

## **Pension Fund Committee**

**7 December 2023**

**Regulatory Update**



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## **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. The Chair of the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board (SAB), has written to DLUHC to request an update on the Fair Deal policy. The Ministry was asked whether the policy was under active consideration and how the SAB could contribute to the process. On 17 October 2023, the SAB Chair wrote to DLUHC for an update with progress with the implementation of New Fair Deal in LGPS. 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 – the Committee are asked elsewhere on the agenda to approve the consolidation of the Fund’s policies on Employer Flexibilities and Employer Exits.

### **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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> April 2016 and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to those that reach state pension age on or before 5<sup>th</sup> 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 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 has commenced implementation of its approach to GMP Rectification, with a separate report previously presented to the Committee.
- 14 This work was brought to a conclusion in October 2023, with the Fund communicating with affected pensioners ahead of October pensions payroll. As previously highlighted to the Board and Committee in March 2023, individual overpayments would be exacerbated by the April 2023 pensions increase of 10.10%. However, around 550 pensions in payment were adjusted and despite this higher than usual rate of inflationary increase, 83% of pensions changed by no more than £10 per month.
- 15 The total amount of arrears paid to underpaid pensioners was c£41k whilst the total amount of overpayments written-off by the Fund was c£171k. Both the value of arrears and value of write offs compare favourably with initial modelling. The number of pensions in payment requiring rectification were lower than initially anticipated at the beginning of the project, and less than amounts experienced by similarly sized LGPS Funds who have completed their rectification. This is at least in part, due to accurate historic record keeping.
- 16 The Pensions Team have received a very low volume of telephone queries from impacted pensioners, and a single letter of complaint.

### **Levelling Up White Paper – LGPS Local Investment Plans**

- 17 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”.
- 18 The Fund recently finalised an impact investment in the North-East which will support SME finance in the region, which is understood to meet the definitions set out in the whitepaper. Meanwhile, as part of their strategic plan, BCPP are progressing development of impact investing capabilities which will consider opportunities to support local investment decisions.

- 19 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 consultation which is expected to also include statutory pooling guidance.
- 20 Separately, On 9 December 2022, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a set of reforms (which were previously shared with the Committee) intended to drive growth and competitiveness in the financial services sector. It has been confirmed that the Government will be consulting on issuing new guidance on Local Government Pension Scheme asset pooling. The government will also consult on requiring LGPS funds to ensure they are considering investment opportunities in illiquid assets such as venture and growth capital, as part of a diversified investment strategy. The Committee will be kept informed.

### **DLUHC Consultation – LGPS: Next Steps on Investments**

- 21 A detailed briefing was considered by both the Pension Fund Committee and Local Pension Board in September 2023, following the launch of DLHC's consultation 'LGPS: Next Steps on Investments'.
- 22 Since 2025, the Pension Fund has worked in collaboration with 10 local authority partners to pool its c£3.5bn assets through its chosen pooling company, Border to Coast Pension Partnership. As of summer 2023, the Fund has pooled all of the liquid assets in its investment strategy. The Fund has benefitted from the availability of a Private Markets programme through the pool, extensive Responsible Investment resource, and has generated cost savings which are reported annually in the Fund's Annual Report and Accounts.
- 23 More widely however, progress on pooling has stalled across much of England and Wales. Despite a clear policy intention to deliver pooling, in the absence of guidance or regulation, many Administering Authorities have chosen to retain their assets outside of their respective pool.
- 24 In light of the lack of progress, DLUHC consulted on pooling consolidation, setting Administering Authorities a deadline of 2025 to pool liquid assets and introducing enhanced reporting requirements on pooling progress. The consultation proposed that a smaller number of larger pools would provide greater economies of scale, and that greater collaboration should be pursued. In a wide-ranging

consultation, the government also proposed directing LGPS Funds in the way in which they invest. In particular, targets were proposed for allocations to investments which support UK Levelling Up and allocations to Private Markets more generally.

- 25 Following consultation with the Committee and Board, the Fund responded to the consultation and separately, worked with its pooling partners to formulate a collective response.
- 26 Subsequently, on 22 November, DLUHC responded to the consultation. The Fund is considering the consultation response individually, and collectively with its pooling Partners. A detailed update will be provided in due course. A copy of the consultation response is included in Appendix 2.

### **Mandatory TCFD Reporting**

- 27 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.
- 28 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.
- 29 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/>.
- 30 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.
- 31 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.

- 32 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).
- 33 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 (previously shared with the Committee) closed on 24 November 2022. As discussed with the Committee previously, Officers prepared a response in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee. A copy of the response is has previously been shared with the Committee and Board.
- 34 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 the TCFD expectations, as well as the availability of data through BCPP, and scenario analysis commissioned through the Fund actuary. It is currently expected that the first LGPS TCFD reporting will become due in late 2025.

### **Cost Control Mechanism & Review**

- 35 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.
- 36 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.
- 37 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.

- 38 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.
- 39 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.
- 40 Whilst it appears that the 2016 Cost Review is coming to a conclusion, it should be noted that the Fire Brigade Union has been granted permission to appeal against the High Court's judgement to allow the inclusion of the McCloud remedy as a "member cost". Whilst the High Court previously dismissed the case, the Court of Appeal has granted permission to appeal the ruling. If successful, the 2016 review may be reopened.
- 41 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.
- 42 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
- 43 On 19 September 2023, HM Treasury issued a written ministerial statement detailing reforms to their cost control mechanism. Reforms have been made to address concerns that the cost control



mechanism did not meet its original objectives, following a review by the Government Actuary and a public consultation.

- 44 The mechanism now only assesses costs associated with the post-2015 reformed schemes, increases the margin by which costs need to vary from the target in order for benefit, or member contribution, changes to be required from 2% to 3% of pensionable pay, and includes an 'economic check' such that changes will only happen if the costs would still be outside the same margin had the impact of changes in long-term economic assumptions been included.
- 45 HM Treasury's valuation cycle is currently underway, and the outcome of the valuations are expected to be confirmed later this year via the publication of each scheme's valuation report. Any changes to benefits required to bring a scheme back to target cost would apply retrospectively from 1 April 2023. The SAB is currently in the process setting its own cost control mechanism and the assumptions on which this process is based are currently being agreed.

## **McCloud**

- 46 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.
- 47 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.
- 48 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.

- 49 Following its 2020 consultation, on 30 May 2023 DLUHC launched a consultation seeking views on issues relating to the McCloud remedy, and the draft scheme regulations which would implement the remedy. A summary is set out in Appendix 1.
- 50 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. 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 meanwhile is working on member communications, and the Fund's software supplier have established a McCloud Project Board – the Durham Fund is represented on both groups. Resources are expected to be published by the LGA on 1 October.
- 51 Additionally, as part of the McCloud remedy for the Teachers' Pensions Scheme (TPS), Chapter 1 Part 1 of the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022 means that some teachers may be retrospectively eligible for the LGPS for the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022. This exercise will be administratively challenging for both the TPS and individual LGPS Funds. The LGA is currently working with DfE to identify how to identify affected members.
- 52 Officers of the Fund continue to work in readiness for resolution of the issues McCloud presents, with the remedy coming into force next month. Whilst software solutions are in place to ensure that the 'underpin' is correctly provided for some categories of members, manual intervention will be required for others. The Fund continues to work with its software supplier in consideration of future Annual Benefit Statements, with the Pensions Regulator outlining that whilst accurate Benefit Statements are still expected to be issued accurately and on time and that failure to do so would be a reportable breach, a risk-based approach will be taken in response to any such breach.

### **DLUHC Consultation on Change to the LGPS Revaluation Date**

- 53 Following a short consultation, DLUHC has implemented changes to the in-scheme revaluation date from 1 to 6 April, with effect from 1 April 2023. The change has the effect of removing the impact of high inflation (10.10% for 2023 revaluation) on the Annual Allowance and will reduce the number of members incurring a consequent tax charge. The Fund is working with its software supplier to ensure processes are in place to reflect the change in Annual Statements and Pension Savings Statements.

## **LGPS Scheme Advisory Board (SAB)**

### **SAB Review – Academies**

- 54 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.
- 55 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. In the meantime, SAB has produced guidance for converting Academies intended to provide information and common nomenclature for common actuarial approaches adopted by LGPS funds on a local authority (LA) school's conversion to academy status. The Fund will consider how best to utilise the guide to support converting schools.
- 56 Separately, the DfE guarantee for Academy participation in the LGPS has been increased to £20m. A copy of the Secretary of State's statement has previously been shared with the Committee.
- 57 Government has previously indicated plans for every school to be in, or in the process of joining, an academy trust. 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**

- 58 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.

- 59 Examples of Tier 3 employers include universities, further education colleges, housing associations and charities.
- 60 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.
- 61 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.
- 62 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.
- 63 The DfE is collating relevant data directly from LGPS actuaries to better understand Colleges' funding requirements and consider the merits of providing the additional covenant assurances. Officers will continue to monitor the position, to ensure that the correct level of prudence is taken in finalising rates for Colleges in the Fund's triennial valuation. The Fund will initially maintain the rates for Colleges in line with the 2019 valuation, but will reconsider the position after the outcome of the College reclassification.

### **SAB Review – Good Governance in the LGPS**

- 64 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)

- 65 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**

- 66 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.
- 67 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>.
- 68 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.

### **SAB Correspondence – LGPS Audit**

- 69 In August 2022 the SAB Chair, Cllr Roger Phillips, wrote to DLUHC proposing a separation of pension fund accounts from main local authority accounts, due to each having the potential to delay the other. On 15 February the Minister for Local Government, Lee Rowley MP, responded to the SAB welcoming the Board’s advice and recommendation to consider the separation of main authority accounts and the pension fund accounts. A copy of the correspondence was previously shared with the Committee. The

Minister has asked his officials to consider the scope for developing this further. The Committee will be kept informed as the matter progresses.

### **SAB – Preparing the Annual Report**

- 70 The SAB has convened a working group to review the 2019 CIPFA ‘Preparing the Annual Report’ guidance and has identified several areas within the current guidance which now require updating and clarification. A priority has been to streamline the guidance and reduce duplication wherever possible with other reporting obligations – SAB report that this direction has the support of DLUHC.
- 71 A key area includes how funds should report the asset classes in which it invests. New guidance will suggest funds follow a ‘worked example’ template provided by the SAB which aims to improve consistency and better scheme-level reporting of asset allocation by SAB. Using standard data to report asset classes also aims to make the annual report process simpler for funds and more consistent for readers. From an administrative perspective, Key Performance Indicators are being reviewed with an aim to better define them and allow for standardised reporting. The new guidance aims to be in place ready for the 2023/24 reporting period – Officers will keep both the Board and Committee updated of the emergent requirements.

### **SAB – Sharia Compliance**

- 72 The SAB has received legal advice suggesting that it should instruct an expert in Islamic finance to provide evidence on Sharia Compliance in the LGPS. Consequently, the Board has commissioned an expert in the field of Sharia finance and will subsequently instruct counsel upon receipt of the evidential findings. The Committee will be updated as further information emerges.

## **Non- LGPS Specific Matters**

### **Public Sector Exit Payments Caps**

- 73 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.

- 74 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.
- 75 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.
- 76 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.
- 77 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.

- 78 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**

- 79 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.
- 80 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.
- 81 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.
- 82 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**

- 83 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.
- 84 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.

- 85 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.
- 86 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 Annual Benefit Statements.

### **TPR Code of Practice**

- 87 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.
- 88 The Regulator plans to carry out a full review of the comments received through the consultation which it will consider carefully. TPR do not currently have a firm final publication date for the new code. 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**

- 89 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.

- 90 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. The Public Services Pensions Bill gained royal assent, but this does not place any immediate duty on Funds.
- 91 The government intends however to implement the commitment to prevent public bodies pursuing boycotts, divestments and sanctions campaigns (BDS) against foreign countries or territories, unless in line with the UK's official foreign policy, through the Foreign Affairs (Economic Activity of Public Bodies) Bill, introduced in June. 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 Board and Committee. Some concerns have been raised about the technical detail of the Bill which may inadvertently stifle appropriate discussion at Committee Meetings. The LGA will continue to lobby on this legislation, hoping that the concerns already raised will be considered in future drafts.

### **Pension Scams and new Restrictions on Transfers**

- 92 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.
- 93 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.
- 94 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.

- 95 Following a major data breach at third-party pensions administrator, Capita, the Pensions Regulator has reminded pension funds of the importance of warning members about scams. A reminder will be provided to all active and deferred scheme members in their Annual Benefit Statements. The Committee have previously been informed of the Pensions Regulator's statement on the Capita Breach.
- 96 On 10 August 2023, the Money and Pensions Service (MaPS) published its evidence review into pension scams in the U K. The key findings are:
- there remain significant challenges to estimate the scale of the problem
  - the types of scams and tactics are very similar to investment scams
  - the financial and emotional cost to individuals is high, going beyond financial loss and impacting on health and relationships
  - scams can happen to anyone
  - once an individual has been targeted, there is a high risk of retargeting
  - government bodies, administrators and other organisations have at their disposal a range of touchpoints to provide strong protection against scams.

### **Stronger Nudge**

- 97 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.
- 98 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.
- 99 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.

## **Dashboard**

- 100 Pensions dashboards are digital services — apps, websites or other tools — which savers will be able to use to see their pension information in one place. It is the government's intention to create a national Pensions Dashboard that will enable savers to see all their pensions information in one place online, including on their State Pension. It is hoped that through the Dashboard savers will be able to make better informed decisions about their retirement, as well as find lost and forgotten pots.
- 101 Like all large pension schemes, the LGPS will be required to connect and supply data to the government's national Pensions Dashboard. It was expected that pensions schemes would start to connect to the Dashboard from August 2023, with the LGPS expected to connect in Autumn 2024. However, the Pensions Minister, Laura Trott MP, made a statement on 2 March announcing the intention to amend the staging timetable to allow more time for the technological system enabling dashboards to be delivered. As a result all schemes' deadlines will be changing.
- 102 Subsequently, DWP confirmed that The Pensions Dashboards Programme (PDP) is currently in reset, as part of refreshing its delivery plan for a new connection deadline of 31 October 2026. The process aims to allow DWP the opportunity to review the programme and reset the plan. It also provides the time to ensure required resources are in place to complete the delivery of the technical solution and documentation to support connection. The Committee will be kept informed.

## **Changes to Pension Taxation**

- 103 In the Spring Budget, the Chancellor announced changes to pension taxation. The Annual Allowance (which is the maximum amount of pensions savings an individual can make each year before incurring a tax charge) was increased from £40,000 to £60,000 from 6 April 2023. Changes have also been made to the Lifetime Allowance, the charge for which will be reduced to zero from 6 April 2023, before being fully abolishing entirely in a future Finance Bill.

104 Officers will ensure that scheme members are appropriately advised of the implications through Annual Statements, and Pensions Savings Statements. All participating employers were made aware of the changes, enabling them to alert their employees who are most likely to be affected.

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## Appendix 1: Summary of 2023 McCloud consultation

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- **Aggregation** – DLUHC now proposes that service does not need to be aggregated for a member to qualify for McCloud, but, where a member who qualifies for underpin protection leaves and re-joins the LGPS or holds concurrent posts and LGPS membership ends in one post, that it is required in order for underpin figures to be recalculated when they next have an underpin
- **Club transfers** – DLUHC is now proposing that members will not need to have transferred their previous service in another public service pension scheme into the LGPS to qualify for underpin protection in the LGPS. Instead, if an LGPS member had membership of another public service pension scheme on or before 31 March 2012 and did not have a disqualifying gap, they would have underpin protection on their LGPS service in the underpin period (even if the previous service was not transferred to the LGPS)
- **Flexible retirement** – DLUHC proposes that a protected member will have a second underpin date if they took flexible retirement between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2022 and continued to build up pension in the underpin period after their flexible retirement and before they reached their final salary normal pension age. The proposed treatment of partial flexible retirement is also set out. The approach may lead to multiple underpin and final underpin dates and will be complex to administer but DLUHC intends that the approach will deliver consistent protection
- **Divorce** – actuarial guidance will be updated to reflect the McCloud remedy and there will be minor changes to how pension debits are reflected in underpin calculations
- **Injury allowances** – DLUHC does not believe that any special provisions are required in relation to this group
- **Excess teacher service** - excess teacher service is pensionable in the LGPS, and members will be retrospectively admitted to the LGPS for the period they were in the TPS reformed scheme during the remedy period
- **Compensation** - draft regulations include provisions regarding payment of and applications for compensation
- **Interest** – draft regulations set out the interest applicable and the period applicable for various types of payment (e.g. retrospective pension/lump sum addition, direct/indirect compensation for financial loss/Part 4 tax loss)