calculation of Cash Equivalent Transfer Values, or where the number of members transferring is sufficient, the methodology for determining the asset calculation will need to be agreed between the Fund actuaries (with input from the administering authority, and potentially the relevant Fund employer, as required).

In all bulk transfer cases, where possible the Fund will take a simplified approach in order to manage the costs of the process (which are met by the employers directly involved), provided interests of all employers in the Fund are protected.

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Appendix A

Asset Share Policy

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Background

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) funds are not legally sectionalised by employer under the LGPS Regulations. An employer's allocated asset share is calculated on a notional basis, taking into account the circumstances of that employer in order to assess that employer's contributions (including on termination) as per the Regulations. Employer asset shares are considered formally at each actuarial valuation, with interim updates where required (e.g. for accounting disclosures or when an employer joins (usually a provisional figure) or leaves the Fund). Employer asset share values will move (most significantly) in line with the total Fund assets according to market movements. As well as individual employer funding, membership size, experience, cashflow and other events can cause changes in the employer asset share over time.

The Fund's Actuary assesses this asset share in line with policies agreed with the Administering Authority, which are routinely reviewed and informed by common practices across all LGPS funds. This document will be formally reviewed at least at each triennial actuarial valuation.

There is therefore no separately audited asset statement in relation to each employer's own asset allocation within the Fund and an employer does not formally get allocated the underlying assets. Furthermore, the Fund remains the legal owner of the assets and any decisions on the assets rests with the Administering Authority, however they must be invested in line with the Regulations governing the LGPS. This is of particular importance in the context of accounting figures where the Fund will be unable to provide individual audited asset statements.

What are the key factors that can influence an employer's asset share?

In simple terms, an employer's asset share at a certain point in time will typically be determined by:

- a) The employer's provisional starting assets on entry, based on the entry data provided
- b) Any restatement of the opening assets following a more detailed review at the first formal valuation for that employer, in particular where the member data may differ to that provided at entry
- c) Plus the employer and employee contributions
- d) Minus any net benefit/expense payments in relation to the employer

- e) Plus/Minus the impact of membership movements in/out of the employer
- f) Plus/Minus the net investment returns earned by the employer’s assets

The employer investment strategy is a mirror of the total Fund strategy. In attributing the overall investment returns to each employer, a pro-rata principle is adopted.

In practice, there are a number of other factors that need to be taken into account and these are explained in more detail in this policy, together with the main circumstances when an asset share will need to be determined by the Actuary (e.g. the starting assets for an employer on entry to the Fund may vary depending on the type of employer and the funding approach adopted).

It is also important to note that it is often necessary to make some practical approximations in the timing of employer cashflows and allocation of investment returns when deriving the asset share for employers. Equally when members move between employers in the Fund, a notional intrafund transfer of assets is made.

It should be noted that whilst Funds will seek to allocate assets to employers in line with the approach set out in this paper, there may be occasions where the Fund and Actuary will need to apply a bespoke approach depending on the circumstances of a particular case (e.g. where one off adjustments could be required due to pending transfers after the calculation date). In such cases, the approach would be communicated to the employer to ensure transparency and to also preserve any audit trail for future reference.

Events when an asset allocation will be determined

Typically speaking, the circumstances when the Actuary will determine a notional asset allocation for an employer, during its participation in the Fund, will be as follows:

Table: A.1: When an asset allocation will be determined

Event	Purpose
Entry to the Fund	Determine initial provisional balance sheet / contribution requirements
Triennial Actuarial Valuation	Inform decision making on contribution requirements
Employer Accounting	For employers to include in their accounts
Bulk Transfers	To determine value of payments to/from the Fund, or between employers in the Fund.

Inter-valuation funding updates, including potential bond assessments	To assist with budget setting / inform decision making on contribution requirements and quantum of any bond
Cessation / Termination from the Fund	To determine potential exit payment to/from the outgoing employer.

Further information in relation to the above events is set out below.

Entry to the Fund

On entry to the Fund, unless a temporary contribution rate is payable (see comment below), the Actuary will be required to assess the contribution rate payable by the new employer once they join the Fund. For those academies electing to pool with the Council for contribution rate purposes (see [Appendix F](#)), whilst the Actuary won't need to assess a primary contribution rate on entry to the Fund, consideration of secondary rate contributions will still be required.

The provisional liabilities will be assessed by the Actuary based on the members transferring to the new employer (for benefits accrued up to the entry date).

The provisional asset share allocated to the new employer on entry to the Fund will be determined by the funding status and in line with Fund's admission policy. Further details can be found in [Appendix E](#). The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) is reviewed on a regular basis, as a minimum it is reviewed in full as part of each actuarial valuation. A summary of the key scenarios is set out below:

- For fully funded admissions, the initial asset allocation will be the same as the value of the liabilities.
- For partially funded admissions, the assets allocated will be equal to the value of the liabilities, less any deficit allocated on inception based on agreed policies. This would be subject to a minimum asset allocation of zero.
- For admissions where surplus is allocated from the ceding employer, the assets allocated will be equal to the value of the liabilities, plus any surplus allocated on inception based on agreed policies.
- Where a local authority school converts to academy status, the assets allocated to the new academy will depend on the Administering Authority's policy to allocating a share of the ceding local authority's deficit or surplus to the new academy. Further details of this policy can be found in [Appendix F](#).

The provisional admission figures above will be re-assessed at the first formal triennial valuation for that employer. In some cases, the data provided at the initial admission can differ materially to the data at the valuation; for example, some members included in the initial admission may not have joined the new employer.

In situations where a temporary contribution rate is payable and hence an initial contribution rate assessment is not required (e.g. the employer is admitted via a pass through arrangement), the initial asset allocation will be determined by the Actuary at the subsequent actuarial valuation (or accounting) exercise undertaken, whichever is first in line with the principles set out in this policy e.g. for pass through arrangements, the initial asset allocation will be determined in line with the fully funded admission approach referenced above.

Actuarial Valuation

For all employers in the Fund at the triennial actuarial valuation, the Fund and the Actuary will review the notional asset share and liabilities of all employers in order to determine the funding position for each and set the contributions payable for the next inter-valuation period. The total assets allocated across the Fund will sum to the total assets shown in the audited Fund accounts.

This will be done in two approaches to ensure the asset share is appropriate to that employer, taking into account all relevant factors.

1. “Analysis of Surplus” approach

The Actuary will apply an “analysis of surplus” approach whereby the surplus/deficit position of each employer will be calculated according to their actuarial gains or losses since the previous valuation (or since admission if they are a new employer to the Fund). This approach allows for all factors including membership data changes since the previous valuation.

The emerging surplus/deficit is then added to/subtracted from the employer’s liabilities at the valuation date in order to determine the notional asset share. This is in line with common actuarial practices.

When undertaking the “analysis of surplus” approach the key drivers of the emerging asset allocation are a combination of:

- Investment Returns – The extent to which performance of the Fund’s assets (net of expenses), based on the underlying investment strategy applying to the employer, are greater/lesser than those expected.
- Contributions – The extent to which contributions (both employer and employee) payable over the inter-valuation period are more/less than the cost of benefits being accrued. This will include any early retirement strain costs incurred and any contributions paid towards those over the period.
- Membership Experience – The extent to which membership experience (e.g. salary growth, pension increases, ill-health retirements, deaths etc.) has deviated from that expected based on the assumptions made at the preceding valuation (or entry date).
- Benefit Payments – For the most part, the combined total of transfers received/paid (both individual and bulk), lump sum payments (retirement and

death), pension payments, and other payments to leavers will be broadly neutral on the “analysis of surplus” approach as they impact on the assets and liabilities equally, although the timing of such payments will be allowed for.

- Membership Data Changes and Intrafund Transfers – The “analysis of surplus” approach ultimately allows for changes in the underlying membership data where an actual cashflow does not emerge, in particular individual member movements between employers within the Fund (which trigger a notional “intrafund” payment) and/or the restatement of any underlying membership data between valuations. The impact of any notional transfers to new employers / from exiting employers would be adjusted for in the Actuary’s assessment.

Generally speaking, cashflows will be assumed to occur half way through the period and investment returns will be allocated to reflect this (with the exception of significant one-off contribution payments and allowance for significant transfers in/out of the Fund which will allow for time of payment).

This asset value emerging from the “analysis of surplus” approach is then reviewed for reasonableness against the corresponding “asset roll-forward” figure discussed below.

2. “Asset roll-forward” approach

Under this approach the assets allocated to an employer at the previous actuarial valuation (or date of entry to the Fund if later) are rolled forward to the current valuation date taking into account investment returns, contributions paid (employer and employee), benefit payments, transfer payments made into/out of the Fund, and net intrafund internal transfers (based on the individual liabilities of the members who have moved between employers, given a monetary transaction does not take place).

As with the “analysis of surplus” approach, cashflows will be assumed to occur half way through the period (with the exception of significant one-off contribution payments and allowance for significant transfers in/out of the Fund which will allow for time of payment).

Which approach will be used to set the actuarial valuation position?

As noted above, the Actuary will calculate the actuarial valuation position for each employer under both the “analysis of surplus” and “asset roll forward” approaches. In the majority of cases, they would expect the asset allocation to be broadly the same. However, in some instances one approach will provide a more credible answer appropriate to setting the contribution requirements under the Regulations. For example, where there has been a significant change in membership resulting from transfers of members from one employer to another in the Fund (intrafund

transfers), or material data changes, then it may be that the analysis of surplus approach provides a more appropriate asset share for that employer. Critical to the process is what is appropriate to set the employer contribution rates, taking into account the individual circumstances of that employer as required under the Regulations.

Other Adjustments

The following additional adjustments are also made at each triennial valuation:

- **Orphan Employers** – Other adjustments will also be made by the Actuary to allow for orphan bodies in the Fund (i.e. historic employers whose liabilities are the responsibility of all other remaining active employers in the Fund in the absence of a guarantor body within the Fund) to ensure no residual surplus/deficit exists at the valuation date in relation to these employers. Any surplus or deficit in relation to these bodies would typically be allocated on a pro-rata basis across the appropriate employers, given the collective nature of the LGPS. To inform this, the Administering Authority must consider the orphan body funding requirements as part of each triennial valuation and reserve appropriately.
- **Audited total Fund assets** – At the actuarial valuation date, the total assets calculated for all employers (using the approaches above) are reconciled to the total Fund assets to ensure they are equal and any difference is adjusted for on a pro-rata basis. If any adjustment is required, it is typically small by the nature of the process adopted.
- **Ill health captive** – The Fund also operates a captive insurance arrangement to cover the ill health early retirement risks. The premiums are paid into the captive funds, which forms part of a separate notional pot of assets tracked by the Fund Actuary at each triennial valuation, and these are used to cover any costs for employers over each valuation period. Further information on the captive can be found in the captive policy within [Appendix J](#).

Employer Accounting disclosures

Whilst not impacting on contributions payable to the Fund, some employers will be required to report figures in their annual accounts relating to the appropriate accounting standard (e.g. IAS19, FRS101/102 etc).

The production of employer pension accounting disclosure report requires the Fund's Actuary (or the employer's own nominated Actuary if disclosures are calculated outside of the Fund's standard bulk process) to obtain an updated employer asset share value in relation to the employer's participation in the Fund. This is calculated based on the roll-forward approach only, which was agreed with CIPFA when accounting standards were introduced in the early 2000's for public bodies. Whilst some of the details in the CIPFA guidance have been superseded by

changes in the accounting standards, the underlying roll-forward approach is still recognised and maintained.

The starting point for assessing the asset allocation will be the most recent actuarial valuation assessment undertaken (or the provisional admission assessment undertaken if later).

One of the differences between valuation/cessation exercises and accounting exercises is that, unless requested by the employer, the Actuary will typically only allow for changes in the membership data between accounting assessments (e.g. leavers, deaths, transfers of staff etc) where the materiality limit (as advised by the employer's auditor) is breached. It is the employer's responsibility (in conjunction with their auditor) to request allowance for such events to be made in their accounting figures based on their materiality.

To comply with short reporting timescales for employers, some estimations may be made where only part year data is available (e.g. cashflows and investment returns may be estimated for a small number of months). Employers will be notified of this within their accounting disclosure.

Once a triennial actuarial valuation exercise has been completed (i.e. the employer's asset share has been rebased taking into account all factors), the next set of accounting disclosures will be adjusted to reflect the impact of the updated valuation results. The re-basing every three years will come through as an experience adjustment on the assets.

As referred to above, given the Fund is not formally sectionalised, it's not possible to provide employers with individual audited asset statements in relation to their notional asset allocation within the Fund.

Bulk Transfers

On occasion, there may be a bulk transfer of staff between two employers. For internal (or intrafund) transfers, where the two employers both participate in the same fund, if the transfer is significant, the employers may ask the Actuary to calculate the potential impact on their balance sheet at the point of transfer, rather than at the subsequent actuarial valuation (e.g. to reflect in inter-valuation accounting figures). In such cases, in the same way as asset share calculations are undertaken on admission, the basis of transfer (i.e. fully funded or partially funded), will determine the value of assets to be transferred, alongside the underlying liabilities.

Where one of the employers involved in the transfer does not participate in the Fund, the value of the assets to be transferred to/from the Fund will be calculated in line with the underlying LGPS Regulations. This may involve a calculation of Cash Equivalent Transfer Values, or where the number of members transferring is sufficient, the methodology for determining the asset calculation will need to be

agreed between the Fund actuaries (with input from the administering authority as required).

To facilitate and aid in meeting reporting timescales for employers, the Fund may apply some estimation to cashflows and investment returns where only part year data is available. This will be notified to employers when bulk transfer estimates are provided.

Inter-valuation funding update

During an inter-valuation period, there may be occasions where the Actuary needs to determine an updated asset figure for an employer. The main scenario where a determination may be required would be in the lead up to the next actuarial valuation, where the assessment of an updated funding level for the employer will assist with potential budgeting discussions in light of how contribution requirements may evolve following the valuation, or will form part of a bond assessment

In this case, the starting point for assessing the asset allocation will be the most recent actuarial valuation assessment undertaken (or date of admission if later). This figure will be rolled forward to the review date allowing for the investment returns / contributions / net benefit payments.

In some cases, where deemed significant, the impact of membership movements (which could include both movements between employers and changes in underlying data) may also need to be considered.

Cessation of participation in the Fund

Whilst the above scenarios set out the approach adopted to determine the contributions payable by employers on entry to the Fund, and at subsequent actuarial valuation exercises, contributions may also be required to be paid by the employer when they exit the Fund. Equally an exit credit may be payable to the employer if the assets exceed the termination liabilities on exit, and certain conditions set out by the administering authority are satisfied.

When a cessation occurs, the Actuary will be commissioned by the administering authority to undertake an assessment of the termination position, informed by an up to date assessment of the employer asset share. The termination policy, which can be found in [Appendix G](#), sets out the policy by which amounts payable on cessation are determined, according to the nature of exit and the funding positions on exit.

As for other scenarios above, the starting point for assessing the asset allocation on cessation will be the most recent actuarial valuation assessment undertaken (or date if admission of later). This figure will be calculated at the termination date allowing for the investment returns / contributions / net benefit payments and membership experience/data changes (as per the comments above). For cessations, the final asset share will be dependent on the treatment of any remaining active

members on cessation where a transfer to other employers in the Fund is taking place (i.e. whether or not the transfer is on a partial/fully funded basis).

Any residual assets would then be compared to the remaining non-active liabilities to determine any final payment due, payable from/to the employer. Following termination, the liabilities would either become orphan or subsumed into another employer in the Fund depending on the circumstances. Further information can be found in the termination policy in [Appendix G](#).

Frequently Asked Questions

The table below sets out a summary of the key areas from this policy document in a FAQ format alongside other commonly asked questions. As a minimum this document will be reviewed as part of each triennial actuarial valuation.

Table A.2: Frequently Asked Questions

Question	Answer
1. Can employers be provided with an individual audited asset statement in relation to the assets allocated?	No. LGPS Funds are not legally sectionalised and so the assets allocated to the employers in the Fund are done so on a notional basis for contribution assessment purposes only and hence individual employer audited asset statements cannot be provided.
2. What investment strategy will be applied to the employer’s asset share?	The investment return will be allocated in line with the investment strategy applicable to the employer. This will have been notified to the employer and would be shown on their accounting disclosure schedule. Further details can be found in the Funding Strategy and Investment Strategy Statements.
3. How are assets allocated to employers on entry to the Fund?	<p>The assets allocated on entry to the Fund will depend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The past service liabilities of the membership associated with the employer on entry, • The funded status of the employer (e.g. partially funded or fully funded) which may vary depending on the employer type and the Fund’s underlying policy (e.g. the approach for academies may differ to the approach for admitted bodies). <p>In some cases, e.g. for pass through arrangements, the initial asset allocation may not be carried out (or</p>

	<p>carried out very approximately) on entry but as part of the subsequent actuarial valuation or employer accounting assessment. As a consequence, a temporary or provisional contribution rate may be implemented for an employer which will then be reassessed at the next actuarial valuation.</p>
<p>4. When will an employer’s asset share be formally reassessed?</p>	<p>The asset share will be formally reviewed at the triennial actuarial valuation following entry to the Fund, and at each valuation thereafter. There may be occasions when the asset share is reviewed inter-valuation typically for employer accounting or cessation.</p>
<p>5. What are the key factors that will determine the asset share in between actuarial valuation assessments?</p>	<p>The key factors impacting on asset allocations from one valuation to the next will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment returns • Contributions paid • Net Benefit Payments • Changes in underlying membership data • Changes in underlying Fund policy
<p>6. How are assets allocated when an employer is part of a pooling arrangement e.g. payment of a pooled rate by a Multi Academy Trust (MAT)?</p>	<p>The asset shares for each employer in a pooled MAT are tracked individually from one valuation to the next. The pooling arrangement simply serves to produce a combined average contribution rate payable by the pooled employers, covering all constituents in the pool.</p>
<p>7. How are assets calculated when an employer leaves the Fund and ceases participation?</p>	<p>The starting point for such calculations will be the most recent triennial valuation assessment undertaken. This figure will be assessed at the termination date allowing for the investment returns / contributions / net benefit payments and membership experience/data changes. The treatment of any member transfers on termination will also impact the final asset figure calculated.</p>
<p>8. Can the assets differ for funding and accounting, even though the effective dates are the same?</p>	<p>Yes. Depending on the timescales for preparing figures for accounting exercises, the Actuary may need to estimate cashflows and investment returns when calculating the asset figure. In addition, the impact of membership movements (including orphan employer apportionments) will typically only emerge</p>

	<p>in accounting figures every three years (i.e. following completion of a triennial actuarial valuation).</p>
<p>9. Will the percentage share of assets for an employer relative to the Whole Fund assets be fixed?</p>	<p>No. The percentage share is not fixed and will vary as the employer’s experience differs from the Fund as a whole (e.g. in terms of contributions and benefits paid).</p>
<p>10. Are the actuarial valuation assets set based on an “analysis of surplus” or an “asset roll forward” approach?</p>	<p>As noted above, the Actuary will calculate the actuarial valuation position for each employer under both the “analysis of surplus” and “asset roll forward” approaches. In the majority of cases, they would expect the asset allocation to be broadly the same. However, in some instances one approach will provide a more credible answer appropriate to setting the contribution requirements under the Regulations.</p> <p>For example, where there has been a significant change in membership resulting from transfers of members from one employer to another in the Fund (intrafund transfers), or material data changes, then it may be that the analysis of surplus approach provides a more appropriate asset share for that employer. Critical to the process is what is appropriate to set the employer contribution rates taking into account the individual circumstances of that employer as required under the Regulations.</p>

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Appendix B

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Demographic Assumptions

Following on from the comments set out in [Section B](#), further details on the demographic assumptions adopted for the 31 March 2025 valuation are set out below.

Life expectancy assumptions

The post-retirement mortality tables adopted for this valuation are set out below:

Table B.1: Post retirement Life Expectancy Assumptions

Current Status	Retirement Type	Mortality Table
Male Annuitant	Normal health	101% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Annuitant	Normal health	95% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Annuitant	Dependant	122% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Annuitant	Dependant	108% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Annuitant	Ill health	103% S4IMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Annuitant	Ill health	109% S4IFA CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Annuitant	Future dependant	122% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Annuitant	Future dependant	108% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Active	Normal health	110% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Active	Normal health	100% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Active	Ill health	164% S4IMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Active	Ill health	180% S4IFA CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Deferred	All	124% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Deferred	All	110% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%
Male Active / Deferred	Future dependant	140% S4PMA CMI 2024 1.5%
Female Active / Deferred	Future dependant	144% S4PFA_M CMI 2024 1.5%

All parameters are “core”, with underlying rates, i.e. expressed with the overlay for excess deaths removed.

Other demographic assumptions

Table B.2: Other demographic assumptions

Pre-retirement mortality*	75% (male)/65% (female) of the DxL08 table with CMI_2023 1.5% (standard parameters).
Commutation*	It has been assumed that all retiring members will take 75% of the maximum tax-free cash available at retirement. The option which members have to commute part of their pension at retirement in return for a lump sum is a rate of £12 cash for each £1 p.a. of pension given up.
Ill-health retirement*	<p>Age/gender dependent rates apply.</p> <p>For example: At age 35, the male and female rates are both 0.02%. At age 55 the male and female rates are 0.21% and 0.18% respectively.</p> <p>It is also assumed that 80% of retirement are Tier 1, with 10% in each of Tier 2 and Tier 3.</p>
Withdrawal*	<p>Age/gender dependent rates apply.</p> <p>For example: At age 25, the male and female rates are 20.3% and 22.4% respectively. At age 45 the male and female rates are 2.5% and 3.9% respectively</p>
Early-retirement*	<p>Those entitled to receive any part of their benefits before 65 are assumed to retire between 60 and 65 (sample rates below), with all other members assumed to retire at 65:</p> <p>At age 60, 10% of eligible members are assumed to retire falling to 8% at ages 61 to 64. At age 65 the rate is 100%.</p>
Proportions Married / Civil Partnerships assumption*	<p>Age/gender dependent rates apply.</p> <p>For example: At age 45, the male and female rates are both 69% and 67% respectively.</p>

	At age 65 the male and female rates are 69% and 62% respectively
50/50 Scheme	No allowance will be made for the future take-up of the 50:50 option. Where any member has actually opted for the 50:50 scheme, this will be allowed for in the assessment of the rate for the next 3 years.
Discretionary Benefits	The costs of any discretion exercised by an employer in order to enhance benefits for a member through the Fund will be subject to additional contributions from the employer as required by the Regulations as and when the event occurs. As a result, no allowance for such discretionary benefits has been made in the valuation.

* Based on Fund/LGPS experience analysis undertaken by the Actuary for the 2025 valuation.

Further details on the demographic assumptions are set out in the Actuary’s formal report.

Appendix C

Deficit Recovery Plans

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If the funding level of an employer is below 100% at the valuation date (i.e. the assets of the employer are less than the liabilities), a deficit recovery plan needs to be implemented such that additional contributions are paid into the Fund to meet the shortfall.

It is the Fund's objective that any funding deficit is eliminated as quickly as the participating employers can reasonably afford given other competing cost pressures, based on the Administering Authority's view of the employer's covenant and risk to the Fund.

Employer Deficit Recovery Plan – Key Principles

For the 2025 valuation, to balance the long-term cost efficiency objective supporting intergenerational fairness to current and future taxpayers alongside protecting against volatility in secondary rate contributions applying at future valuations, for open ongoing employers, the default approach is for a minimum deficit recovery period of 12 years.

The average recovery period for the Fund as a whole is 12 years at this valuation which is 1 year longer than the average recovery period from the previous valuation, due to the introduction of the default minimum deficit recovery period of 12 years.

Where a deficit exists, secondary Rate contributions for those employers in deficit will be expressed as £s amounts increasing at 3.85% per annum (in line with the Fund's long-term pay growth assumption) and it is the Fund's objective that any funding deficit is eliminated as quickly as the participating employers can reasonably afford given other competing cost pressures, based on the Administering Authority's view of the employer's covenant and risk to the Fund.

Recovery periods will be set by the Fund on a consistent basis across employer categories where possible. This will determine the minimum contribution requirement, and employers will be free to select any shorter deficit recovery period and higher contributions if they wish, including the option of prepaying the deficit contributions in one lump sum either on an annual basis or a one-off payment. This will be reflected in the monetary amount requested via a reduction in overall £ deficit contributions payable.

The key principles when considering deficit recovery for different types of employer are as set out in the table overleaf.

Table C.1: Derivation of deficit recovery periods for different types of employer

Category	Derivation of default recovery period
Scheme Employers	Determined by maintaining the end-date from the preceding valuation subject to a minimum of 12 years.
Open Admitted Bodies	Determined by maintaining the period from the preceding valuation subject to a minimum of 12 years.
Closed Employers	Lower of 12 years and the future working lifetime of the membership.
Employers with a limited participation in the Fund	Determined on a case by case basis. Typically, will be based on length of expected period of participation in the Fund. Generally, for those employers providing a service this will be contract length.

In determining the actual recovery period to apply for any particular employer or employer grouping, the Administering Authority may take into account some or all of the following factors:

- The size of the funding shortfall.
- The business plans of the employer.
- The assessment of the financial covenant of the Employer, and security of future income streams.
- Any contingent security available to the Fund or offered by the Employer such as guarantor or bond arrangements, charge over assets, etc.

The objective is to recover any deficit over a reasonable timeframe, and this will be periodically reviewed.

Other factors affecting the employer deficit recovery plans

As part of the process of agreeing funding plans with individual employers and managing risk in the inter-valuation period, the Administering Authority will consider the use of contingent assets and other tools such as bonds or guarantees that could assist employing bodies in managing the cost of their liabilities or could provide the Fund with greater security against outstanding liabilities. All other things equal this could result in a longer recovery period being acceptable to the Administering Authority, although employers will still be expected to at least cover expected interest costs on the deficit.

Prepayments

Employers may also wish to make prepayments of deficit contributions which could result in a cash saving over the valuation certificate period. Further details of the

potential savings will be set out in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate produced by the Actuary.

Administering Authority Discretion

The Administering Authority retains ultimate discretion in applying these principles for individual employers on grounds of affordability (and covenant strength where applicable) and it may be deemed necessary to deviate under exceptional circumstances. Employers will be notified of their individual deficit recovery period as part of the provision of their individual valuation results.

For academies that pool with the LEA for contribution purposes, as set out in the Academies/MAT policy in [Appendix F](#), where an academy is in deficit and would otherwise experience a material contribution reduction at the 2025 valuation, the primary contribution rate previously payable will be retained.

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Appendix D

Surplus Policy

Key Objectives

The objective of the Fund is to pay out the pension and lump sum benefits promised to members but also manage the level of contribution affordability/sustainability for employers.

The key principles for the surplus management policy are:

- Secure the solvency of the Fund whilst balancing intergenerational fairness for taxpayers by ensuring contributions are as sustainable as possible for employers.
- Take into account the level of reasonably affordable contributions based on objective evidence.
- Allow for the level of risk and variability in financial and demographic factors when deciding on the level of surplus to distribute and over what period.
- Allow for the Fund's investment strategy, market outlook and approach to risk management allowing for long term systematic tail risks such as climate change.
- Consider the potential impact of differing contributions (including future service contributions) and investment returns on the likelihood of achieving a sustainable contribution outcome for employers.

Surplus Management policy

The Fund is now in a stronger funding position at the 2025 actuarial valuation which presents a set of unique issues and opportunities to consider. Some employers are significantly in surplus so a policy which allows for an employer's ability to support its liabilities in the long term is important.

The purpose of this surplus management policy is to set out the Fund's approach to determining how any surplus assets are used in determining contribution outcomes for employers.

Determining the surplus

At each triennial valuation, the Fund will determine the surplus for each employer. The surplus is defined as excess assets over and above what is required to prudently service the accrued liabilities. The value of the accrued liabilities will be calculated by the Fund Actuary on the ongoing funding basis. For those employers without a guarantor in the Fund, the Actuary will also assess whether the employer is in surplus on the termination funding basis.

It is therefore crucial that the funding, investment and risk management strategy are closely aligned when making decisions over the investment strategy and the surplus management policy

Surplus reserve

At each valuation the Fund will determine the surplus reserve (which may be zero) which will be retained in the Fund to protect against adverse experience leading to unsustainable contributions levels.

When considering the level of reserve, the Actuary has considered the pathway of the funding and future contribution outcomes based on a range of economic and financial scenarios to “test” the sustainability of the funding strategy. This will underpin the decision making on a surplus reserve held to cushion against any adverse experience over a number of valuation cycles. The Fund will utilise analysis as part of its decision making on the requirement for a surplus reserve, alongside being cognisant of the principles under the approach to measuring the Fund’s long term cost efficiency objective as part of the Section 13 valuation process.

As well as considering the financial and demographic outlook, the Fund will take into account:

- The employer type and the ability to withstand future contribution increases.
- The overall reasonable affordability of contributions (including future service contributions) and the impact of any contribution reductions on future covenant strength.
- Whether an employer is likely to exit the Fund in the near future and terminate its participation in the Fund. This may mean nil, or a reduced amount of surplus may be returned to the employer, and the final surplus would be determined on exit and the appropriate exit credit paid.

The surplus reserve will be expressed as a funding target as a percentage of the assets. For example, a surplus reserve of 10% means only surplus over a funding level of 110% would be distributed.

For the 2025 actuarial valuation, the initial surplus reserve has been determined to be 10% of the liabilities on the ongoing basis. However, for non tax-payer backed employers without a guarantor, then the surplus reserve will, as a minimum, equal the “termination reserve” i.e. the surplus that can be returned to employers by means of a surplus offset will be no more than the surplus on the termination basis.

Determining the surplus offset

When determining employer contributions, only the surplus in excess of their surplus reserve will then be run-off over time via a reduction to the future service contribution rate (“the contribution off-set”).

The contribution off-set will be expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay for each year of the certificate. Total contributions (i.e. future service contributions less the surplus off-set) will be subject to a minimum of zero to comply with the LGPS regulations and actuarial certification.

For any academies pooled with the Council for contribution rate purposes, surplus offset contributions will only apply to those academies whose individual funding positions exceed 110%.

For any employers expected to exit the Fund in the period to 31 March 2029 the Secondary rate off-sets will be based on the expected length of participation in the Fund. For all other employers assessed to be in surplus at the valuation date, the Secondary rate will be based on the default recovery period of 12 years, unless otherwise agreed by the Administering Authority.

In some cases, subject to the agreement of the Administering Authority, employers will be able to adopt a longer period for surplus run-off, and this will provide for a higher likelihood that total contributions remain sustainable with a lower reliance on the Fund's assets to generate surplus to maintain the same level of overall contributions.

Monitoring and fund discretion

The Administering Authority, on the advice of the Fund Actuary, retains ultimate discretion in applying these principles for individual employers on grounds of affordability and covenant strength and it may be deemed necessary to deviate under certain circumstances. This would typically involve a detailed covenant review and analysis in line with existing policies, and employers would be required to continue to adhere to the requirements of the notifiable events policy.

The funding position and covenant of such employers would be monitored on an ongoing basis.

In addition, the Fund reserves the right to instruct the Actuary to adjust the surplus offset % should the underlying payroll of a particular employer be deemed to have grown by more than 50% over the inter-valuation period. In such cases the offset would be restricted in order to prevent the surplus being eroded too quickly which would otherwise lead to a material contribution increase at the next valuation.

Appendix E

Employer types and admission policy for new employers

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Entry to the Fund

Mandatory Scheme Employers

Certain employing bodies are required to join the scheme under the Regulations. These bodies include tax raising bodies, those funded by central government (academies and colleges) and universities (reliant on non-government income). Please also refer to [Appendix F](#) in relation to academies.

Designating Bodies

Designating bodies are permitted to join the scheme if they pass a resolution to this effect. Designating bodies, other than connected entities, are not required under the Regulations to provide a guarantee. These bodies usually have tax raising powers and include Parish and Town Councils.

Admission Bodies

An admitted body is an employer which, if it satisfies certain regulatory criteria, can apply to participate in the Fund. If its application is accepted by the Administering Authority, it will then have an “admission agreement”. In accordance with the Regulations, the admission agreement sets out the conditions of participation of the admitted body including which employees (or categories of employees) are eligible to be members of the Fund.

Admitted bodies can join the Fund if:

- They provide a service for a scheme employer as a result of an outsourcing (formerly known as Transferee Admission Bodies).
- They provide some form of public service, or their funding derives primarily from local or central government. In reality they take many different forms, but the one common element is that they are “not for profit” organisations (formerly known as Community Admission Bodies).

Admitted bodies may only join the Fund if they are guaranteed by a scheme employer. However, there may be exceptional circumstances whereby, subject to the agreement of the Administering Authority, an admitted body joins the Fund with an alternative form of guarantee. When the agreement or service provision ceases, the Fund’s policy is that in all cases it will look to recover any outstanding deficit from the outgoing body unless appropriate instruction is received from the

outsourcing employer or guaranteeing employer, in which case the assets and liabilities of the admission body will in revert to the outsourcing scheme employer or guaranteeing employer.

Connected Entities

Connected entities by definition have close ties to a scheme employer given that a connected entity is included in the financial statements of the scheme employer.

Although connected entities are “Designating Bodies” under the Regulations, they have similar characteristics to admitted bodies (in that there is an “outsourcing employer”). However, the Regulations do not strictly require such bodies to have a guarantee from a scheme employer.

However, to limit the risk to the Fund, the Fund will require that the scheme employer provides a guarantee for their connected entity, in order that the ongoing funding basis will be applied to value the liabilities.

Second generation outsourcings for staff not employed by the scheme employer contracting the services to an admitted body

A 2nd generation outsourcing is one where a service is being outsourced for the second time, usually after the previous contract has come to an end. Best Value Authorities, principally the unitary authorities, are bound by The Best Value Authorities Staff Transfers (Pensions) Direction 2007 so far as 2nd generation outsourcings are concerned. In the case of most other employing bodies, they must have regard to Fair Deal Guidance issued by the Government.

It is usually the case that where services have previously been outsourced, the transferees are employees of the contractor as opposed to the original scheme employer and as such will transfer from one contractor to another without being re-employed by the original scheme employer. There are even instances where staff can be transferred from one contractor to another without ever being employed by the outsourcing scheme employer that is party to the Admission Agreement.

This can occur when one employing body takes over the responsibilities of another, such as a maintained school (run by the local education authority) becoming an academy. In this instance the contracting scheme employer is termed a ‘Related Employer’ for the purposes of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations and is obliged to guarantee the pension liabilities incurred by the contractor. These liabilities relate both to any staff whom it may be outsourcing for the first time and to any staff who may be transferring from one contractor to another having previously been employed by a scheme employer prior to the initial outsourcing.

A “Related Employer” is defined as “any Scheme employer or other such contracting body which is a party to the admission agreement (other than an administering authority in its role as an administering authority)”.

Risk Assessments

Prior to admission to the Fund, an Admitted Body is required to carry out an assessment of the level of risk on premature termination of the contract to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority. If the risk assessment and/or bond amount is not to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority (as required under the LGPS Regulations) it will consider and determine whether the admission body must pre-fund for termination with contribution requirements assessed using the low-risk termination methodology and assumptions.

Some aspects that the Administering Authority may consider when deciding whether to apply a low-risk methodology are:

- Uncertainty over the security of the organisation’s funding sources e.g. the body relies on voluntary or charitable sources of income or has no external funding guarantee/reserves.
- If the admitted body has an expected limited lifespan of participation in the Fund.
- The average age of employees to be admitted and whether the admission is closed to new joiners.

In order to protect other Fund employers, where it has been considered undesirable to provide a bond, a guarantee must be sought in line with the LGPS Regulations.

Admitted Bodies providing a service

Generally, Admitted Bodies providing a service will have a guarantor within the Fund that will stand behind the liabilities. Accordingly, in general, the low-risk approach to funding and termination will not apply for these bodies.

As above, the Admitted Body is required to carry out an assessment of the level of risk on premature termination of the contract to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority. This assessment would normally be based on advice in the form of a “risk assessment report” provided by the actuary to the Fund. As the Scheme Employer is effectively the ultimate guarantor for these admissions to the Fund it must also be satisfied (along with the Administering Authority) over the level (if any) of any bond requirement. Where bond agreements are to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority, the level of the bond amount will be subject to review on a regular basis.

In the absence of any other specific agreement between the parties, deficit recovery (or surplus offset) periods and associated secondary rate contributions for Admitted Bodies will be set in line with the Fund’s general policies as set out in [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix D](#).

Any risk sharing arrangements agreed between the Scheme Employer and the Admitted Body will be documented in the commercial agreement between the two parties and not the admission agreement.

In the event of termination of the Admitted Body, any orphan liabilities in the Fund will be subsumed by the relevant Scheme Employer.

An exception to the above policy applies if the guarantor is not a participating employer within the Fund, including if the guarantor is a participating employer within another LGPS Fund. In order to protect other employers within the Fund the Administering Authority may in this case treat the admission body as pre-funding for termination, with contribution requirements assessed using the low-risk methodology and assumptions.

Contribution Rate Assessments

Where there are less than 5 members transferring at the point of admission, unless agreed otherwise with the Administering Authority, the initial contribution rate payable from the date of admission, will be set in line the corresponding contribution rate payable by the letting employer towards future service benefit accrual. The initial rate will apply until the actuarial valuation following the date of admission when the new admitted body's contribution requirements will be fully reassessed.

In all other situations, unless agreed otherwise with the Administering Authority, the Actuary will undertake an assessment of the required contribution rate payable by the new admitted body.

Pre-Funding for termination

An employing body may choose to pre-fund for termination i.e. to amend their funding approach to a low-risk methodology and assumptions. This will substantially reduce the risk of an uncertain and potentially large debt being due to the Fund at termination. However, it is also likely to give rise to a substantial increase in contribution requirements, when assessed on the low-risk basis.

For any employing bodies funding on such a low-risk strategy a notional investment strategy will be assumed as a match to the liabilities. In particular, the employing body's notional asset share of the Fund will be credited with an investment return in line with the low-risk funding assumptions adopted rather than the actual investment return generated by the actual asset portfolio of the entire Fund. The Fund reserves the right to modify this approach in any case where it might materially affect the finances of the Scheme or depending on any case specific circumstances.

Pass through

Pass-through is a contractual agreement between the two parties, external to the Fund, setting out how LGPS pension risk is shared. Where new employers to join the Fund under such arrangements with the letting employer, a contribution rate for the new employer would be set in the normal way. The extent to which funding “cost” is then reallocated between the letting employer and the admitted body would then be agreed as part of the commercial agreement in place and be up to the letting employer and admitted body to manage external from the Fund. Such arrangements would need to be reflected in any exit assessment as appropriate and therefore the Fund should be kept informed where a pass through arrangement is in place.

For academy outsourcings, where the contractor has **not** entered a “pass-through” arrangement with the academy/MAT, the DfE guarantee would not automatically be available. In line with guidance updated December 2024, academy trusts would need to contact DfE (formerly this was ESFA until its closure on 31 March 2025) where the circumstances in the guidance do not apply. Where the guarantee doesn’t apply and in the absence of any bond, the academy would be responsible for any unfunded liabilities to emerge on termination.

In certain circumstances, subject to the agreement of the Fund, where a pass-through arrangement exists between the letting employer and the admitted body, the contribution rate payable by the admitted body may be set in line with the Primary Rate payable by the letting employer, thereby not requiring an assessment at the admission date.

Children’s Centre transfer to Academy Trusts

Local education authorities have an obligation to provide Children’s Centres under the Childcare Act 2006. The Act places duties on these authorities in relation to establishing and running Children’s Centres and therefore the financial obligation to cover the LGPS costs of eligible staff remains a responsibility of the local education authority regardless of service delivery vehicle. The local education authority is liable for all the LGPS liabilities of the Children’s Centre. The extensive academisation programme in recent years has led to a number of Children’s Centres being run by an Academy or Academy Trust.

As the staff cannot be employed directly by an Academy or Academy Trust, the Fund will permit admission of a separate participating employer (with its own contribution rate requirements based on the transferring staff), through a tri-partite admission agreement between the Fund, the Local Education Authority of the ceding Council and the body responsible for managing the Children’s Centre (this could be an Academy Trust or private sector employer).

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Appendix F

Academies/MAT policy

Introduction to Policy on Pension Funding for new Academies

Previously, the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Miscellaneous Regulations 2010 made an amendment to the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 to allow an Academy established under the Academies Act 2010, to become a Scheme Employer within the LGPS.

Prior to converting to Academy status, schools were pooled together with the Local Education Authority (LEA) and the other LEA schools for the purpose of meeting their obligations for LGPS pension provision, in particular for contribution rate purposes.

This document details the Fund’s policy on the pension funding options available to newly formed Academies.

By becoming an Academy, given the surplus position of the local authority at the 2025 actuarial valuation, no deficit will be transferred to the new academy. The extent to which any surplus will be allocated to the academy on conversion will be in line with the policy set by the Fund. For the 2025 valuation the surplus allocated will be calculated in line with the School/local authority “matching approach” as described in the Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) [guidance](#), to keep the contribution rate before/after conversion the same (other than due to profile differences). A share of the surplus reserve is also therefore allocated.. Any liabilities associated with former employees (i.e. deferred and pensioner members of the Fund) would remain with the LEA.

Options

The Fund will offer Academies two choices with regard to how their contributions to the Fund will be assessed following conversion.

- The first option will be to opt into the LEA (Ealing Council) contribution pooling arrangement, for the purpose of setting contribution rates only – balance sheets will not be pooled
- The second option available will be for the Academies to opt to be treated as a standalone employer within the Fund.

The contribution rates payable by all employers in the Fund include a contribution towards the cost of pension benefits to be accrued in the future (the Primary Rate), and a Secondary Rate contribution that reflects any surplus offsets set in line with the policy set out in [Appendix D](#).

There is also no guarantee that the contribution rate payable under one option would be lower, or less volatile, than that under the other. Further details on the two options are set out below.

Under a pooled arrangement, the membership profile, and level of past service surplus (or deficit), will be assessed across all of the pooled employers and a share of the pooled surplus (or deficit) (and resulting contribution outcomes) will be assessed by the Fund actuary at each triennial valuation assessment. Each employer within the pool will pay the same average Primary Contribution Rate (certified as their own Primary Contribution Rate plus/minus a % Secondary Rate adjustment). Additional Secondary Rate contributions (whether these be £ deficit or % surplus offset) will take into account both the combined funding position of the pool and the individual academy and will be allocated to each constituent in line with the approach agreed between the administering authority and the Actuary. Where a surplus exists across the pool, only those constituents who would meet the criteria for a surplus offset as a stand-alone employer would be eligible for an offset.

The individual balance sheet positions of each employer in the pooled arrangement will continue to be tracked by the Actuary (as for any other employer in the Fund e.g. reflect actual contribution/benefit payments in respect of that employer etc.). The combined position is only assessed when determining what contributions should apply to each employer. At the discretion of the Council, as administering authority, alternative approaches may be implemented to support risk management and long-term contribution stability.

For the 2025 valuation, where significant reductions in contributions emerge for any academy (within the Council pool), and where the individual balance sheet position for the academy shows a deficit, the minimum contribution rate payable by the academy will be set to be in line with the average Primary Rate contribution payable previously i.e. 18.7% of pay.

Under a standalone arrangement, the profile of the single employer will determine the contribution requirements.

In addition, once a decision is made by an Academy, this cannot be reversed by the Academy. There may be circumstances however where there may be a Regulatory requirement for a reversal to take place.

The Council, as administering authority, also reserves the right to reconsider the funding treatment of the Academies (alongside other admitted bodies) – see further comment below under “Multi-Academy Trusts”.

Cross-Subsidies

By pooling with the LEA, some cross subsidy of cost between the LEA and the Academy would remain in place in relation to the contributions payable to the Fund

but the individual academy balance sheet would continue to be tracked, and as described above, individual balance sheet positions are taken into consideration by the administering authority when determining contributions payable. Any difference in actual cost as measured for the individual academy (i.e. based on the experience of its own membership, contributions paid, etc) versus the contribution rate paid under the pooled arrangement would be reflected in the individual assets/liabilities of the academy.

Under a pooled arrangement the Academy would still, to an extent, be exposed to the experience of the LEA in terms of the risks associated with pension funding and vice-versa e.g. pay growth, ill-health retirement, death etc. from a contributions perspective. However as mentioned above, the individual balance sheet is individually tracked, and this is based on the experience of the academy individually, rather than the experience of the pooled group.

As a standalone employer, any cross-subsidy of cost with the LEA is entirely removed. The Academy will also be subject to the funding parameters set out in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement based solely on its individual position, which governs how contribution rate are determined at each formal actuarial valuation.

Implementation

From 31 March 2012 the Fund has offered new academies the choice of how they wish to be treated for the purpose of their pension fund contribution requirements. Those academies who converted prior to 1 April 2012 (and were previously treated as standalone employers for contribution purposes) were given a one-off option of being able to be pooled going forwards.

As at the 31 March 2025 actuarial valuation, there are currently 7 academies who are in the contribution pooling arrangement with the Council.

Actuarial Assessment

The contribution rates for all participating employers in the Fund are formally reassessed by the Fund Actuary every three years as part of an actuarial valuation exercise.

As denoted above, once a decision is made by an Academy as to how its contribution requirements should be assessed on conversion, the Academy cannot choose to reverse this at subsequent actuarial valuation exercises.

Should an Academy opt to join the contribution pooling arrangement with the Council, at the point of conversion, the Academy will continue to pay the same Primary Rate as the Council (and other pooled academies, except where discretion has been applied for academies in deficit, as noted above) together with a Secondary Rate contribution which will be assessed by the Actuary as part of the assessment of any initial surplus/deficit allocated to the Academy from the Council.

At the actuarial valuation exercise following conversion, the contribution rates for the academy will be set as part of the wider assessment of the pooled group.

Accounting for Pension Costs

Even if part of the contribution pooling arrangement with the LEA, it should be noted that the Academy may still be required to report under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 / 102 (depending on Department for Education guidelines). FRS101 / 102 reporting however would not impact on the contribution rates payable by the Academy. As noted above, the Actuary will continue to assess the individual funding positions of each Academy (pooled and non-pooled) and these will form the basis for any accounting assessments undertaken.

Statement of Acceptance

All new academies will be required to sign a formal statement of acceptance to their funding treatment (alongside Ealing Council, as administering authority of the Fund). This statement is included below.

Multi-Academy Trusts

Multi-Academy Trusts (MATs) are groups of academies managed and operated by one proprietor. The employer of non-teaching staff in academies is the proprietor of the Academy Trust and not the individual academy within the Trust. It is therefore the proprietor who is the employer for LGPS purposes making the MAT legally responsible for staff across all schools in the pool (see below).

Within a MAT all academies are governed by one Trust and a Board of Directors. The MAT holds ultimate responsibility for all decisions regarding the running of the individual academies. However, the governing bodies of the individual academies remain in place, and the MAT will need to decide the extent to which it delegates functions to these governing bodies to enable more focused local control.

Multi-Academy Trusts are often set up to cover a number of academies across England. The employees of the former schools can be employed directly by the Trust so they can be deployed across different academy schools in the Trust if necessary.

In cases where numerous academies are operated by the same managing Trust, the Fund is willing to allow a combined funding position and average contribution requirements to apply to all constituent academies (i.e. a MAT pool). In such cases, the Actuary will certify a pooled Primary and Secondary contribution rate for the MAT in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate. Notwithstanding this, the Fund will continue to track the constituent academies separately, in the interests of transparency and clarity around entry and exit events.

Approach to setting contribution rates (MAT pool)

The Fund must have a separate employer number for each academy for transparency of cashflows, managing risks should an academy need to leave one Trust for another and for accounting where disaggregated disclosure reports are required. It should also be noted that the Department for Education (DfE) have confirmed that the guarantee relates to individual academies and MATs.

The Fund will provide the MATs with the option of having a common Primary contribution rate for all the academies within the trust if the MAT is willing to settle for that approach, bearing in mind that the risks of under and over payments will be shared by all academies in the MAT pool.

The past service deficit (or surplus) will still be assessed at an individual academy level so that it only relates to the staff of the respective academy. However, the MAT can opt to have the deficits for all the academies within the trust aggregated for the purposes of the actuarial valuation report.

Any new academies joining an existing MAT pool in the Fund can contribute at the employer contribution rate already established for the MAT but an actuarial assessment will still need to be carried out to determine the deficit (or surplus) applicable to the transferring staff.

Academies requesting to move from LEA Pool to MAT Pool

As stated above, once a decision is made by an Academy to pool with the LEA on conversion, this cannot be reversed by the Academy. However, there may be certain circumstances where, at the request of the Academy, the administering authority permits the Academy to leave the pooled arrangement with the Council in order to participate in an alternative pooled arrangement with other Academies within the same Multi Academy Trust.

The same principles set out above in relation to economies of scale and monitoring of individual funding positions will still apply.

In such circumstances, the Academy leaving the Council pool would not be able to return at a later date. The transfer of assets and liabilities in this situation would be based on the individually tracked position taking account of the individual academy's experience rather than that of the pooled group.

Outsourcings by Multi Academy Trusts (current approach)

If academies are to comply with current “new” Fair Deal guidance, employees carrying out a service on behalf of the Academies (who are eligible to be a member of the LGPS at the point of transfer) must be allowed continued access to the LGPS. This can be achieved by entering into an Admission Agreement with the Administering Authority, Multi Academy Trust and the contractor (admitted body).

For academy outsourcings, where the contractor has not entered a “pass-through” arrangement with the academy/MAT, the DfE guarantee would not automatically be available. In line with guidance updated in December 2024, academy trusts need to contact DfE (formerly this was ESFA until its closure on 31 March 2025) where the circumstances in the guidance note do not apply. Where the guarantee doesn’t apply and in the absence of any bond, the academy would be responsible for any unfunded liabilities to emerge on termination.

The Fund’s current policy is in accordance with the Regulations, requiring a separate admission agreement in respect of separate contracts.

Under Schedule 2, Part 3, paragraph 5. of the 2013 Regulations, if the admission body is exercising the functions of the scheme employer in connection with more than one contract or other arrangement under paragraph 1(d)(i), the administering authority and the admission body shall enter into a separate admission agreement in respect of each contract or arrangement.

With the development of MATs, there is a case for the Fund to allow a MAT to enter into a single admission agreement with the contractor providing similar services at various sites provided the outsourcing is covered by a single commercial contract.

The Fund will need to have sight of the contract in order to satisfy the regulatory requirement that the Admission Agreement covers one contract. The Admission Agreement will need to have provision for adding future employees should any academies join the MAT subsequent to the commencement date.

The scheme employer, the Multi Academy Trust in this instance, needs to be a party to any admission agreement and, as such, is the ultimate guarantor. In the event of contractor failure, the LGPS regulations provide that the outstanding liabilities assessed by the Fund’s Actuary can be called from the scheme employer i.e. the Multi Academy Trust.

At every triennial valuation the Actuary reviews the funding level of the admitted body and adjusts its employer contribution rate as required. Once either the service contract comes to an end or all the LGPS members have left, the admission agreement terminates and, in accordance with Fund policy, the Trust becomes responsible for the assets and liabilities of the admitted body. A cessation valuation can be provided by the Fund Actuary should the Trust request it.

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Academies Pooling– Statement of acceptance by new Academy regarding how Pension Fund Contributions are to be assessed

Name of School: _____

Date of conversion to Academy status: _____

Following conversion to Academy status, we understand that there are two options available with regard to how the Academy will be treated for the purpose of how the Fund’s Actuary assesses the contributions the Academy will be required to pay into the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund. These options are:

- A. treated as a standalone employer
- B. inclusion in the contribution pooling arrangement with Ealing Council*

*Note that the Fund reserves the right to apply a discretionary approach to setting contribution rate outcomes where individual academy balance sheet positions (e.g. deficit or surplus) differ to the pool as a whole. Academies included in the contribution pooling arrangement will also participate in the ill-health captive insurance arrangement.

The individual balance sheet positions of each employer in the contribution pooling arrangement will continue to be tracked by the Actuary (as for any other employer in the Fund e.g. reflect actual contribution/benefit payments in respect of that employer etc.). The combined position for employers in the contribution pooling arrangement is only assessed when determining what contributions should apply to each employer and the balance sheets for employers in this arrangement are NOT pooled.

We acknowledge the funding risks associated with each treatment and the treatment that we wish to apply to the Academy, post conversion is:

A / B (please circle the preferred choice)

We understand that we cannot opt to reverse this decision at subsequent assessments of the contribution rate by the Fund’s Actuary although Ealing Council, as administering authority of the Fund, reserves the right to consider the funding treatment of academies (alongside other admitted bodies). There may also be Regulatory requirements for the position to be reconsidered.

Appendix G

Termination Policy and Flexibility for Exit Payments

Exiting the Fund

Termination Policy

When an employer's participation in the Fund comes to its end, or is prematurely terminated for any reason (e.g. a contract with a local authority comes to an end or the employer chooses to voluntarily cease participation), employees may transfer to another employer, either within the Fund or elsewhere. If this is not the case the employees will retain pension rights within the Fund i.e. either deferred benefits or immediate retirement benefits.

In addition to any liabilities for current employees, the Fund will also retain liability for payment of benefits to former employees, i.e. to existing deferred and pensioner members except where there is a complete transfer of responsibility to another Fund with a different Administering Authority.

Where the Fund obtains advance notice that an employer's participation is coming to an end, the Regulations enable the Fund to commission a funding assessment leading to a revised contribution certificate, which is designed to eliminate, as far as possible, any surplus or deficit by the cessation date.

Whether or not an interim contribution adjustment has been initiated once participation in the Fund has ceased, the employer becomes an exiting employer under the Regulations and the Fund is then required to obtain an actuarial valuation of that employer's liabilities in respect of benefits of the exiting employer's current and former employees along with a revision of the rates and adjustment certificate showing any contributions due from the admission body.

When an employer exits the Fund, as an alternative to requiring an immediate payment in full, the Regulations give power to the Fund to set a repayment plan to recover the outstanding debt over a period at its sole discretion and this will depend on the affordability of the repayments and financial strength of the exiting employer. Once this repayment plan is set, the payments would not be reviewed for changes in the funding position due to market or demographic factors.

The Fund's policy for settling termination payments/credits is as follows:

1. The default position is for exit payments and exit credits to be paid immediately in full once the cessation assessment has been completed by

the Actuary (and any determination notice issued by the Fund where applicable) unless agreed otherwise with the relevant parties.

2. At the discretion of the Administering Authority, instalment plans over a defined period may be agreed but only when there are clear issues of affordability that risk the financial viability of the organisation and the ability of the Fund to recover the debt.
3. Any costs associated with the exit valuation will be paid by the employer by either increasing the exit payment or reducing the exit credit by the appropriate amount. In the case of an employer where the exit debt/credit is the responsibility of the original employer through a risk sharing agreement the costs will be charged directly to the employer unless the original employer directs otherwise.
4. Where an employer has a guarantor of the exit debt, the guarantor is expected to cover the termination shortfall upfront where this is not affordable for the exiting employer (or such proportion of it that is not affordable for the exiting employer) and so there is no requirement for an instalment plan or other flexibility to settle the shortfall. Where assets and liabilities are being subsumed by a guarantor following exit, any unpaid shortfall will become the responsibility of the guarantor. It will be reflected in the guarantor's balance sheet and will usually be considered as part of the funding plan at the next actuarial valuation of the Fund.

In the event that unfunded liabilities arise that cannot be recovered from the exiting employer, these will normally fall to be met by the Fund as a whole (i.e. all employers) unless there is a guarantor or successor body within the Fund.

Basis of Termination

Whilst reserving the right to consider options on a case by case basis, the Fund's policy is that a termination assessment will be made based on the low risk funding basis, unless the employing body has a guarantor within the Fund, or a successor body exists, to take over the employing body's liabilities (including those for former employees). This is to protect the other employers in the Fund as, at termination, the employing body's liabilities will otherwise become orphan liabilities within the Fund, and there will be no recourse to it if a shortfall emerges in the future (after participation has terminated).

Where liabilities would be orphaned, the principle of the termination policy for such employers and the assumptions used, is to ensure (as far as possible) there is sufficient monies to pay all the benefits due in relation to the "orphan" members of the outgoing employer. Otherwise, the remaining employers would potentially

have to fund this via their contributions at subsequent valuations. This is why the Fund takes a more cautious view as set out in this policy.

For all termination cases, the underlying assumptions adopted for individual employers will be based on the approximate duration of that employer's liabilities.

Details of the low-risk funding basis are shown at the end of this Appendix.

If, instead, the employing body has a guarantor within the Fund or a successor body exists to take over the employing body's liabilities, the Fund's policy is that the valuation funding basis will be used for the termination assessment unless the guarantor informs the Fund otherwise. The guarantor or successor body will then, following any termination payment made, subsume the assets and liabilities of the employing body within the Fund. (For Admission Bodies, this process is sometimes known as the "novation" of the admission agreement.)

This may, if agreed by the successor body, constitute a complete amalgamation of assets and liabilities to the successor body, including any funding deficit (or surplus) on closure e.g. should the Fund be informed by the guarantor that a "pass-through" arrangement exists. In these circumstances no termination payment will be required from (or made to) the outgoing employing body itself, as the deficit (or surplus) would be recovered via the successor body's own deficit recovery plan, although the precise details of the pass-through arrangement will be considered should these be made available to the Fund by the exiting employer

It is possible under certain circumstances that an employer can apply to transfer all assets and current and former members' benefits to another LGPS Fund in England and Wales. In these cases, no termination assessment is required as there will no longer be any orphan liabilities in the Fund. Therefore, a separate assessment of the assets to be transferred will be required.

Whether or not the termination liabilities are assessed on the valuation funding basis or the low-risk termination basis, the liabilities will also include an allowance for estimated future administrative expenses in relation to any remaining members on termination.

The Administering Authority also reserves the right to modify its approach on a case by case basis at its sole discretion if circumstances warrant it based on the advice of the Actuary (based on representations from the interested parties where appropriate).

Implementation

Admission bodies participating by virtue of a contractual arrangement

For employers that are guaranteed by a guarantor (usually the original employer or letting authority), the Fund's default policy at the point of cessation is for the guarantor to subsume the residual assets, liabilities and any surplus or deficit under the default policy. In some instances an exit debt may be payable by an employer before the assets and liabilities are subsumed by the guarantor, this will be considered on a case-by-case basis. No payment of an exit credit will be payable unless representation is made as set out below.

If there is any dispute, then the following arrangements will apply:

- In the case of a surplus, in line with the amending Regulations ([The Local Government Pension Scheme \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#)) the parties will need to make representations to the Administering Authority if they believe an Exit Credit should be paid outside the policy set out above, or if they dispute the determination of the Administering Authority. The Fund will notify the parties of the information required to make the determination on request.
- If the Fund determines an Exit Credit is payable then they will pay this directly to the exiting employer within 6 months of completion of the final cessation assessment by the Actuary. This will be subject to a cap of the employer contributions paid.
- In the case of a deficit the Fund will seek to recover this from the exiting employer in the first instance although if this is not possible then the deficit will be recovered from the guarantor either as a further contribution collection or at the next valuation.

If requested, the Administering Authority will provide details of the information considered as part of the determination. A determination notice will be provided alongside the termination assessment from the Actuary. The notice will cover the following information and process steps:

1. Details of the employers involved in the process (e.g. the exiting employer and guarantor).
2. Details of the admission agreement, commercial contracts and any amendments to the terms that have been made available to the Administering Authority and considered as part of the decision making process. The underlying principle will be that if an employer is responsible for a deficit, they will be eligible for any surplus (subject to a cap of the

employer contributions paid in the case of a surplus). This is subject to the information provided and any risk sharing arrangements in place.

3. The final termination certification of the exit credit by the Actuary.
4. The Administering Authority's determination based on the information provided.
5. Details of the appeals process in the event that a party disagrees with the determination and wishes to make representations to the Administering Authority.

In some instances, the outgoing employer may only be responsible for part of the residual deficit or surplus as per the separate risk sharing agreement. The default is that any surplus would be retained by the Fund in favour of the outsourcing employer/guarantor unless representation is made by the relevant parties in line with the Regulations as noted above. For the avoidance of doubt, where the outgoing employer is not responsible for any costs under a risk sharing agreement then no exit credit will be paid as per the Regulations unless the Fund is aware of the provisions of the risk sharing agreement in any representation made and determines an exit credit should be paid.

The LGPS Regulations (2013) Sections 74-77 set out the requirement for a Scheme employer and administering authority to appoint an adjudicator. The adjudicator's role is to consider applications from any person whose rights or liabilities under the Scheme are affected by (a) a decision under regulation 72 (first instance decisions); or (b) any other act or omission by a Scheme employer.

A reasonable estimate for the potential cost of McCloud will be included. This will be calculated for all scheme members of the outgoing employer (reflecting the data made available). For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no recourse for an employer with regard to McCloud, once the final termination has been settled and payments have been made.

In the event of parties unreasonably seeking to crystallise the exit credit on termination, the Fund will consider its overall policy and seek to recover termination deficits as opposed to allowing them to be subsumed with no impact on contribution requirements until the next assessment of the contribution requirements for the guarantor.

As the guarantor will absorb the residual assets and liabilities under the default policy above, it is the view of the Actuary that the ongoing valuation basis described above should be adopted for the termination calculations. This is the way the initial admission agreement would typically be structured i.e. the

admission would be fully funded based on liabilities assessed on the valuation basis.

If the guarantor refuses to take responsibility, then the residual deferred pensioner and pensioner liabilities should be assessed on the more cautious low risk basis. In this situation, the size of the termination payment would also depend on what happened to the active members and if they all transferred back to the original Scheme Employer (or elsewhere) and aggregated their previous benefits. As the transfer would normally be affected on a "fully funded" valuation basis, the termination payment required would vary depending on the circumstances of the case. Where this occurs, the exiting employer would then be treated as if it had no guarantor as per the policy below.

Non contract-based admission bodies with a guarantor in the Fund.

The approach for these will be the same as that above and will depend on whether the guarantor is prepared to accept responsibility for residual liabilities. Indeed, it may be that Fund is prepared to accept that no actual termination payment is needed (even if one is calculated) and that all assets/liabilities can simply be absorbed by the guarantor.

Admission bodies with no guarantor in the Fund / only a guarantee of the exit debt

These are the cases where the residual liabilities would be orphaned within Fund. It is possible that a bond would be in place. The termination calculation would be on the more cautious "low risk" basis.

The actuarial valuation and the revision of any Rates and Adjustments Certificate in respect of the outgoing admission body must be produced by the Actuary at the time when the admission agreement ends; the policy will always be subject to change in the light of changing economic circumstances and legislation.

The policy for such employers will be:

- In the case of a surplus, the Fund pays the exit credit to the exiting employer following completion of the termination process (within 6 months of completion of the cessation assessment by the Actuary). This is subject to the exiting employer providing sufficient notice to the Fund of their intent to exit; any delays in notification will impact on the payment date.
- In the case of a deficit, the Fund would require the exiting employer to pay the termination deficit to the Fund as an immediate lump sum cash payment (unless

agreed otherwise by the Administering Authority at their sole discretion) following completion of the termination process.

A reasonable estimate for the potential cost of McCloud will be included. This will be calculated for all scheme members of the outgoing employer (reflecting the data made available). For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no recourse for an employer with regard to McCloud, once the final termination has been settled and payments have been made.

The above funding principles will also impact on the **bond requirements** for certain admitted bodies. The purpose of the bond is that it should cover any unfunded liabilities arising on termination that cannot be reclaimed from the outgoing body.

Connected Entities

In the event of cessation, the connected entity will be required to meet any outstanding liabilities valued in line with the approach outlined above. In the event there is a shortfall, the assets and liabilities will revert to the Fund as a whole (i.e. all current active employers).

In the event that a scheme employer provides a guarantee for their connected entity, the assets and liabilities will revert in totality to that scheme employer on termination, including any unrecovered deficit.

Policy in relation to the flexibility for exit debt payments

The Fund's policy for termination payment plans is as follows:

1. The default position is for exit payments to be paid immediately in full unless there is a risk sharing arrangement in place with a guaranteeing Scheme employer in the Fund whereby the exiting employer is not responsible for any exit payment. In the case of an exit credit the determination process set out above will be followed.
2. At the discretion of the administering authority, instalment plans over an agreed period will only be agreed subject to the policy in relation to any flexibility in recovering exit payments.

As set out above, the default position for exit payments is that they are paid in full at the point of exit (adjusted for interest where appropriate). If an employer requests that an exit debt payment is recovered over a fixed period of time, they must make a request in writing covering the reasons for such a request. Any deviation from this position will be based on the Administering Authority's assessment of whether the full exit debt is affordable and whether it is in the interests of taxpayers to adopt an alternative approach. In making this assessment,

the Administering Authority will consider the covenant of the employer and also whether any security is required and available to back the arrangements.

Any costs (including necessary actuarial, legal and covenant advice) associated with assessing this, will be borne by the employer and will be charged as an upfront payment to the Fund.

The following policy and processes will be followed in line with the principles set out in the statutory guidance published 2 March 2021.

Policy for Spreading Exit Payments

The following process will determine whether an employer is eligible to spread their exit payment over a defined period.

1. The Administering Authority will request updated financial information from the employer including management accounts showing expected financial progression of the organisation and any other relevant information to use as part of their covenant review. If this information is not provided then the default policy of immediate payment will be adopted.
2. Once this information has been provided, the Administering Authority (in conjunction with the Fund Actuary, covenant and legal advisors where necessary) will review the covenant of the employer to determine whether it is in the interests of the Fund to allow them to spread the exit debt over a period of time. Depending on the length of the period and also the size of the outstanding debt, the Fund may request security to support the payment plan before entering into an agreement to spread the exit payment.
3. This could include non-uniform payments e.g. a lump sum up front followed by a series of payments over the agreed period. The payments required will include allowance for interest on late payment.
4. The initial process to determine whether an exit debt should be spread may take up to 6 months from receipt of data so it is important that employers who request to spread exit debt payments notify the Fund in good time
5. If it is agreed that the exit payments can be spread then the Administering Authority will engage with the employer regarding the following:
 - a. The spreading period that will be adopted (this will be usually subject to a maximum of 5 years).
 - b. The initial and annual payments due and how these will change over the period

- c. The interest rates applicable and the costs associated with the payment plan devised (which will be met by the employer unless agreed otherwise with the Administering Authority).
 - d. The level of security required to support the payment plan (if any) and the form of that security e.g. bond, escrow account etc.
 - e. The responsibilities of the employer during the exit spreading period including the supply of updated information and events which would trigger a review of the situation.
 - f. The views of the Actuary, covenant, legal and any other specialists necessary
 - g. The covenant information that will be required on a regular basis to allow the payment plan to continue.
 - h. Under what circumstances the payment plan may be reviewed or immediate payment requested (e.g. where there has been a significant change in covenant or circumstances)
6. Once the Administering Authority has reached its decision, the arrangement will be documented, and any supporting agreements will be included.
 7. The costs associated with the advice sought and drafting of the Debt Spreading Agreement will be passed onto the employer and will usually be charged as an upfront payment to the Fund.

A debt spreading agreement would not normally be subject to review during its term unless the Fund becomes aware of a material change in the employer's financial circumstances, such as its ability to continue to meet the payments or a weakening in the security arrangements supporting the agreement or there is a material failure by the employer to comply with the terms of the agreement, such as continued failure to provide information as may be specified in the agreement. Should this be the case, actions taken may include spreading payments over a longer period, requesting alternative security or requiring the employer to settle the outstanding balance of the termination shortfall. The Fund retains the absolute discretion to take action in such circumstances that will maximise the recovery of the debt to the Fund.

Suspension notices

Regulation 64(2A) provides the Fund with the discretion to issue a "suspension notice" and suspend payment of an exit amount for up to three years, where it reasonably believes the exiting employer is likely to take on one or more active member within the period specified in the suspension notice.

If a suspension notice is applied, any contributions not related to pay (e.g. lump sum payments as set on the Rates and Adjustments Certificate) will continue to be paid to the Fund as certified. The suspension notice will also set out the terms for review of those contributions. If the conditions in the suspension notice are not met, then the suspension notice may be withdrawn in which case any exit debt / credit will become payable immediately unless any other arrangements are agreed with the Administering Authority at its absolute discretion taking affordability and employer risk into consideration.

Partial terminations

So-called “partial termination” is where an employer exits the fund for deferred and pensioner members (and potentially past service benefits for active members) but seeks to remain a participating employer for active members (potentially just in respect of future service benefits). The objective is to lock in current liability values for deferred and pensioner members (and potentially earned benefits for active members) but would also mean that there is no recourse to that employer if those liability estimates prove too low in future aside from its (much lower) share of the orphan liabilities. If that happens, as with other orphan liabilities, the extra costs become the responsibility of all employers in the Fund.

The Fund’s default position is that such arrangements will not be accommodated. The position would be reconsidered in future only in the event that the legal basis for such arrangements is established to the satisfaction of the Fund, after taking its own legal advice. The costs of the Fund considering any requests in this area, including legal advice the Fund would need to take, must be met by the requesting employer. Even if a legal basis is established for such arrangements, this doesn’t guarantee that the Fund will permit the option as it will need to balance the costs and risks of the approach.

Low risk Termination Basis

A low-risk approach will apply on termination where liabilities are not being subsumed, to appropriately reflect the transfer of pension risk from the exiting employer to the Fund.

The discount rate underlying the low-risk basis is set with reference to the return on a notional portfolio of fixed interest government bond yields at the date of termination minus 0.25% per annum but will be subject to a cap of the employer’s nominal discount rate for funding purposes. The discount rate will be kept under review over time.

In setting the CPI assumption to apply on the low-risk basis, market RPI inflation will be reduced by 0.2% p.a. to reflect the average difference between RPI and CPI indices allowing for RPI reform in 2030, consistent with the ongoing funding

approach. However, no adjustment will be made for an “inflation risk premium” reflecting the fully hedged nature of the notional low risk portfolio. This adjustment will be kept under review over time.

The low-risk financial assumptions that applied at the actuarial valuation date (31 March 2025) are set out below in relation to any liability remaining in the Fund. These will be updated on a case-by-case basis, with reference to prevailing market conditions at the relevant employing body’s cessation date.

Table G.1: Low risk financial assumptions

Low risk assumptions	31 March 2025
Discount Rate	4.90% p.a.
CPI price inflation	3.1% p.a.
Pension increases/indexation of CARE benefits	3.1% p.a.

All demographic assumptions will be the same as those adopted for the 2025 actuarial valuation, except in relation to the life expectancy assumption. Given the low-risk financial assumptions do not protect against future adverse demographic experience a higher level of prudence will be adopted in the life expectancy assumption. The termination basis for an outgoing employer will include an adjustment to the assumption for longevity improvements over time by increasing the rate of improvement in mortality rates. The rate that applied following the review as part of the 2025 valuation was 1.75% p.a. and this will remain subject to review periodically. This assumption will be reviewed from time to time to allow for any material changes in life expectancy trends and will be formally reassessed at the next valuation.

As referred to above, whether or not the termination liabilities are assessed on the valuation funding basis or the low-risk termination basis, the liabilities will also include an allowance for estimated future administrative expenses in relation to any remaining members on termination.

Administering Authority discretion on low-risk assumptions.

The low risk basis of termination will be reviewed as a matter of course at each actuarial valuation but will also be reviewed in times of extreme events, such as a material shift in market conditions or shift in economic/fiscal policy, which will affect the assets or liabilities of the exiting employer. This is to ensure that the approach remains appropriate, given the risk, associated with funding the orphaned liabilities left behind by an exiting employer, is being passed to other Fund employers, and ultimately the tax payer.

The Administering Authority therefore reserves the right to review the assumptions (both financial and demographic) if circumstances warrant it. Employers impacted would be notified of any change (and the rationale for the change). For the avoidance of doubt, the discount rate / investment return assumption will be not greater than the prudent expected return on the actual investments in which the Fund is reasonably expected to invest the assets of the terminating employer, as determined by the Administering Authority after taking appropriate advice.

The Fund also has the discretion to apply a different approach on a case by case basis taking into account all factors (financial and non-financial) pertaining to the exiting employer.

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Appendix H

Covenant Assessment and Monitoring Policy

Covenant is the employer’s legal obligation and financial ability to meet their defined benefit obligations in the Fund now and in the future. Assessment and monitoring of employer covenant is undertaken to understand the current strength of the employer’s covenant and how they could change in the future. This is important to assist the Fund in deciding the appropriate level of risk when setting the investment strategy, employer funding targets and, where necessary, employer recovery plans, its surplus reserve and run-off periods. Therefore, a sound understanding of the covenant of employers is an essential part of the integrated approach to risk management of the Fund.

Employer’s covenant can change quickly and therefore assessing the covenant of certain employers from a legal and financial perspective may be an ongoing activity depending on the circumstances.

Given the Fund’s employer basis and depending on the overall quantum of funding risk identified by the most recent actuarial valuation, the Fund will take a proportionate approach to the assessment and monitoring of employer covenant as set out below. The Fund can also draw on the expertise of external covenant advisers when necessary.

Assessing Employer Covenant

The strength of employer covenant can be subject to substantial variation over relatively short periods of time and, as such, regular monitoring and assessment may be undertaken for certain employers where necessary.

Where relevant, employers’ covenants will be assessed and monitored objectively in a proportionate manner and their ability to meet their obligations in the short and long term will be considered when determining an individual employer’s funding strategy.

An assessment of employer covenant includes determining the following:

- Type of employer body and its origins
- Nature and enforceability of legal agreements
- Whether there is a bond in place and the level of the bond
- Whether a more accelerated recovery plan should be enforced
- Whether there is an option to call in contingent assets

- Whether there is a need for monitoring of ongoing and termination funding ahead of the next actuarial valuation

The employer covenant will be assessed based on publicly available information and/or information provided by the employer. The monitoring of covenant strength along with the funding position (including on the termination basis) enables the Fund to anticipate and pre-empt employer funding issues and thus adopt a proactive approach.

Covenant Risk Management

The focus of the Fund’s risk management is the identification and treatment of the risks, and it will be a continuous and evolving process which runs throughout the Fund’s strategy. Mechanisms that will be explored with certain employers, as necessary (including if there is a significant change in covenant as a result of the Fund’s monitoring or the employer notifying the Fund), will include but are not limited to the following:

1. Parental Guarantee and/or Indemnifying Bond
2. Transfer to a more prudent funding approach (e.g. the lower risk basis)
3. The need for an interim contribution review
4. Shortened recovery periods and increased cash contributions.
5. Managed exit strategies
6. Contingent assets and/or other security such as escrow accounts.
7. The frequency and detail of monitoring by the Fund

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Appendix I

Notifiable Events Framework

Employers are required to notify the Administering Authority of any material changes. This is in keeping with the guide that the Scheme Advisory Board published in 2021 ([A Guide for Administering Authorities](#)) in which is recommended that Administering Authorities should include a notifiable events process within its policies.

It is considered to be in the best interests of the employer to inform the Fund of any notifiable events that occur. This will enable the Fund to work with the employer to find an effective solution, particularly in times of change or financial distress and keep the interests of the employer, the Fund, the members and a guarantor (if one exists) in mind. Early engagement is always more effective and efficient for all parties than retrospective steps.

By not informing the Fund of a notifiable event, it may be seen as a deliberate act to hide the information or delay the Fund from taking action. If the Fund becomes aware of an event that has not been openly communicated as part of this policy, they reserve the right to implement one or more of the actions set out below without the consent of the employer.

In the case of guaranteed employers this policy applies to both the employer and the guarantor.

A notifiable event is any event or circumstance that, in the judgement of the Fund, could materially affect one or more of the following:

- the employer's basis for continued participation in the Fund
- the employer's ability to pay its ongoing contributions to the Fund.
- the employer's ability to pay its termination debt to the Fund in the event of ceasing to participate in the Fund.

This policy sets out a list of typical events that, if they apply, must be notified to the Fund within a reasonable time period. The list is not exhaustive and may be modified from time to time. The Fund would deem 10 working days to be reasonable in the majority of cases. In some cases, notification prior to the event occurring may be required and this is detailed within the relevant sections below. The Fund will ensure that all information is treated as confidential.

Events that must be notified to the Fund

The Fund considers any change that would be detrimental to either the employer's ability to finance their pension obligations or the ongoing viability of the employer to be 'material' and 'significant'.

Typical events that must be notified to the Fund include the following:

1) Significant changes in the employer’s membership / liabilities

This includes but is not limited to the following scenarios, where applicable:

1. Significant changes to the employer’s membership which will have a material impact on their liabilities, such as:
 - a. Restructuring of the employer involving significant changes in staffing
 - b. A significant outsourcing or transfer of staff to another employer (not necessarily within the Fund)*
 - c. A bulk transfer of staff into the employer, or out of the employer to another pension scheme*
 - d. Other significant changes to the membership for example due to redundancies, significant salary awards, ill health retirements or a large number of member withdrawals*
 - e. A decision which will restrict the employer’s active membership in the future*
2. Two or more employers merging including insourcing and transferring of services*
3. The separation of an employer into two or more individual employers*
4. Concerns of fraudulent activity that may include pensions aspects.

*In these examples, the Fund requires prior notification of events at least 14 days before commencement of staff consultation regarding proposed changes to members’ pensions. The Fund will ensure that all information is treated as confidential.

2) Significant changes to the employer covenant

i. Significant changes in the employer’s financial strength / security

A material change in an employer’s immediate financial strength or longer-term financial outlook. This includes but is not limited to the following scenarios (where applicable):

- a. An employer’s forecasts indicate reduced affordability of contributions.
- b. A significant reduction in funding (e.g. reduction in grants, central government funding or other income stream)
- c. Provision of security to any other party including lenders and alternative pension arrangements

- d. Impairment of security, bond or guarantee provided by an employer to the Fund against their obligations
 - e. The sale or transfer of significant assets, where the net book value or sale value exceeds 10% of the employer's net assets.
 - f. A material increase in gearing (i.e. taking on additional debt in order to finance its operations)
 - g. The employer has defaulted on payments.
 - h. There has been a breach of banking (or other) covenant or the employer has agreed a waiver with the lender.
 - i. The employer's officers are seeking legal advice in the context of continuing to trade and/or potential wrongful trading.
 - j. An employer becomes insolvent.
- ii. A change in the employer's circumstances

This includes but is not limited to the following scenarios, where applicable:

- a. A merger of the employer with another organisation
- b. An acquisition by the employer of another organisation or relinquishing control
- c. An employer commences the wind down of its operations or ceases to trade.
- d. A material change in the employer's business model.
- e. A change in the employer's legal status (to include matters which might change qualification as a scheme employer under the LGPS Regulations)
- f. The employer becoming aware of material suspected / actual fraud or financial irregularity.
- g. The employer becoming aware of material legal or court action against them.
- h. There has been suspension or conviction of senior personnel.
- i. Regulatory investigation and/or sanction by other regulators
- j. Loss of accreditation by a professional, statutory or regulatory body

In the examples set out above, the Fund requires prior notification of these events (e.g. at the time that there has been a decision in principle rather than once the event has happened). The Fund will ensure that all information is treated as confidential.

What information should be provided to the Fund?

The information required will vary depending on the situation that has arisen. The first step will be to email or call the Fund to notify them of the event that has occurred.

What action will the fund take once notified?

Where one of the listed events occurs, the Fund will enter into discussion with the employer to clarify details of the event. If necessary, advice will be taken from the Fund Actuary, legal or a covenant specialist advisors. Depending on the outcome of the Fund's review of the situation, potential actions that may be taken as a result are as follows:

- a. No further action required.
- b. More detailed request for further information and ongoing monitoring
- c. The Fund will review the documentation provided and respond on next steps.
- d. A review of the termination position and discussions with the employer as to how this may be addressed.

Employers will be kept informed of all steps throughout the process.

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Appendix J

Ill Health Insurance Arrangements

Overview of arrangement

Ill health retirements can be expensive for employers, particularly small employers where one or two costly ill health retirements can take them well above the “average” implied by the valuation assumptions.

For certain employers in the Fund (following discussions with the Fund Actuary) a captive insurance arrangement has been established by the Administering Authority to cover ill-health retirement costs. This has applied to all ill-health retirements since 1 April 2023. It applies only to ill-health retirements involving the early payment of pension and to the associated benefit costs.

The captive arrangement operates as follows:

- “Premiums” are paid by the eligible employers into the captive arrangement which is tracked separately by the Fund Actuary in the valuation calculations. The premiums are included in the employer’s primary rate. The premium for 2026/29 is 0.5% of pay per annum.
- The captive arrangement is then used to meet strain costs (over and above the premium paid) emerging from ill-health retirements in respect of active members i.e. there is no initial impact on the deficit position for employers within the captive and any subsequent impact should be manageable.
- The premiums are set with the expectation that they will be sufficient to cover the costs in the 3 years following the valuation date. If any excess premiums over costs are built up in the Captive, these will be used to offset future adverse experience and/or result in lower premiums at the discretion of the Administering Authority based on the advice of the Actuary.
- In the event of poor experience over a valuation period, any shortfall in the captive fund is effectively underwritten by London Borough of Ealing. However, the future premiums will be adjusted to recover any shortfall over a reasonable period with a view to keeping premiums as stable as possible for employers. Over time, the captive arrangement should therefore be self-funding and smooth out fluctuations in the contribution requirements for those employers in the captive arrangement.
- Premiums payable are subject to review from valuation to valuation depending on experience and the expected ill health trends. They will also be adjusted for any changes in the LGPS benefits. They will be included in

employer rates at each valuation or on commencement of participation for new employers.

- Where, in exceptional circumstances, early payment of deferred pensions on the grounds of ill-health is agreed by an employer on compassionate grounds this cost is not covered by the ill-health captive.

Employers covered by the arrangement

The Fund's eligibility criteria is that all employers (apart from the London Borough of Ealing) will be covered by the captive arrangement.

These employers have been notified of their participation. New employers entering the Fund will also be included if they meet this criteria. In certain circumstances, the Administering Authority retains the discretion to include/exclude any employer from the arrangement.

For employers outside the captive arrangement, the current treatment of ill-health retirements will still apply, whereby an assumption for ill-health retirements is made within the calculation of employer contributions and any excess costs associated with ill-health retirements will emerge as part of the subsequent actuarial valuation assessment, and in any subsequent secondary rate contributions payable into the Fund.

Employer Responsibilities

Apart from the regulatory procedures in place to ensure that ill-health retirements are properly controlled, employing bodies should be doing everything in their power to ensure robust processes are in place to determine eligibility for ill health retirements.

The Fund and the Actuary will monitor the number of retirements that each captive employer is granting over time. If any employer has an unusually high incidence of ill health retirements, consideration will be given to the governance around the eligibility criteria applied by the employer and it is possible that some or all of the costs would fall on that employer if the governance was not deemed strong enough.

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Appendix K

Roles and Responsibilities of Key Parties

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The efficient and effective management of the Fund can only be achieved if all parties (including Pensions Panel, investment managers, auditors and legal advisors, investment advisors, pension board etc) exercise their statutory duties and responsibilities conscientiously and diligently. The key parties and their roles for the purposes of the FSS are set out below:

The Administering Authority should:

- operate the Fund.
- collect employer and employee contributions, investment income and other amounts due to the Fund as stipulated in the Regulations.
- have an escalation policy in situations where employers fail to meet their obligations.
- pay from the Fund the relevant entitlements as stipulated in the Regulations.
- invest surplus monies in accordance the Regulations.
- ensure that cash is available to meet liabilities as and when they fall due.
- ensure benefits paid to members are accurate and undertake timely and appropriate action to rectify any inaccurate benefit payments.
- 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 FSS and an Investment Strategy Statement (“ISS), both after proper consultation with interested parties
- monitor all aspects of the Fund’s performance and funding, amending the FSS/ISS as necessary.
- establish a policy around exit payments and payment of exit credits/debts in relation to employer exits.
- effectively manage any potential conflicts of interest arising from its dual role as both fund administrator and a scheme employer
- enable the Local Pension Board (LPB) to review the valuation and FSS review process as set out in their terms of reference; and

- support and monitor the LPB more generally as required by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the Regulations and the Pensions Regulator’s relevant Code of Practice.
- keep the DfE informed about the changes to the FSS as part of the actuarial valuation process.

The Individual Employer should:

- Ensure staff who are eligible are contractually enrolled and deduct contributions from employees’ pay correctly after determining the appropriate employee contribution rate (in accordance with the Regulations)
- pay all contributions, including their own, as determined by the Actuary and set out in the rates and adjustments certificate, promptly by the due date (including any exit payments upon ceasing participation where applicable)
- provide the Fund with accurate data and understand that the quality of the data provided to the Fund will directly impact on the assessment of their liabilities and their contributions. In particular, any deficiencies in their data may result in the employer paying higher contributions than otherwise would be the case if their data was of high quality.
- notify the Administering Authority promptly of any changes to membership or their financial covenant to the Fund, which may affect future funding, and comply with any particular notifiable events specified by the Fund.
- understand the pensions impacts of any changes to their organisational structure and service delivery model.
- develop a policy on certain discretions and exercise those 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.
- have regard to the Pensions Regulator’s focus on data quality and comply with any requirement set by the Administering Authority in this context.
- comply with Regulations in the case of a bulk transfer of staff (noting that any costs incurred by the Fund will be recharged to the receiving / transferring employer).

The Fund Actuary should:

- prepare valuations including the setting of employers’ contribution rates at a level aiming to ensure fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency based on

assumptions set by the Administering Authority and having regard to its FSS and the LGPS Regulations

- provide advice so the Fund can set the necessary assumptions for the valuation.
- prepare advice and calculations in connection with bulk transfers and individual benefit-related matters such as early retirement strain costs, ill health retirement costs, etc.
- provide advice and valuations on the termination of admission agreements.
- provide advice to the Administering Authority on the use of bonds and 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 required by the Regulations.
- advise on funding strategy, the preparation of the FSS and the inter-relationship between the FSS and the ISS, and
- ensure the Administering Authority is aware of any professional guidance or other professional requirements which may be of relevance to the Fund Actuary's role in advising the Fund.
- Identify to the Fund and manage any potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the delivery of the contractual arrangements to the Fund and other clients

A Guarantor should:

- notify the Administering Authority promptly of any changes to its guarantee status, as this may impact on the treatment of the employer in the valuation process or upon termination.
- provide details of the agreement, and any changes to the agreement, between the employer and the guarantor to ensure appropriate treatment is applied to any calculations.
- be aware of all guarantees that are currently in place.
- work with the Fund and the employer in the context of the guarantee.
- receive relevant information on the employer and their funding position in order to fulfil its obligations as a guarantor.

Pensions Panel

The Pensions Panel is responsible for taking decisions on funding, risk and investment strategy and approval of material decisions and policies which have been developed by Fund Officers after taking advice from the Fund actuary, investment, legal and covenant advisers as may be applicable in the circumstances. This will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- decisions on the appropriate level of risk across funding, investment and covenant strategies
- approval of the FSS including the actuarial assumptions used to determine the valuation
- approval of policies relating to funding and risk management, such as flexibility on termination and employer risk.
- approval of discretionary decisions made by the Fund where these are material.

Local Pension Board

The Local Pension Board has responsibility to assist the administering authority to secure compliance with the LGPS regulations, other legislation relating to the governance and administration of the LGPS, any requirements imposed by the Regulator in relation to the LGPS, and to ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of the LGPS. In relation to the development of the FSS, this includes

- review of the FSS
- review the compliance of scheme employers with their duties under the FSS, regulations and other relevant legislation
- review of communications in relation to the FSS.

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Appendix L

Glossary of Terms

Actuarial Valuation

An investigation by an actuary into the ability of the Fund to meet its liabilities. For the LGPS the Fund Actuary will assess the funding level of each participating employer and agree contribution rates with the Administering Authority to fund the cost of new benefits and make good any existing deficits as set out in the FSS. The asset value is based on market values at the valuation date.

Administering Authority

The council with a statutory responsibility for running the Fund and that is responsible for all aspects of its management and operation. This is London Borough of Ealing in relation to the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund.

Admission Bodies

A specific type of employer under the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) who do not automatically qualify for participation in the Fund but are allowed to join if they satisfy the relevant criteria set out in the Regulations.

Admission Agreement

A written agreement which provides for a body to participate in the LGPS as a scheme employer.

Assumptions

Forecasts of future experience which impact the costs of the scheme. For example, pay growth, longevity of pensioners, inflation, and investment returns.

Benchmark

A measure against which fund performance is to be judged.

Benefits

The benefits provided by the Fund are specified in the governing legislation contained in the Regulations referred to within the FSS. Benefits payable under the Fund are guaranteed by statute and thereby the pensions promise is secure for members.

The Fund is a defined benefit arrangement with principally final salary related benefits from contributing members up to 1 April 2014 and Career Averaged Revalued Earnings (“CARE”) benefits earned thereafter. There is also a “50:50 Scheme Option”, where members can elect to accrue 50% of the full scheme benefits in relation to the member only and pay 50% of the normal member contribution.

Best Estimate Assumption

An assumption where the outcome has a 50/50 chance of being achieved.

Bonds

Loans made to an issuer (often a government or a company) which undertakes to repay the loan at an agreed later date. The term refers generically to corporate bonds or government bonds (gilts). See also 'index linked gilts' and 'gilts' below.

Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) Scheme

With effect from 1 April 2014, benefits accrued by members in the LGPS take the form of CARE benefits. Every year members will accrue a pension benefit equivalent to 1/49th of their pensionable pay in that year. Each annual pension accrued receives inflationary increases (traditionally in line with the annual change in the Consumer Prices Index) over the period to retirement.

CMI

The 'Continuous Mortality Investigation' carries out research in relation to mortality and morbidity experience which can be used by actuaries to assess the funding required by pension funds and other bodies.

Code of Practice

The Pensions Regulator's General Code of Practice.

CPI

Acronym standing for "Consumer Prices Index". CPI is a measure of inflation with a basket of goods that is assessed on an annual basis. The reference goods and services differ from those of RPI and the method of calculation is different. The CPI is expected to provide lower, less volatile inflation increases. Pension increases in the LGPS are traditionally linked to the annual change in CPI.

CPIH

An alternative measure of CPI which includes owner occupiers' housing costs and Council Tax (which are excluded from CPI).

Contingent Assets

Assets held by employers in the Fund that can be called upon by the Fund in the event of the employer not being able to cover the debt due upon termination. The terms will be set out in a separate agreement between the Fund and employer.

Covenant

The assessed financial strength of the employer. A strong covenant indicates a greater legal obligation and financial ability to pay for pension obligations in the long run. A weaker covenant means that it appears that the employer may have

difficulties meeting its pension obligations in full over the longer term or affordability constraints in the short term.

Data (Section 13)

For GAD to carry out its function under Section 13 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, GAD will request data to be provided by the local administering authorities/local fund actuaries, and it is assumed that this data will be provided promptly and accurately.

Debt Spreading Arrangement (DSA)

The ability to spread an exit payment over a period of time.

Deficit

The extent to which the value of the Fund’s past service liabilities exceeds the value of the Fund’s assets. This relates to assets and liabilities built up to date and ignores the future build-up of pension (which in effect is assumed to be met by future contributions).

Deficit Recovery Period

The target length of time over which the current deficit is intended to be paid off. A shorter period will give rise to a higher annual contribution, and vice versa.

Derivatives

Financial instruments linked to the performance of specific assets which can be used to magnify or reduce exposure to those assets.

Discount Rate

The rate of interest used to convert a cash amount e.g. future benefit payments occurring in the future to a present value i.e. the liabilities. A higher discount rate means lower liabilities and vice versa.

Early Retirement Strain

The additional cost incurred by a scheme employer as a result of allowing a Scheme Member aged 55 or over to retire before Normal Retirement Age and to receive a full pension based on accrued service at the date of retirement without full actuarial reduction.

Employer’s future service contribution rate (“Primary Rate”)

The contribution rate required to meet the cost of the future accrual of benefits including ancillary, death in service and ill health benefits together with administration costs. It is expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay, ignoring any past service surplus or deficit, but allowing for any employer-specific circumstances, such as its membership profile, the funding strategy adopted for that employer, the actuarial method used and/or the employer’s covenant. The Primary

Contribution Rate for the whole Fund is the weighted average (by payroll) of the individual employers' Primary Contribution Rates. For any employer, the rate they are actually required to pay is the sum of the Primary and Secondary rates.

Employing Bodies

Scheme employers that participate in the LGPS.

Equities

Shares in a company which are bought and sold on a stock exchange.

Exit Credit

The amount payable from the Fund to an exiting employer where the exiting employer is determined to be in surplus at the point of cessation based on a termination assessment by the Fund Actuary.

Funding or Solvency Level

The ratio of the value of the Fund's assets and the value of the Fund's liabilities expressed as a percentage.

Funding Strategy Statement (FSS)

This is a key governance document which the Administering Authority is obliged to prepare and publish that outlines how the Administering Authority will manage employer's contributions and risks to the Fund.

Fund valuation date

The effective date of the triennial fund valuation.

Gilts

Loans made to the UK Government, which the Government undertakes to repay at an agreed later date. The "coupon" (i.e. the interest paid as part of the loan agreement), and the final settlement amount will be a fixed amount and agreed at the outset of the loan.

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

The GAD is responsible for providing actuarial advice to public sector clients. GAD is a non-ministerial department of HM Treasury.

Guarantee / guarantor

A formal promise by a third party (the guarantor) that it will meet any pension obligations not met by a specified employer. The presence of a guarantor will usually mean, for instance, that the Fund can consider the employer's covenant to be as strong as its guarantor's (subject to the nature including legal enforceability of the guarantee).

This may extend to the guarantor assuming responsibility for future funding needs relating to the pension obligations for the employer after it has terminated the Fund, with the assets and liabilities of the former employer subsumed by the guarantor.

Guarantee of the exit debt

For the purposes of the FSS, a guarantee of the exit debt refers to the situation where an employer has exhausted all alternative options for payment of an exit debt and so the debt is recovered from another employer in the Fund, however the liabilities are not subsumed in this case.

Hedging

A strategy that aims to reduce funding volatility and provide higher certainty of returns. This is achieved by investing in assets (usually bonds or gilts) that capture levels of real yield based on agreed levels so the assets mimic the change in liabilities.

Ill-health captive

This is a notional fund designed to protect certain employers against excessive ill health costs in return for an agreed insurance premium. It works like insurance in that a fixed premium is paid by employers who are part of the captive and then the captive arrangement will meet ill health funding costs that may arise in future, in respect of the employer's members, providing the policy criteria is met.

Index linked gilts

Loans made to the UK Government, which the Government undertakes to repay at an agreed later date. The coupon (i.e. the interest paid as part of the loan agreement), and the final settlement amount are adjusted in line with the movements in RPI inflation in order to retain their 'real' value over time and protect against the potential effects of inflation.

Investment strategy

The long-term distribution of assets among various asset classes that takes into account the Funds objectives and attitude to risk.

Letting employer

An employer that outsources part of its services/workforce to another employer, usually a contractor. The contractor will pay towards the LGPS benefits accrued by the transferring members, but ultimately the obligation to pay for these benefits will revert to the letting employer.

LGPS

The Local Government Pension Scheme, a public sector pension arrangement put in place via Government Regulations, for workers in local government. These

Regulations also dictate those employing bodies which are eligible to participate, members' contribution rates, benefit calculations and certain governance requirements.

Liabilities

The actuarially calculated present value of all benefit entitlements i.e. scheme cashflows of all members of the Fund, accumulated to date or in the future. The liabilities in relation to the benefit entitlements earned up to the valuation date are compared with the present market value of Fund assets to derive the deficit and funding/solvency level. Liabilities can be assessed on different sets of actuarial assumptions depending on the purpose of the valuation.

Local Pension Board

The board established to assist the administering authority (as the Scheme Manager for each fund).

Long-term cost efficiency

This is a measure of the extent to which the Fund's policies properly address the need to balance immediate budgetary pressures with the undesirability of imposing an excessive debt burden on future generations.

Low risk basis

An approach where the discount rate used to assess the liabilities is determined based on the market yields of Government bond investments based on the appropriate duration of the liabilities being assessed. This is usually adopted when an employer is exiting the Fund.

Mandatory scheme employers

Employers that have the statutory right to participate in the LGPS. These organisations (set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the 2013 Regulations) would not need to designate eligibility, unlike the Part 2 Scheme Employers. For example, these include councils, colleges, universities and academies.

Maturity

A general term to describe a Fund (or an employer's position within a Fund) where the members are closer to retirement (or more of them already retired) and the investment time horizon is shorter. This has implications for investment strategy and, consequently, funding strategy.

McCloud Judgment

This refers to the linked legal cases of Sargeant and McCloud, which found that the transitional protections (which were afforded to older members when the public service pension schemes were reformed in 2014/15) constituted unlawful age discrimination.

Members

The individuals who have built up (and may still be building up) entitlement in the Fund. They are divided into actives (current employee members), deferreds (ex-employees who have not yet retired) and pensioners (ex-employees who have now retired and dependants of deceased ex-employees).

MHCLG

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Non-statutory guidance

Guidance which although it confers no statutory obligation on the parties named, they should nevertheless have regard to its contents.

Notifiable events

Events which the employer should make the administering authority aware of.

Orphan liabilities

Liabilities in the Fund for which there is no sponsoring employer within the Fund. Ultimately orphan liabilities must be underwritten by all other employers in the Fund.

Pass-through arrangement

Pass-through is a contractual agreement between the two parties, external to the Fund, setting out how LGPS pension risk is shared. Where new employers to join the Fund under such arrangements with the letting employer, a contribution rate for the new employer would be set in the normal way. The extent to which funding “cost” is then reallocated between the letting employer and the admitted body would then be agreed as part of the commercial agreement in place.

Pension Panel

A committee or sub-committee to which an administering authority has delegated its pension function.

Pensions Administration Strategy

A statement of the duties and responsibilities of scheme employers and administering authorities to ensure the effective management of the scheme.

Percentiles

A method of ranking a series of outcomes. For example, a 10th percentile outcome means that only 10% of results would be expected to be as good as or better than the 10th percentile and 90% of results would be expected to be worse.

Pooling

Employers may be grouped together for the purpose of calculating contribution rates, (i.e. a single contribution rate applicable to all employers in the pool, although this may vary for employers in surplus and employers in deficit to avoid individual balance sheets being eroded, in line with the Fund policies). A pool may still require each individual employer to ultimately pay for its own share of deficit, or (if formally agreed) it may allow deficits to be passed from one employer to another.

Prepayment

The payment by employers of contributions to the Fund earlier than that certified by the Actuary. The amount paid will be reduced in monetary terms compared to the certified amount to reflect the early payment.

Present Value

The value of projected benefit payments, discounted back to the valuation date.

Primary rate of the employer's contribution

See definition of Employer's Primary Contribution Rate.

Profile

The profile of an employer's membership or liability reflects various measurements of that employer's members, i.e. current and former employees. This includes: the proportions which are active, deferred or pensioner; the average ages of each category; the varying salary or pension levels; the lengths of service of active members compared to their salary levels, etc.

Prudent assumption

An assumption where the outcome has a greater than 50/50 chance of being achieved i.e. the outcome is more likely to be overstated than understated. Legislation and Guidance requires the assumptions adopted for an actuarial valuation to be sufficiently prudent.

Rates and adjustments certificate

A formal document required by the LGPS Regulations, which must be updated at least every three years at the conclusion of the formal valuation. This is completed by the Actuary and confirms the contributions to be paid by each employer (or pool of employers) in the Fund for the three-year period until the next valuation is completed, unless there is a review of the contribution rate before the next formal valuation.

Real return or real discount rate

A rate of return or discount rate net of (CPI) inflation.

Recovery plan

If the funding level of an employer is above or below 100% at the valuation date (i.e. the assets of the employer are more or less than the liabilities), a recovery plan may be needed to return the funding level back to 100% over a fixed period (“the recovery period”, as defined in the Funding Strategy Statement). The recovery plan will set out the Secondary contributions payable by an employer over the recovery period. Secondary contributions can be positive or negative (i.e. an off-set to future accrual costs) but there are restrictions over which negative Secondary contributions will be applied, as set out in the Fund’s policy.

SAB funding basis or SAB basis

A set of actuarial assumptions determined by the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board (SAB). Its purposes are to set out the funding position on a standardised approach so that comparisons can be made with other LGPS Funds, and to assist with the “Section 13 review” as carried out by the Government Actuary’s Department. As an example, the real discount rate over and above CPI used in the SAB Basis as at 31 March 2025 was 2.4% p.a. (this is calculated geometrically, so uses a discount rate of 4.45% and a CPI inflation assumption of 2%), so it can be substantially different from the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the Fund’s solvency funding position and contribution outcomes for employers.

Scheduled bodies

Types of employer explicitly defined in the LGPS Regulations, whose employers must be offered membership of their local LGPS Fund. These include Councils, colleges, academy trusts, universities, police and fire authorities etc., other than employees who have entitlement to a different public sector pension scheme (e.g. teachers, police and fire officers, university lecturers).

Scheme employers

Organisations that participate in the Fund.

Scheme manager

A person or body responsible for managing or administering a pension scheme established under section 1 of the 2013 Act. In the case of the LGPS, each fund has a Scheme Manager which is the administering authority. For the London Borough of Ealing Pension Fund this would be London Borough of Ealing as Administering Authority for the Fund.

Section 13 Valuation

In accordance with Section 13 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2014, the Government Actuary’s Department (GAD) have been commissioned to advise the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in connection

with reviewing the 2025 LGPS actuarial valuations. All LGPS Funds therefore will be assessed on a standardised set of assumptions as part of this process.

Secondary rate of the employer's contribution

An adjustment to the Primary Rate to reflect any past service deficit or surplus, to arrive at the rate each employer is required to pay. The Secondary Rate may be expressed as a percentage adjustment to the Primary Rate, and/or a cash adjustment in each of the three years beginning 1 April in the year following that in which the valuation date falls. The Secondary Rate is specified in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate. For any employer, the rate they are actually required to pay is the sum of the Primary and Secondary Rates. Secondary Rates for the whole fund in each of the three years shall also be disclosed. These will be calculated as the weighted average based on the whole fund payroll in respect of percentage rates and as a total amount in respect of cash adjustments.

Solvency funding target

An assessment of the present value of benefits to be paid in the future. The desired funding target is to achieve a solvency level of 100% i.e. assets equal to the accrued liabilities at the valuation date assessed on the ongoing concern basis.

Strain costs

The costs arising when members retire before their normal retirement date and receive their pensions immediately without actuarial reduction. So far as the Fund is concerned, where the retirements are not caused by ill-health, these costs are invoiced directly to the retiring member's employer at the retirement date and treated by the Fund as additional contributions. The costs are calculated by the Actuary.

Stranded assets

This refers to assets becoming obsolete before the end of their expected useful life, primarily as a result of the transition to a low-carbon economy (for example, due to changes in policy or technology). This risk is most commonly associated with the incumbent fossil fuel industry under scenarios where the transition occurs more rapidly than currently anticipated by the market. In terms of the scenarios modelled in the Climate Change section, as defined, this is most prevalent in the Rapid Scenario.

Surplus reserve

The amount of assets (which may be zero), expressed as a proportion of an employer's liabilities, which will be retained in the Fund for the benefit of the employer to protect against adverse experience leading to unsustainable contributions levels.

Swaps

A generic term for contracts put in place with financial institutions such as banks to limit the Fund’s investment and other financial risks where financial obligations on one basis are “swapped” for financial obligations on another basis.

Valuation (“Ongoing”) funding basis

The financial and demographic assumptions used to determine the employer’s contribution requirements. The relevant discount rate used for valuing the present value of liabilities is consistent with an expected rate of return of the Fund’s investments, expressed as an expected out-performance over CPI in the long term by the Fund’s assets i.e. the “real rate.”

50/50 Scheme

In the LGPS, active members are given the option of accruing a lower personal benefit in the 50/50 Scheme, in return for paying a lower level of contribution.

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