

Pension Fund Committee

15 September 2022

Regulatory Update



Report of Paul Darby, Corporate Director of Resources

Purpose of the Report

- 1 This report briefs the Committee on developments in matters that are both Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) specific, as well as providing an update on non-LGPS specific matters which are of interest.

Executive summary

- 2 There are a number of developments that will potentially impact the requirements placed upon the Fund, both specific to the LGPS and more generally. This report seeks to keep the Committee updated with those developments

Recommendation(s)

- 3 The Pension Fund Committee is asked to note the report.

Background

- 4 This report provides an update to Committee on important pensions administration and governance matters that are currently relevant. The report is split into 2 main sections:
 - (a) LGPS specific matters, and;
 - (b) Non-LGPS specific matters that are of interest to the Committee.

LGPS Specific Matters

DLUHC Consultation – LGPS: Fair Deal – Strengthening Pension Protection

- 5 In January 2019, The Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC), formerly MHCLG, launched a consultation that would strengthen the pensions protections that apply when an employee of an LGPS employer is compulsorily transferred to the employment of a service provider. If the proposed amendments are introduced, the option for staff to be granted access to a Government Actuary's Department (GAD) certified broadly comparable scheme will be removed.
- 6 DLUHC are currently considering the responses received, with a consultation response expected in due course. Officers will continue to monitor the position.

DLUHC consultation – LGPS: Changes to the Local Valuation Cycle and the Management of Employer Risk

- 7 In May 2019 DLUHC consulted on a number of changes to the LGPS, encompassing the following areas:
 - amendments to the local fund valuations from the current 3-year (triennial) to a 4-year (quadrennial) cycle
 - a number of measures aimed at mitigating the risks of moving from a triennial to a quadrennial cycle
 - proposals for flexibility on exit payments
 - proposals for further policy changes to exit credits
 - proposals for changes to the employers required to offer local government pension scheme membership

- 8 On 27 February DLUHC published a partial response to the consultation, covering proposals on exit credits only. DLUHC confirmed their intention to amend the Regulations providing greater discretion to Administering Authorities over the amount of any exit credit. The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2020 were subsequently laid before parliament, coming into force on 20 March 2020 with backdated effect to 18 May 2018. The Fund has published its policy in relation to Exit Credits, which will be reviewed in light of a recent High Court judgement that provided further direction to LGPS Funds.
- 9 DLUHC has also published a partial response in respect of employer contributions and flexibility on exit payments. The Fund has finalised its policy approach to Employer Flexibilities following consultation with participating employers.

Ongoing Consultation – Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMP)

- 10 In February 2017 the Treasury consulted on options for how the Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) element of pensions paid to those members who will reach state pension age on or after 6th December 2018 should be indexed.
- 11 In January 2018 the Treasury published its response to this consultation, acknowledging that it is a complex area with more time required to identify a long-term solution. As a result, the existing interim solution was extended, covering those members of public service schemes reaching state pension age between 6th April 2016 and 5th December 2018 to those that reach state pension age on or before 5th April 2021.
- 12 On 23 March 2021 Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) discounted conversion (of GMP into main scheme benefits) as their long-term policy solution and instead will make full GMP indexation the permanent solution for public service pension schemes. Currently members covered by the interim solution have their GMP pensions fully uprated by their scheme in line with CPI. The new policy will extend this to members whose State Pension Age (SPA) is on or after 6 April 2021.
- 13 The full impact of from a funding perspective will become more clear during the 2022 Valuation process. Additionally, the Fund has gone through a significant exercise to reconcile the GMP data it holds. Individual GMP values can often misalign with the values held by HMRC with discrepancies occurring both in terms of membership periods for which GMP accrued, and the GMP value itself. Following the conclusion of the reconciliation exercise, the Fund is finalising its

strategy for the rectification process. Both the Committee and Local Pension Board will be consulted on the Fund's rectification strategy.

Levelling Up White Paper – LGPS Local Investment Plans

- 14 In February 2022 the government published its Levelling Up whitepaper which includes references to LGPS funds having plans for up to 5% of assets to be allocated to projects which support local areas. The whitepaper indicates government intention to “work with Local Government Pension Funds to publish plans for increasing local investment, including setting an ambition of up to 5% of assets invested in projects which support local areas”.
- 15 The Fund does not presently have a specific strategic allocation to local investment but has recently finalised an impact investment in the North-East which will support SME finance in the region. Additionally, as part of their strategic plan BCPP will consider development of impact investing capabilities which will consider opportunities to support local investment decisions.
- 16 The LGPS Scheme Advisory Board have indicated that in the context of ‘local’ the whitepaper refers to UK rather than local to a particular LGPS fund. The Board have also advised that their understanding is that there will be no mandatory requirement beyond the requirement to have a plan. Further details will emerge over the period up to an expected autumn consultation which is expected to also include statutory pooling guidance.

LGPS Scheme Advisory Board (SAB)

SAB Review – Academies

- 17 In 2017 SAB instigated a review of the participation of existing academies and commissioned Price Waterhouse Coopers to investigate issues of academy participation in the LGPS and prepare a report for the Board. The report made no recommendations but set out three broad types of approach or mechanisms to try and resolve these issues. These are:
 - non-regulatory measures within the LGPS
 - regulatory measures within the scheme, and
 - measures outside of the LGPS, including through primary legislation.
- 18 The SAB review had been split between a funding working group and an administration working group. Work on the administration working

group was put on hold due to competing work pressures and the project is no longer part of SAB's current projects.

- 19 Separately, the DfE guarantee for Academy participation in the LGPS has been increased to £20m. A copy of the Secretary of State's statement is included in Appendix 1.
- 20 Additionally, a government white paper has confirmed plans for every school to be in, or in the process of joining, an academy trust by 2030. This has potential impact on the make-up of scheme membership, and admissions to the Fund. Officers will continue to monitor the position and keep the Committee informed.

SAB Review – Tier 3 Employers

- 21 In addition to the review of Academy participation, above, SAB also commissioned work in respect of 'Tier 3' employers participating in the LGPS. Broadly, Tier 3 employers are those employers which:
 - (i) have no tax raising powers,
 - (ii) are not backed by an employer with tax raising powers;
 - (iii) are not an academy.
- 22 Examples of Tier 3 employers include universities, further education colleges, housing associations and charities.
- 23 SAB had established a small working group to review concerns expressed by Tier 3 employers and the ways in which they may be resolved. The working group had been tasked with reporting back to the SAB with a set of recommendations for further consideration.
- 24 Whilst the third Tier Employer review is no longer part of SAB's current projects, an Office for National Statistics (ONS) review of the Further Education sector may change the classification of Colleges within the LGPS.
- 25 It is proposed that Colleges are reclassified as 'public sector', with the possibility of tighter restrictions on debt / borrowing. Additionally, the Department for Education (DfE) is considering putting in place a guarantee, similar to the one already provided for academies which would provide greater protection to LGPS Funds. Officers will continue to monitor the position, to ensure that the correct level of prudence is taken when assessing Colleges for the Fund's triennial valuation.

SAB Review – Good Governance in the LGPS

- 26 SAB is currently examining the effectiveness of current LGPS governance models with a focus on standards, consistency, representation, conflict management, clarity of roles and cost. SAB's work will likely result in new statutory guidance on Governance Compliance, with consideration in particular likely to be given to:
- (a) changes to the scheme's regulatory provisions on Governance Compliance Statements,
 - (b) revised statutory guidance on Governance Compliance Statements,
 - (c) independent assessment of Governance Compliance Statements, and;
 - (d) establishing a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- 27 SAB have completed their report on Good Governance and submitted an Action Plan to DLUHC to take the recommendations of the project forward. It is expected that the next stage is for DLUHC to take the recommendations forward for implementation through legislation and / or Statutory Guidance. A more detailed update to both the Committee and Local Pension Board, and overview of the recommendations proposed to DLUHC will be provided in due course.

SAB Review – Responsible Investment Guidance

- 28 In November 2019, SAB drafted guidance for Responsible Investment in the LGPS, to clarify the parameters within which investment decisions can be made with regard to the integration of ESG factors. Following feedback, SAB has decided to take stock until more is known about the government's position on the proposed climate change provisions in the Pension Schemes Bill and the implications of the Supreme Court's judgement involving the Palestine Solidarity Campaign. Committee will be updated as the matter progresses.
- 29 Notwithstanding this decision, SAB have progressed with further work in respect of Responsible Investment (RI), including the production of an RI A-Z Guide. It is intended that the A-Z Guide will provide LGPS stakeholders a "one stop shop for information, links and case studies in this fast growing and complex arena". The guide will evolve over time, as new entries are added. The A-Z Guide can be found online at the following link <https://ri.lgpsboard.org/items>.

- 30 The Board has also established an RI Advisory Group (RIAG). The main role of the group will be to advise SAB on all matters relating to RI. It will also be responsible for assisting the Board in maintaining the online A-Z Guide. The Group will also assist SAB in developing recommendations to DLUHC on how the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting should be applied to the LGPS.

Mandatory TCFD Reporting

- 31 The Committee have previously been informed that, using powers granted under the Pension Schemes Bill, the Department for Works and Pensions (DWP) consulted on draft regulations requiring occupational pension schemes to meet climate governance requirements, publish a Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report and include a link to the report in their annual report and accounts.
- 32 Whilst the regulations will not apply to the LGPS it was always expected that DLUHC would bring forward similar proposals requiring TCFD disclosures in the LGPS.
- 33 The Fund's pooling partner, Border to Coast Pensions Partnership (BCPP) are supporters of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and have just published their second TCFD report aligned with the recommendations. This covers the approach to climate change across the four thematic areas of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. The report demonstrates the improvements and developments made across the four key areas. The report can be found online at the following link <https://www.bordertocoast.org.uk/sustainability/>.
- 34 BCPP will support Partner Funds ahead of any mandatory reporting requirements through the Officers Operation Group RI workshops, delivering training, and by providing reporting. BCPP have held discussions to understand all Partner Funds' requirements on carbon reporting on assets, including those that are currently not held in the pool.
- 35 A BCPP procurement for carbon data, including forward-looking metrics (scenario analysis), will take into account the reporting requirements of Partner Funds for equity and fixed income portfolios. Obtaining carbon data for Private Markets is more challenging and BCPP are looking into solutions for these portfolios held in the pool. Additionally, Officers are working with the Fund actuary to consider how to reflect climate scenario analysis in 2022 valuation reporting.

- 36 On 1 September DLUHC launched its consultation regarding governance and reporting of climate change risks. The consultation seeks views on proposals to require LGPS administering authorities in England and Wales to assess, manage and report on climate-related risks, in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).
- 37 The consultation proposes that LGPS administering authorities would calculate the 'carbon footprint' of their assets and assess how the value of each fund's assets or liabilities would be affected by different temperature rise scenarios, including the ambition to limit the global average temperature rise to below 2 degrees set out in the Paris Agreement. The consultation (included in Appendix 2) closes on 24 November 2022. Officers will consider a response in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee.
- 38 An overview of TCFD was included in training for members of the Committee last year. A more detailed report, and further training will be provided to the Committee on the details of DLUHC's consultation, the availability of data through BCPP, and scenario analysis commissioned through the Fund actuary.

Cost Control Mechanism & Review

- 39 The Committee has been informed previously of the Cost Control Mechanism in the LGPS and other public sector schemes which sets both a cost 'ceiling' and 'floor' in respect of the ongoing affordability of public sector pensions. This creates a "cost corridor" designed to keep schemes within 2% of target costs.
- 40 Before the impact of McCloud, provisional cost management assessments indicated floor breaches in most public sector schemes, that may have resulted in an improvement to benefits or reduction in member contributions. At the request of HMT, GAD carried out a review of the Cost Control Mechanism across the public sector.
- 41 Members were informed previously that it had not previously been possible to assess the value of the public service pensions arrangements with any certainty due to the anticipated implications of the Court of Appeal judgements in McCloud and Sargeant.
- 42 The Fund's own position on McCloud has also been discussed previously, with the Actuary outlining in detail how the issue was to be reflected in the 2019 Valuation. The approach taken added an additional 0.9% to the employer contribution rate for all employers at the 2019 valuation.

- 43 In July 2021 however, it was confirmed that the impact of McCloud would be classed as “member costs” for the purpose of the 2016 cost control review, with the pause on the review lifted. This was confirmed by HMT Directions in October 2021. Subsequently, SAB found that the LGPS showed only a slight reduction in costs. Despite this slight reduction, SAB confirmed that they are no longer recommending any LGPS benefit structure changes. SAB has however reaffirmed its commitment to revisiting both Tier 3 ill health and contribution rates for the lowest paid members.
- 44 Whilst it appears that the 2016 Cost Review is coming to a conclusion, it should be noted that the Fire Brigade Union is considering a judicial review of the decision to include the McCloud remedy as a “member cost”. If successful, the 2016 review may be reopened.
- 45 When the Cost Cap Mechanism was first introduced in 2016 across the public sector it was anticipated that the mechanism would be triggered only by “extraordinary” event. As noted above however, the initial assessment of public sector schemes showed cost floor breaches leading to HMT’s request for a review of the mechanism.
- 46 Following a review by GAD, the government have taken forward three main principles to adjust the mechanism for the 2020 review, so that the new Cost Control Mechanism will:
- (a) Be based on the reformed scheme only, ie. in the LGPS the mechanism will assess post 2014 costs only
 - (b) Adjust the cost floor and ceiling from +/-2% to +/- 3%
 - (c) Introduce an economic check linked to GDP

McCloud

- 47 The Committee has been kept up to date with the impact and issues surrounding the McCloud judgement itself. To recap briefly, when the Government reformed public service pension schemes in 2014 and 2015 they introduced protections for older members. In December 2018, the Court of Appeal ruled that younger members of the Judges' and Firefighters' Pension schemes have been discriminated against because the protections do not apply to them. The Government has confirmed that there will be changes to all main public sector schemes, including the LGPS, to remove this age discrimination.
- 48 In July 2021, the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Bill was laid before Parliament. This Bill seeks to amend the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 by making provision to rectify the unlawful

- discrimination by the 2014 Scheme. Now made law, the Bill established the overarching framework for the retrospective changes required for the McCloud. Additionally, however, LGPS Amendment Regulations are required to make the necessary changes to the Scheme Regulations.
- 49 It is expected that later this year DLUHC will set out its decisions on its intended approach to McCloud for the LGPS and re-establish a SAB McCloud-implementation group. Draft Regulations are expected to follow later 2022 to come into force in October 2023. The Regulations will be supplemented by Statutory Guidance, following a period of consultation.
- 50 The estimated cost across the whole of the LGPS is £1.8bn. As noted above, the Fund made an estimated provision for the impact at local level at the last Valuation. In terms of scheme member impact, HMRC have recently announced a range of measures intended to protect members from annual and lifetime allowance impacts.
- 51 Whilst it is anticipated that the necessary LGPS Regulations will not come into force until 2023, Officers of the Fund are actively working with Participating Employers to ensure all of the necessary data is collected to be able to properly implement the anticipated remedy.
- 52 Additionally, Officers continue to work with the Fund's software suppliers to ensure solutions are as effective as possible. Note that, DLUHC are also working directly with the LGPS software suppliers to discuss the implementation of the McCloud remedy. The LGA's Communications Working Group is beginning work on member communications, and the Fund's software supplier have established a McCloud Project Board – the Durham Fund is represented on both groups.

Non- LGPS Specific Matters

Public Sector Exit Payments Caps

- 53 The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 introduced the concept of a 'public sector exit payments cap'. The legislation provides that exit payments to be paid to a person are not to exceed £95,000. The 2015 Act provided the overarching principles of how the exit cap was to operate, but the detail was to be prescribed in regulations that were expected to soon follow.
- 54 After a period of delay the Treasury launched a new consultation on this matter in April 2019. Included in the consultation were draft

regulations called 'The Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations 2019' which provided detail on how the exit cap should operate from an employer's perspective.

55 Under the Regulations, the cap was to remain at £95,000 and include:

- redundancy payment(s);
- any payment to offset an actuarial reduction to a pension arising by virtue of early retirement (known as 'strain on the fund' or 'early release' cost);
- any payment made pursuant to an award of compensation under the ACAS arbitration scheme or a settlement or conciliation agreement;
- any severance payment or ex gratia payment;
- any payment in the form of shares or share options;
- any payment on voluntary exit;
- any payment in lieu of notice due under a contract of employment;
- any payment made to extinguish any liability under a fixed term contract;
- any other payment made, whether under a contract of employment or otherwise, in consequence of termination of employment or loss of office.

56 Most significantly for the LGPS, was the inclusion of the 'strain on the fund' costs being included towards the cap. These costs of allowing unreduced access to pension benefits for members over 55 can exceed £95,000 for scheme members with long periods of membership.

57 Separately to the Exit Payment Regulations, DLUHC consulted on further reforms to the LGPS Regulations that would accommodate the Exit Cap within the Scheme. As DLUHC's proposed changes were not implemented concurrently with the Exit Payment Regulations, there was legal uncertainty for both LGPS Administering Authorities and participating employers due to the conflicting legislation.

58 On 12 February however the Exit Cap was unexpectedly disapplied, after the Treasury issued the 'Exit Payment Cap Directions 2021'.

The Treasury will bring forward at pace revised proposals in respect of public sector exits. The Committee will be updated as further details emerge.

UK Stewardship Code 2020

- 59 The UK Stewardship Code aims to enhance the quality of engagement between investors and companies to help improve long-term risk-adjusted returns to shareholders. The Fund has previously signed up the Code, and BCPP also publish a UK Stewardship Code compliance statement.
- 60 Due to the significant changes in the Investment Market since the introduction of the first Code, The UK Stewardship Code 2020 is now being introduced. This new Code expands on the previous requirements and comprises a set of 12 Principles which require reporting and disclosure on an 'apply and explain' basis.
- 61 The LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) 2016 Regulations state that the responsibility for stewardship, which includes shareholder voting, remains with the Partner Funds. Stewardship, day-to-day administration and implementation have been delegated to Border to Coast by the Partner Funds, on assets managed by Border to Coast, with appropriate monitoring and challenge to ensure this continues to be in line with Partner Fund requirements. To leverage scale and for operational purposes, Border to Coast has, in conjunction with Partner Funds, developed a Responsible Investment Policy and accompanying Corporate Governance & Voting Guidelines to ensure clarity of approach on behalf of Partner Funds.
- 62 Together with peers at BCPP Partner Funds, Officers are working to consider the new Code and how to ensure compliance. A more detailed report will be provided to the Committee in due course.

Increasing the UK Minimum Pension Age

- 63 The Committee have previously been informed of the intention to raise the Normal Minimum Pension Age (NMPA) in the UK and members will recall that a consultation entitled 'Increasing the normal minimum pension age: consultation on implementation' was launched on 11th February and ran until 22nd April 2021.
- 64 The consultation proposed that, due to increases in longevity and changing expectations of how long individuals will remain in work and in retirement, the minimum pension age would increase from 55 to 57 in 2028. When the policy was first announced, it was intended that the NMPA would be 10 years earlier than the State Pension Age. The

minimum age a scheme member can currently retire voluntarily in the LGPS is 55.

- 65 The Finance Act gained Royal Assent on 24 February, which will increase the minimum retirement age in the UK from 55 to 57 from April 2028. The Act provides for protected pension ages for members who meet entitlement conditions. The government will need to change the LGPS rules to align with the NMPA at some point on or before 6 April 2028. It will also need to consider whether LGPS members who qualify for protection will be allowed to receive payment before 57.
- 66 The LGA have advised that the change is not material, such that scheme members must be immediately informed of the change. Nonetheless, the Fund informed its active and deferred members of the proposed change within this year's Annual Benefit Statements.

TPR Code of Practice

- 67 The Pensions Regulator (TPR) has consulted on a single Code of Practice to cover all regulated schemes. Presently, the Regulator has a specific Code for Public Service Pensions. Whilst the new Code does not extend TPR's powers in the LGPS beyond its existing remit on governance and administration, there are some concerns over how the provisions of the Code fit with the LGPS. SAB have responded on behalf of the LGPS.
- 68 The Regulator plans to carry out a full review of the comments received through the consultation which it will consider carefully. TPR did not expect to lay the new code before Parliament before Spring 2022, so the Code will not become effective before Summer 2022. The Local Pension Board's existing Workplan addressing the existing 'Public Service Pension Code of Practice' has been rolled forward until the revised Code emerges.

Boycotts, Divestment and Sanctions

- 69 The government's legislative programme was laid out in May 2021. The programme included a Boycotts, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) Bill the purpose of which was to be to stop public bodies from taking a different approach to UK Government sanctions and foreign relations covering purchasing, procurement, and investment decisions.
- 70 In advance of the BDS Bill an amendment to the Public Services Pensions Bill passed, which proposed conferring powers to the Secretary of State to make guidance in respect of BDS. The clause would enable the Secretary of State to issue guidance to LGPS

administering authorities that they may not make investment decisions that conflict with the UK's foreign and defence policy.

- 71 The Public Services Pensions Bill gained royal assent, but this does not place any immediate duty on Funds. For the position to change for the LGPS, a full 12 week consultation would be required. SAB Guidance on the matter was previously shared with the Committee.

Pension Scams and new Restrictions on Transfers

- 72 From 30 November 2021 new regulations ('the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes Conditions for Transfers Regulations 2021') place greater restrictions on transferring out of the Pension Fund. The new Regulations require the Fund to carry out greater due diligence to protect scheme members from falling foul of Pension Scams.
- 73 The Fund will be required to notify members seeking to transfer out, that the transfer can only proceed if there are no due diligence red flags, or, if the transfer is to a public service scheme, master trust or collective money purchase scheme. The Fund already provides warnings to its scheme members of the risks of pension scams through the Pensions Regulator's 'Scams warning' – a copy of which has previously been provided to the Local Pension Board. The Fund has also worked with the Regulator to provide a bespoke warning through the Online Portal. In light of the new Regulations however, Officers have amended the Fund's transfer process to reflect the new requirements. Scheme Members were again warned against scams in 2022 Annual Benefit Statements.

Stronger Nudge

- 74 The government has introduced legislation to ensure that individuals are made aware of 'Pension Wise' guidance as part of the process for taking or transferring Defined Contribution (DC) pension savings. Whilst the LGPS is not a DC Scheme, the legislation is applicable to the Scheme's AVC provision.
- 75 The 'Stronger Nudge' requirement is introduced by the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Disclosure of Information) (Requirements to Refer Members to Guidance etc) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (SI 2022/30). These 'Nudge' Regulations require the Fund to refer scheme members who are seeking to take or transfer their AVCs to the Pension Wise service.
- 76 The requirement applies to all applications received on or after 1 June 2022 in respect of retirees taking payment of their AVCs, and those aged over 50 seeking to transfer their AVCs to another DC

Scheme. The Fund has amended its processes and paperwork to ensure compliance with the Nudge Regulations. The Fund will offer to book a Pension Wise appointment at a date and time suitable for the scheme member where required. It should be noted that scheme members retain the right to opt out of receiving Pension Wise guidance. Further detail of the Fund's compliance has been provided to the Local Pension Board.

Author(s)

Paul Cooper

Tel: 03000 269798