

Merseyside Pension Fund Report & Accounts 2020/21



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Management Structure

At 31 March 2021

Administering Authority

Wirral Council

Pension Fund Management Committee

Chair:

Cllr Pat Cleary

Vice Chair:

Cllr Cherry Povall, JP

Cllr Chris Carubia
Cllr George Davies
Cllr Steve Foulkes
Cllr Andrew Gardner
Cllr Adrian Jones
Cllr Tony Jones
Cllr Brian Kenny
Cllr Les Rowlands
Cllr Jayne Aston
Cllr Ian Byrne
Cllr Pauline Lappin
Cllr Michael Bond

Employee Representatives (Non-voting)

Roger Bannister

Officers of the Fund

Peter Wallach
Yvonne Murphy

Colin Hughes
Donna Smith
Shaer Halewood

Advisors to Investment Monitoring Working Party

Director of Pensions
Senior Portfolio Manager
Aon Hewitt
Mr R Worrall
Mr P Watson

Local Pension Board

Independent Chair:

John Raisin

Employer Representatives:

Geoff Broadhead
Peter Fieldsend
Lynn Robinson
Stephan Van Arendsen

Merseyside Police
Torus 62 Ltd
St Helens College
Sefton MBC

Member Representatives:

Roger Irvine
Donna Ridland
Patrick Moloney

Active Members
Active Members
Deferred Members

Wirral

Advisors to Governance and Risk Working Party

Director of Pensions
Head of Pensions Administration
Head of Finance and Risk

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Wirral

Knowsley

Liverpool

Sefton

St Helens

Others

Auditor

Grant Thornton

Bankers

Lloyds Banking Group

Consultant Actuary

Mercer HR Consulting

Strategic Investment Consultant

Aon Hewitt

Custodian of Assets

Northern Trust

Responsible Investment Advisors

Pensions and Investment Research
Consultants Ltd

Property Advisors

CBRE Capital Advisors

Property Managers

CBRE Asset Services

Property Valuers

Savills

Performance Measurement

Northern Trust

Solicitor

Wirral Council

AVC Providers

Utmost Life
Standard Life
Prudential

LGPS Investment Pool

Northern LGPS (with GMPF and WYPF)

Chair's Introduction

As Chair of Pensions Committee, I am pleased to present Merseyside Pension Fund's Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2021. The aim of the report is to highlight the important issues affecting the Fund over the last twelve months, as well as providing general information regarding the pension scheme.



The Overall Aim of the Fund

The principal aim of the Fund is to provide secure pensions, effectively and efficiently administered at the lowest cost to contributing employers. This requires the Fund to strike a balance between achieving the most from its investments and the need to exercise prudence in considering its future liability profile. The Pensions Committee reviews the Fund's investments, administration, strategies and policies at regular intervals, with the help of its various professional advisors, to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Investments and Performance

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the Fund, its stakeholders and its ways of working. In line with Government policy, from March 2020, Fund staff moved to working from home in most instances with a small number attending the office on a regular basis to fulfil operational requirements and maintain systems. To the greatest possible extent, we maintained the full range of pension fund services albeit remotely. It has been challenging to adapt to new ways of working with the added pressures of remote working, coping with Covid restrictions, home schooling and more. Rigorous efforts have been made to minimise the detrimental impact on customer service from such changes and upheaval. With the need to manage business priorities, we are conscious that we have been less responsive in some areas than we would wish and are working to get things back on an even keel as soon as reasonably possible.

Last year's report was written at a time when asset markets were starting to rebound strongly, as unprecedented liquidity injections were provided by major central banks and huge fiscal support from governments. This support was sustained throughout 2020 as the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions over the summer were reversed with further lockdowns in the UK and in many other countries. The positive fillip to markets from the

successful development of more than one vaccine meant that financial markets finished very positively. For the twelve months, the Fund increased in value by over 15% even allowing for the £350m disbursed in pension payments.

More detail is provided in the **Investment Report**, including information on the distribution of assets and performance.

We continue to make good progress on sustainability matters. As part of the Fund's triennial valuation, a more detailed review of investment strategy and asset allocation was undertaken which, for the first time, incorporated the consideration of climate risk through climate scenario modelling. In the light of the climate risk scenario analysis, and with Pension Committee's support and agreement, the Fund has been developing its climate risk strategy to ensure the resilience of its broader investment strategy over short, medium and longer time horizons. The Fund's climate risk strategy has been developed with the understanding that this implies rapid transition to a low carbon economy which, in terms of the Fund's investment portfolio, requires that we mitigate our risk (by seeking to reduce the carbon emissions associated with the portfolio) and allocate investment to climate solutions. This has led us down the path of decarbonisation, whereby we have identified our carbon exposures and implemented measures to reduce exposure (including using a low carbon index in our passive portfolio, as well as very actively engaging with portfolio companies to move them onto credible emissions reduction pathways e.g. through the Climate Action 100+ initiative); and actively investing in low carbon economy assets (such as renewable energy projects) through our infrastructure portfolio.

Consistent with this objective, the Fund continues to deploy capital at scale into renewable energy, primarily through its investments in Infrastructure and has over £250m invested in wind, solar, hydro and energy-from-waste projects in the U.K. and overseas.

The Fund is also dealing with a raft of regulatory and statutory changes that need to be managed and implemented. These are covered in more detail in the Scheme Administration Report but include the McCloud remedy, the UK Pensions Act 2021 and its requirements in relation to Pension Dashboards, Climate Risk Reporting, Limiting Transfer Rights, the Good Governance report and the Pension Regulator's single code. Although the £95k cap on exit payments was short-lived, it is expected to reappear in a new guise later this year.

We are starting preparation for the next actuarial valuation which will be 31 March 2022.

Further details of current and proposed legislative changes are provided in the ***Scheme Administration Report***.

Communication with Fund Employers and Members

The pandemic has reinforced how important it is to communicate effectively the issues arising from new legislation and the ever-evolving Scheme. We are encouraging greater use of electronic media to enhance security and efficiency of information exchange. We continue to update the Fund's website and maintain communications with our members and former members, producing annual benefit statements and our annual pensioner newsletter.

Past Changes and the Future

Investment Pooling through the development of the Northern LGPS is developing well. There is a separate report on the Pool's activities in this year's report.

The Pension Board continues its activities in support of the Administering Authority which are set out in the separate Pension Board report.

We continue to seek suitable local opportunities for investment. At present, we are providing funding of around £35m to three investments which will support the regeneration of the City Region with positive environmental and social impacts. We are also signatories to the Homelessness Charter; a collaborative arrangement with local businesses to alleviate homelessness on Merseyside.

Our internal investment management capabilities continue to develop which has enabled us to fund an internally managed equity portfolio investing in the Pacific Basin region. We see this trend continuing to deliver cost savings and efficiencies.

As we look ahead, it seems increasingly likely that the lockdown restrictions will be soon behind us, but its longer-term effects will not be, and it remains to be seen which changes will become permanent.

As ever, the continued success of the Fund depends on the combined efforts of all those concerned with its operation. In conclusion, I should like to thank the Committee, the Board, the Scheme employers and their staff, the financial advisors, the external investment managers and all of the Fund's staff for their considerable work in delivering the service to Scheme members.

Preparation of Report

This Annual Report has been produced in accordance with Regulation 57 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. In preparing and publishing the Pension Fund Annual Report, the Administering Authority must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State.



Councillor Pat Cleary
Chair, Pensions Committee
June 2021

Management Report

Management of the Fund

The overall responsibility for the management of the Fund rests with the Pensions Committee chaired by Councillor Pat Cleary.

In 2020/21, the Committee comprised Councillors from the Wirral Labour group (4), Conservatives (3), Green Party (1), Liberal Democrats (1), representatives of the four other District Authorities (Liverpool, St. Helens, Knowsley and Sefton) and employee representatives (3). The Director of Pensions and other officers of the Fund also attend Committee, which meets around four times a year to review the administrative and investment issues affecting the Fund.

The Committee ensures the administration of the Fund accords with the statutory framework within which the LGPS operates. The Fund publishes a Governance Compliance Statement confirming that it complies fully with best practice guidance issued by its regulator, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). Committee also ensures that the management of the Fund's assets falls within the requirements of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016. These regulations require the Fund to have regard to both diversification and suitability of investments and stipulate the requirement to take proper advice when making investment decisions. The Fund's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) and Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) provide further information on the Fund's investment philosophy, investment framework and Responsible Investment policy.

Governance, pensions administration and policies, risk management and related matters are scrutinised by the Governance and Risk Working Party (GRWP) which meets twice yearly.

An additional source of assurance is provided by the Local Pension Board. The purpose of the Board is to assist the Administering Authority in its role as a scheme manager of the Scheme in securing compliance with legislation and ensuring the effective governance and administration of the Fund. A separate report on the Board's activities is contained in this report.

The Council has signed a memorandum of understanding with the administering authorities

of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund and the West Yorkshire Pension Fund to create the Northern LGPS ('the Pool') in order to meet the criteria for pooling investments set by Government. The Northern LGPS Joint Committee is created via the approval of an inter-authority agreement between the administering authorities to the participating funds. The role of the Joint Committee is to provide monitoring and oversight of the Northern LGPS to ensure that the Pool is effectively implementing the participating authorities' strategic asset allocation decisions, monitoring performance, risk and costs.

Detailed consideration of investment strategy and asset allocation of the Fund's portfolio is considered by the Investment Monitoring Working Party (IMWP). The IMWP meets at least four times a year to review investment strategy and to receive reports on investment activity. The Working Party comprises representatives from the Pensions Committee, two independent advisors, Aon Hewitt and members of the in-house investment team.

The Fund uses a combination of internal and external management and active and passive strategies across the various asset classes in which it invests. Investment managers have specific benchmarks against which performance is measured and monitored. In addition, internal investment managers report to the Director of Pensions through regular Fund Operating Group meetings and follow procedures laid down in an internal Compliance Manual.

Comprehensive details of the Fund's investment managers, mandates and advisors are set out in its Investment Strategy Statement.

Risk Management

The Fund's governance arrangements, set out in the preceding section, ensure that the management of Fund administrative, management and investment risk is undertaken at the highest levels.

The Fund recognises that risk is inherent in many of its activities and makes extensive use of external advisors and industry best practice in assessing and establishing policies to identify and mitigate those risks.

The principal Fund documents relating to risk management and control are:

- Governance Policy
- Communications Policy
- Funding Strategy Statement
- Investment Strategy Statement
- Investment Monitoring Policy
- Health & Safety Policy

Copies of these documents and more are available from the Fund and are published on the Fund website at: mpfund.uk/risk

In addition, the Fund maintains a risk register and a compliance manual for its employees. These documents are all subject to regular scrutiny by Pensions Committee and officers, and provide details of the key risks and explanations of the policies and controls adopted to mitigate them. These arrangements are assessed at least annually by the Fund's external and internal auditors.

Additionally, and where applicable, the Fund adheres to the Administering Authority's constitution in managing its operations. Legal opinion and advice is provided by Wirral Council's legal team and from external sources where appropriate.

Knowledge and Skills

Merseyside Pension Fund recognises the importance of ensuring that all staff and members charged with the financial management and decision-making with regard to the pension scheme are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to discharge the duties and responsibilities assigned to them. It therefore seeks to appoint individuals who are both capable and experienced and provides/arranges training for staff and members of the Pensions Committee, to enable them to acquire and maintain an appropriate level of expertise, knowledge and skills. Our training plan sets out how we intend the necessary pension finance knowledge and skills are acquired, maintained and developed. The plan reflects the recommended knowledge and skills level requirements set out in the CIPFA Pensions Finance Knowledge and Skills Frameworks.

The Pensions Committee has designated the Director of Pensions to be responsible for ensuring that policies and strategies are implemented.

Activity in Year

Merseyside Pension Fund has conducted a training needs assessment and based on the outcome, formulated a training plan. This plan is reported to, and approved by, Pensions Committee. The Fund develops its Pensions Committee members and officers, through training and education. This includes regular meetings, ad hoc seminars and conferences, bespoke training and e-learning.

Pensions Committee receives updates on legislative changes, benefit administration changes, procurement, actuarial and investment matters. These are supplemented by regular working parties. The IMWP includes presentations from professional advisors covering all aspects of investment; asset allocation, asset classes, economics, performance measurement, risk management and responsible investment. The GRWP enables matters relating to other risks, governance and pensions administration to be covered in greater depth.

This year, the Fund has been working with its advisors on Fund governance and benchmarking. Members have received a number of briefings on the Scheme Advisory Board's Good Governance report and a presentation on the CEM Benchmarking report in relation to the effectiveness of the Fund's Pensions Administration Service.

Bespoke training includes the LGE Trustee Fundamentals training and other conferences and seminars as detailed in **Appendix B - Pensions Committee Items**. With the restrictions arising from Covid 19, training has been virtual.

The Fund is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum, and the Chair of the Pensions Committee attends the business meetings covering many aspects of responsible investment.

In addition to regular Committee meetings and Working Parties, training opportunities provided during the year were as follows:

Month	Event
May	PLSA LGPS Conference
June	LGE Trustee Training
October	PLSA Annual Conference
Oct-Dec	Fundamentals Training
December	LAPFF Annual conference
January	LGPS Governance Conference
March	LGC Investment Seminar

As the officer nominated by the Pensions Committee responsible for ensuring that the Fund's training policies and strategies are implemented, the Director of Pensions can confirm that the officers and members charged with the financial management of, and decision making for, the pension scheme, collectively possessed the requisite knowledge and skills necessary to discharge those duties and make the decisions required during the reporting period.

Pension Board Report

Local Pension Boards (LPB) were established across the Local Government Pension Scheme with a requirement to become operational from 1 July 2015 to assist Administering Authorities in their role as managers of the Scheme.

Statement of Purpose for the Merseyside Local Pension Board

The purpose of the Board is to assist the Administering Authority in its role as a scheme manager of the Scheme. Such assistance is to:

- secure compliance with the Regulations, any other legislation relating to the governance and administration of the Scheme, and requirements imposed by the Pension Regulator in relation to the Scheme and;
- ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of Merseyside Pension Fund.

The Board will ensure it effectively and efficiently complies with the code of practice on the governance and administration of public service pension schemes issued by the Pension Regulator.

There is also the necessity to provide information to the Scheme Manager to demonstrate that board representatives do not have a conflict of interest.

The Board shall meet sufficiently regularly to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively, but not less than four times in a year. There is also the provision for special meetings to be convened at notice.

Constitution/Management Arrangements

The Pension Board consists of nine members and is constituted of:

- four employer representatives: two nominated from Local/Police/Fire/Transport authorities or Parish Councils; one from Academies/Further/Higher Education bodies; one from Admitted bodies;
- four scheme member representatives; two representing active members; two representing deferred and pensioner members;
- one independent, non-voting Chair who has responsibility for the co-ordination and operation of the Board.

Additional information is included in the Board's Terms of Reference available on the Fund's website at mpfund.uk/lpbterms

Executive Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the Fund and its ways of working. From March 2020, staff moved to working from home in most instances with a small number attending the office on a regular basis to fulfil operational requirements and maintain systems. Rigorous efforts have been made to minimise the detrimental impact on customer service from such an upheaval and the Board has worked with officers to provide Wirral Council with additional assurance regarding the security and efficacy of the Fund's new operating arrangements.

As evidenced in the Board's work plan, the Fund is facing a raft of regulatory and statutory developments and the Board has played its part in reviewing and commenting on these proposals and their implications for stakeholders. In particular, the Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payments, Change to the Local Valuation Cycle, McCloud Remedy and the Scheme Advisory Board's Good Governance Review.

The Chair made a presentation on the Board's activities to Pensions Committee which was well received.

Four meetings were to be held during the year including a briefing in June which replaced the meeting scheduled for March 2020, cancelled due to the pandemic. In addition, a detailed training programme was undertaken involving internal and external training. Board members have attended Working Parties to gain greater familiarity with the activities and procedures of Pensions Committee in managing the governance and structural arrangements of the Fund. Details are set out in the tables below.

Board Changes

There were no Board changes.

Issues considered by the Pension Board 2020 - 2021

Agenda Item	8 Jun*	14 Sep	10 Nov	31 Mar
LGPS Update	•	•	•	•
Investment Pooling Update	•		•	•
CEM (Pensions Administration) Benchmarking	•			•
Pensions Administration Report		•	•	•
Working Party (IMWP/GRWP) Minutes	•	•	•	•
Risk Register	•	•	•	•
External Audit Update & Report for 2019-20	•		•	
Employer Covenant Analysis	•			
Supreme Court Ruling (re LGPS April 2020)	•			
Proposed 'McCloud' Remedy & LGPS Consultation		•	•	
Investment Performance 2019-20		•		
RPI Consultation Response		•		
Pension Board Revised Terms of Reference		•		
Pension Fund Business Plan		•		
Internal Audit Report 2019-20 & Plan 2020-21		•		
Pension Board Review 2019-20 & Plan 2020-21		•		
National LGPS Knowledge Assessment		•		
Fund Annual Report and Accounts 2019-20			•	
Investment Strategy Review			•	
Pension Fund Budget 2021-22				•
FSS Policy Updates				•
Treasury Management Policy/Practices 2021-22				•
TCFD Reporting				•
Members Learning & Development				•
Non-Recovery of Pension Payments				•
Property Portfolio Rent Arrears				•
Tax Management Arrangements				•
Admission Body Application				•

* Briefing as no Wirral Council approved arrangement, as at early June 2020, to hold formal Board meetings remotely.

A work plan for 2021/22 has identified a number of key areas where the Board will provide assurance to the Administering Authority as to compliance with regulations and policies.

Pension Board Work Plan 2021 - 2022

Agenda Item	23 Jun	20 Sep	1 Dec	24 Feb
Administration KPI report	•	•	•	•
Appointment of Independent Chair	•			
Audit Findings Report		•		
Audit Plan	•			
Bond Review and Interaction with Covenant	•			
Budget 22/23				•
Budget Outturn 20/21 & Final Budget 21/22	•			
Catalyst Fund update				•
Compliance Manual				•
Complaints Policy				•
CEM Benchmarking report		•		
Draft Statement of Accounts and Report & Accounts 20/21		•		
Draft Pension Board Report	•			
Good Governance Project			•	
Internal Audit Report		•		
Investment Strategy Statement			•	
LGPS update	•	•	•	•
Member Learning & Development Programme				•
Northern LGPS update	•	•	•	•
Pooling Consultation			•	
Risk Register	•	•	•	•
Statement of Accounts - Questions to Management	•			
Treasury Management Strategy & Annual Report				•
Working Party minutes	•	•	•	•
Write-off of Property Arrears/Pension Overpayments				•

Pension Board Attendance Record 2019-20

PENSION BOARD	DATE OF APPOINTMENT/ DECLARATION OF INTEREST	BRIEFING	PENSION BOARD MEETINGS 2020 - 2021			
		8 JUN	10 NOV	5 FEB	5 FEB	31 MAR 2020
John Raisin (Chair)	11 March 2015	•	•	•	•	•
Geoff Broadhead	13 March 2015	•	•	•	•	•
Donna Ridland	12 March 2015	•	•	•	•	•
Roger Irvine	27 February 2017	•	•	•	•	•
Patrick Moloney	9 March 2015	•	•	•	•	•
Lyn Robinson	3 January 2018	•	•	•	•	•
Peter Fieldsend	27 June 2019	•	•	•	•	•
Stephan Van Arendsen	1 March 2020	•	•	•	•	

Training & Events Record 2020-21

ATTENDANCE RECORD	Trustee Training	LGPS Local Pension Board Members Event	Schroders - Webinar	LGPS Local Pension Board Seminar	PLSA Annual Conference	LGPS Update	PLSA Investment Conference
	12 JUN	24 JUN	26 JUN	1 OCT	12-16 OCT	26 JAN 21	9-11 MAR 21
John Raisin (Chair)		•		•		•	
Geoff Broadhead	•		•				
Donna Ridland	•	•		•	•	•	
Paul Wiggins	•						
Roger Irvine					•	•	•
Patrick Moloney		•					
Lyn Robinson						•	
Peter Fieldsend	•	•		•			

IMWP & GRWP Attendance Record 2020-21

IN ATTENDANCE	IMWP	GRWP	IMWP	GRWP
	17 JUN	21 SEP	23 FEB	14 APR
Peter Fieldsend	•			

Costs of Operation

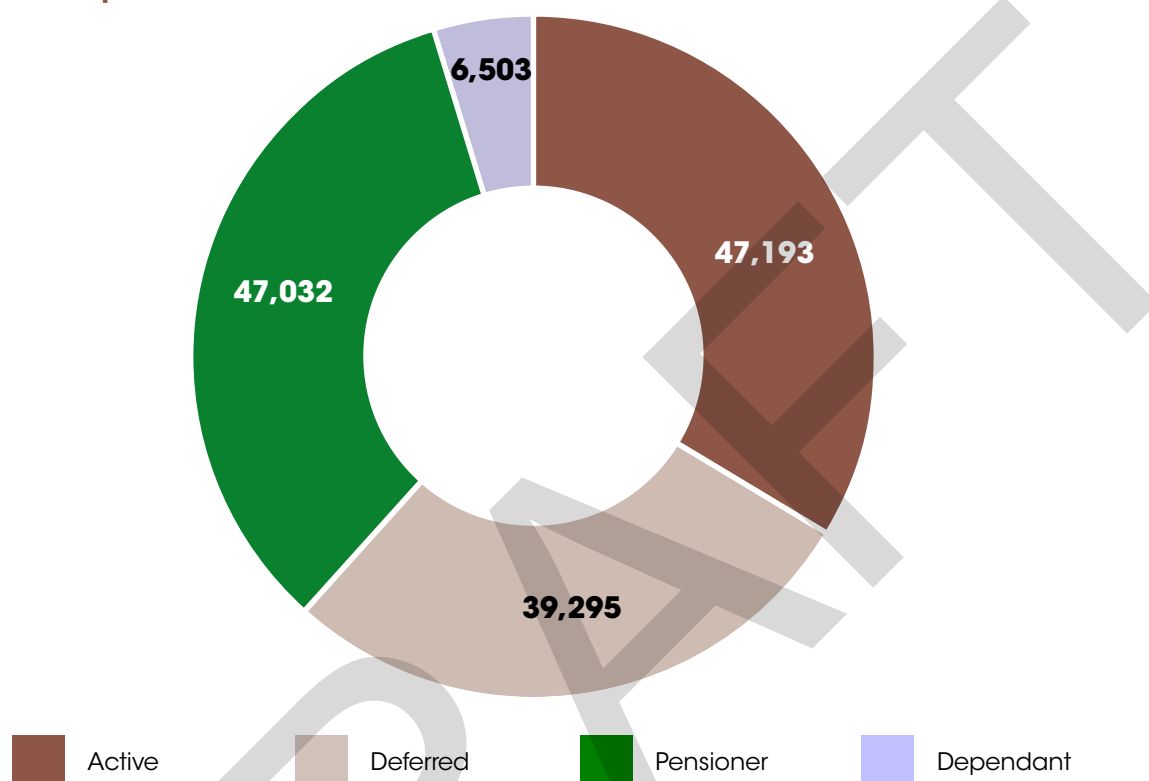
	2020/21 £
Conference	1,990
Travel	0
Allowances	20,415
Total	22,405

There have been no matters of concern to raise with Wirral Council, the Administering Authority.

A detailed review of the activities of the Pension Board will be undertaken by the Independent Chair and reported to Pensions Committee on 20 September 2021.

Membership Statistics

Membership as at 31 March 2021



Number of Members by Age Band

Status (age in years)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Active				270	1,736	2,954	3,763	4,580	4,991	5,970	7,937
Deferred				2	237	1,280	3,277	4,610	4,802	6,022	8,098
Pensioner							4	9	24	93	355
Dependant	2	27	53	115	53	9	13	16	34	61	126

Status (age in years)	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+	Total
Active	8,217	5,179	1,357	239							47,193
Deferred	7,665	2,821	409	65	7						39,295
Pensioner	3,164	8,773	11,090	10,328	6,212	4,020	2,082	714	152	12	47,032
Dependant	282	464	667	946	1,015	1,055	953	471	123	18	6,503
Total											140,023

Key Membership Statistics 2016 - 2020

Year	Active	Deferred	Pensioner	Dependant	Total
31 March 2021	47,193	39,295	47,032	6,503	140,023
31 March 2020	46,745	40,185	46,435	6,595	139,960
31 March 2019	46,726	40,259	45,038	6,547	138,570
31 March 2018	49,151	38,176	43,495	6,665	137,487
31 March 2017	47,206	38,368	42,194	6,571	134,339



Scheme Administration Report

The Administration Team

The Administration Team is committed to delivering a high quality service which is fully compliant with legislation and industry best practice in order to meet the needs of its stakeholders in an effective and equitable manner.

The Administration Team is accountable to the Pensions Committee, the Pension Board, participating employers and Scheme members in terms of overall effectiveness and value for money. The Pension Regulator (tPR) also has an overriding scrutiny role to ensure the Fund's compliance with the LGPS Regulations and the overriding provisions of the Pensions Act 2004.

The administration function covers a wide range of activities; from processing member benefits, maintenance of the administration system to improve processing capabilities, data quality and regulatory compliance, funding with integrated risk management of employer liabilities, through to the onboarding of our employers and engagement with our customers.

The team is constantly evolving to comply with increasing workloads, particularly in respect of governance, data management and the soaring complexity of the Scheme that results in the need to provide greater support to both members and employers.

Service Delivery Developments and Impacts of COVID-19

The reporting year 2020/21 has been busy for the team, with the implementation of new employer contribution rates following completion of the 2019 actuarial valuation, alongside a project to phase the transition of employers from annual to monthly data collection. There has also been a continued focus on effective governance, customer engagement and service development to ensure the Fund is able to adapt and respond to demands from its customers and to the changing regulatory landscape of the LGPS.

During the global pandemic, service has continued whilst many organisations were forced to come to a standstill and reduce service. We have adapted and built new offerings to support

our members and employers through uncertain times. Information and support services have moved online and although the demand for face-to-face engagement remains, we have been able to provide a lifeline to many at a time of great need and unfortunately, personal loss. The increasing need for technology and systems to develop working efficiencies and enhance controls has come to the fore, with a focus on supporting our members and employers as they interact with the Fund regarding pension savings and their responsibilities under the Scheme.

In line with tPR and Pension Administration Standards Association (PASA) guidance and in recognition that some members may not have the facility to provide 'wet signatures' at this time, the Fund adapted a number of member and employer forms to enable them to be completed electronically. Additional steps to verify the member's submission when using electronic forms are being undertaken to ensure suitable authority is preserved in the absence of a 'wet signature'.

Unfortunately, because of the enforced change to the way the Fund has had to deliver its service, a number of developmental projects were subject to delays as resources were redirected to ensure that we met immediate operational priorities.

For our own employees, we assessed the impact and risk of COVID-19, with wellbeing and safety being at the heart of our priorities and focus, but ensuring we could maintain service delivery for our customers.

Statutory Framework of LGPS

The Scheme is a public service pension scheme regulated by statute through the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). It is a contributory defined benefit scheme which is exempt approved for tax purposes, providing pensions and lump sums for members and their dependants, which are not affected by the Fund's investment performance or market conditions.

Employees of all local authorities and many other public bodies in Merseyside have automatic access to the LGPS via the Fund and a wide range of other bodies, providing a public service or undertaking a contract, are also eligible to join the Fund via a resolution or admission agreement.

Employer Base

Our employer base is now in excess of 200, with the number growing further as the academisation of schools and the outsourcing of facility management continues at pace.

Furthermore, the increase in the number of third-party HR and payroll providers, favoured by a number of local education authority schools, has added a further layer of complexity to the processing and provision of data. A list of the participating employers is shown at **Appendix A**.

Value for Money

To ensure the effectiveness of the administration services, the Fund is monitored through internal and external audits. During the year, the Fund engaged in a benchmarking exercise with other local government, public and private pension funds which provides a comparison of administration cost and service score. This highlighted that the current running costs were below the peer average with a wider range of high-value services provided to both members and employers.

The benchmarking exercise demonstrates that the Fund continues to provide a value for money service within pension administration, with demonstrable improvements to service standards over the year. Work continues to develop our services, to deliver an efficient administration function and to respond to increasing demands, whilst still ensuring value for money for our stakeholders.

LGPS2014 - Scheme Design

On 1 April 2014, the career average revalued earnings (CARE) scheme was implemented and replaced the final salary scheme in respect of future accrual of pension benefits.

The LGPS:

- has a normal pension age equal to State Pension Age (minimum age 65)

- gives a pension for each year at a rate of 1/49 of pensionable pay received in that year
- provides increased flexibility for members wishing to retire early
- allows members to pay reduced contributions as an alternative to opting out (although benefits build up at a slower rate)
- provides for previous years' CARE benefits to be inflation-proofed in line with the Consumer Prices Index while the member is still paying in
- requires members to have at least 2 years' membership to qualify for pension benefits.

Additionally, protection is given to members who were contributing prior to 1 April 2014, including the following key provisions:

- preserve member benefits accrued under the former LGPS regulations
- retain the final salary benefits and Normal Pension Age of 65 in respect of pre-2014 membership
- provide an 'underpin' for people born before 1 April 1957 to ensure they do not suffer any detrimental loss from the introduction of the new Scheme
- carry forward the member protections under the '85 Year Rule' for voluntary retirement from age 60
- the ability for employers to switch on the '85 Year Rule' in regard a member's benefits if they voluntarily retire between age 55-60.

Legislative Change

To assist Funds in the management of employer risk and provide employers with the potential to cap their liabilities and allow the cash input to be used to protect accrued liabilities, the principal regulations were amended during the year by the following statutory instrument with an effective date of 23 September 2020:

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2020

The above regulations grant administering authorities and employers the flexibilities to review employer contributions, on both exit from the Fund and between actuarial valuations, where there has been a significant change in either the liabilities or the covenant of an employer.

The amendments also permit the Administering Authority to agree a repayment schedule with employers who wish to leave the Scheme but need to spread the cost of the exit debt over a period of time.

There is also provision to enter into Deferred Debt Agreements with an employer to enable them to continue paying deficit contributions without any active members; but only where the Fund is confident that the employer would fully meet its obligations.

As the Fund avidly supported the high-level proposals in relation to the introduction of greater flexibilities for payment of employer contributions as set out in the government consultation - 'Changes to the Local Valuation Cycle & the Management of Employer Risk', the Fund provided evidence to MHCLG to justify the early implementation of the regulations, as we see these changes as a positive step in managing risk to all stakeholders. Consequently, Teresa Clay, Head of Local Government Pensions at MHCLG, invited Fund Officers to a virtual meeting to discuss MPF's experience and reasoning as to how the provisions would assist in managing employer risk.

To utilise these provisions the Fund is required to include policies within its Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) which sets out how the flexibilities will apply in practice to employers.

To assist with drafting the policies and applying the Regulations, the Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) produced a practical guide for Funds and the MHCLG issued statutory guidance on the amendments to the FSS and a short consultation with Fund employers will take place at the start of the next scheme year.

Building on these flexibilities, the Fund is further enhancing its approach to integrated risk management, whether driven by exit, change in covenant or membership, the Fund is taking a proactive approach to engaging with employers on changes between formal triennial valuations, to aid financial planning.

UK Pensions Schemes Act 2021

On 11 February 2021, the UK Pensions Scheme Act received Royal Assent. The provisions within the Act will require further regulations to bring them into effect, with the following sections relevant to the administration of the LGPS:

Pension Dashboards

The Act provides a framework to support pensions dashboards, including new powers to compel schemes to provide information. The Fund will be required to feed-in information on Scheme members and regulations will specify the detail that must be provided, the timing and mode of data transfer.

The Fund is undertaking analysis to ensure that its member data is consistent with the key data standards published by the Pensions Dashboard Programme.

The Fund system supplier will be engaged in developing a means to 'upload' member data securely to the Pensions Dashboard. The method of secure transfer and the supplier costs will become clearer later as the requirements and onboarding timescale approaches, in 2023.

Governance of Transfers

The Act will allow trustees to block transfer requests where conditions in relation to the member's new employment or to their place of residence, are not met. The detail, including the implementation date, will be set out in regulations but the aim is to help prevent pensions scams.

This is welcomed by Fund officers as exercising due diligence when a transfer request is received can be difficult with little scope to refuse a transfer that displays the characteristics of a scam.

Lifetime Allowance frozen

In the Budget on 3 March 2021, the Chancellor announced that the Lifetime Allowance (LTA) - the maximum amount (of pension plus lump sum) that can be drawn from a pension scheme without triggering an extra tax charge - will, instead of being increased each year in line with the annual (September) CPI figure, be frozen at its current level (£1,073,100) until April 2026.

The Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations 2020

The legislation implementing the £95k cap on exit payments including pension strain costs came into force on 4 November 2020.

These changes made provision to amend the LGPS regulations to provide for the payment of reduced pensions on redundancy or efficiency grounds. However, as the MHCLG had not yet enacted the required amendments to the LGPS regulations there was a position of legal uncertainty. This is due to the discrepancy between the obligations on Scheme employers under the Cap Regulations to limit strain cost payments, and the requirement for administering authorities to pay unreduced pensions to qualifying Scheme members under existing LGPS regulations.

Consequently, a number of requests for judicial review to retract the Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations were lodged by ALACE/LLG, UNISON and GMB/Unite, contesting the regulations on a number of grounds, including their effect on the existing LGPS Regulations.

The Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payment (Revocation) Regulations 2021

The Government subsequently announced that the exit cap provisions had unintended consequences, the above regulations were enacted with an effective date of 19 March 2021. These regulations removed the cap and the uncertainty for administering authorities in making benefit payments to members who had terminated employment on redundancy or efficiency grounds with effect from 4 November 2020.

The exit payment cap had dominated the LGPS for the latter half of the Scheme year, and the

Fund and employers had expended significant resources in dealing with the impacts on member redundancy packages. It is frustrating that these efforts have proven to be futile at this stage, although Treasury has confirmed that they will bring forward proposals at pace to tackle unjustified exit payments.

National Engagement - Scheme Consultations

During the year, the Fund responded to the consultation on amendments to the Statutory Underpin and the Reform of Local Government Exit Pay. The Fund response to both consultations focused on the resource impacts for administrators and the need to limit added complexity within benefit calculations, and thus enable Fund Officers to support member understanding of the adjustments to their benefits.

McCloud Remedy - Amendments to The Statutory Underpin

On 16 July MHCLG released the consultation on the McCloud remedy for the LGPS in England and Wales.

The key feature of the proposed remedy was broadly as expected, in that the final salary scheme underpin is to be extended to a wider group of members for service up to 31 March 2022.

Initial analysis of the numbers of qualifying members subject to the revised underpin is 34,255, which is a significant undertaking requiring substantial project and resource management.

The Fund response to the consultation highlighted that the proposals bring significant governance, data (collection and verification), communication and cost challenges for the Fund and employers - which will require careful planning and resourcing to ensure that the implementation is as smooth as possible.

The Government response to the consultation was still awaited at the time of writing this report.

Reforming Local Government Exit Pay

On 7 September 2020, MHCLG released the above-named consultation which would have far-reaching implications for employers and members employed by public sector bodies within the LGPS. The reforms did not affect employees of employers outside of the public sector.

The proposals, aligned to the £95k exit payment cap, aimed to radically change severance packages and impact workforce planning. However, the proposals went much further than the overarching public sector exit regulations and would have affected all members regardless of the £95k exit payment cap.

The Fund's response to the consultation focused on the untenable regulatory position due to the misalignment of The Restriction of Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations 2020 and the provisions of the LGPS Regulations. A further concern was the increased risk of error due to the necessity for administrators to undertake manual calculation as a result of the expedited timing of the regulations.

MHCLG has abandoned the consultation but will consult again in line with treasury new proposals on exit payments.

Fund Policies

Overpayment of Pensions Policy

The Fund devised a policy formalising the operational and decision-making processes in dealing with the overpayment of pensions.

The policy outlines the circumstances where the recovery of monies is pursued, along with the considerations as to the commercial viability of recovery, the reasons for write-off and actions undertaken to mitigate the loss to the taxpayer.

The policy confirms that the Fund adopts the HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) statutory 'de minimus limit' of £250, which allows for the non-recovery of a payment up to £250 gross

made in error 'because of circumstances that were beyond the control of the pension scheme making the payment'.

The Pension Board considered the draft policy and after making a number of revisions to the document and deemed it suitable for presentation to Pensions Committee on the basis it is equitable to Scheme members, the Scheme itself and the taxpayer.

The Pensions Committee approved the Policy on 30 March 2021.

Key Projects and Developments

Annual Benefit Statement Activity

Due to the global crisis the Pension Regulator issued guidance to pension funds highlighting their priority areas; they confirmed that the delivery of Annual Benefits Statements (ABS) was a second order priority after the payment of pension benefits and the management of data.

However, the production of ABS remains a key priority for the Fund and the annual project to process benefit statements with a targeted issue date of 31 August 2020 progressed with no detriment to the priority of paying member benefits.

Most employer annual data returns were submitted on time and conformity checks were undertaken to validate the data to enable reconciliation against the Fund's accounts.

The tolerances that enable the Fund to identify potential problem areas between actual pay and full-time equivalent pay were lowered from £20k to £10k. The queries that fell outside of these tolerances were sent to employers in June, enabling any corrections that were required to be actioned before ABS production commenced.

The percentage issue of statements for active members was 98% and 99% for deferred members.

Data Quality

Following the data work carried out as part of the 2019 valuation, the Fund actuary identified specific areas of data inconsistencies and gaps based on an overall analysis of both the total Fund and on an individual employer basis. The data mining extends beyond the basic requirements that tPR set out in relation to 'Scheme Specific Data'.

The Fund has allocated staff resources and begun to review and assess the data as part of its wider data quality project.

Work is ongoing to investigate members who have missing pay, and categorising reasons why records are incomplete to enable resolution of the issue. Going forward, this work will enable the Fund to automate the identification of the different categories of error via a series of diarised electronic reports. These reports can be actioned promptly by staff as soon as the errors occur.

In turn, the categorisation and resolution of these queries reduces the errors emerging at subsequent valuations as well as facilitating a smoother transition to the submission of monthly data contributions by employers.

Government Actuary's Department (GAD) Data Collection Exercise @31/3/2020 and Subsequent Actions

During November, the Fund responded to the GAD Data collection exercise and supplied an extract of its membership base assessed at 31 March 2020, to inform the 2020 Scheme valuation.

The Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) closure file received from HMRC has been applied to appropriate records following actions to reconcile fund data along with a system fix for deferred member records, which will improve the critical retirement dates and quantify employer liabilities.

The data extract file identified 6,269 records with an outstanding refund entitlement and the Fund has previously taken steps to trace the members and discharge those liabilities as a refund payment to the member, but to no avail. Of the outstanding refunds 2,500 have a value of less than £100 and a pragmatic approach has been

taken to record the cases as 'no further liability' status to eliminate any GAD perception of an ongoing retirement pension liability. Each case has a marker to indicate a refund is payable in the event of a member making contact.

The National Insurance Database is a secure, central register of all LGPS memberships, in addition to the above action, a further 650 cases were identified as members holding records with other local authority funds. These suspense refunds were categorised as possible transfer in/out cases. Work continues to discharge liabilities or aggregate previous suspense refunds from former funds.

i-Connect/Monthly Data Collection Project

In collaboration with Heywoods (the Fund's propriety system provider) the Fund's project plan to transition to monthly data collection (MDC) has progressed during the year.

Sefton Council as the pilot employer worked in partnership with the Fund and offered resources to ensure that systems were aligned, and onboarding documentation was clear to employers; thus, enabling the submission of year-to-date pay and contributions to be posted to member records prior to monthly data collection.

The Fund's internal teams have formulated working practices with regard to the fundamental changes to data management and the reconciliation of monies against monthly data submissions.

The explanatory documentation is constantly revised according to feedback and engagement with onboarded employers, and activities are continuing to ascertain the impact i-Connect is having upon business-as-usual Fund working practices.

Fund Officers have produced an introduction and overview presentation for employers and an onboarding timetable that aims to have all employers utilising MDC by 31 March 2022.

To the reporting date, 35 Fund employers have successfully completed the migration to monthly data collection which represents 18% of the Fund's active membership.

Preparatory Activities to Administer the McCloud Remedy

All employer data submissions for member hour changes, received by the Fund since April 2014, have been uploaded onto member records. A sense check of the data identified numerous inconsistencies and the errors were raised for resolution with employers as a precursor to commence the mandatory data reconciliation exercises which will consist of:

- extracting qualifying members hour changes and service breaks for the relevant period for each employer
- supplying data extract to employers in a secure format
- data identified as missing from the Fund's extracts, to be provided on the template spreadsheet of which the Fund will provide to employers
- data extracts to be certified by Senior HR/Finance Officers of the employer once they are satisfied with the reliability of the data.

Testing of the McCloud tools developed by the system provider is ongoing and the team are also developing further the basic system supplied reports to extract data to identify current and former employees of the relevant Scheme employers. The team are also designing solutions and workflow management processes to deal with the returned data files from employers.

The Fund has nominated an officer representative to attend the regional McCloud Working Group which serves as a forum to share information, raise concerns, and seek clarification with the purpose to reach a consistent approach to developing documentation and operational procedures across neighbouring Funds.

The Pension Regulator Pledge against Pension Scams

In light of recent industry concerns regarding the potential for increased pensions scams as a result of the pandemic, the Fund has implemented additional steps and measures within the processes for transfer out requests; these include an enhanced level of manager review before payment of funds is actioned.

In addition, all key staff are undertaking the Pension Regulators' online training module on pension scams which provides guidance on key steps to take and how to identify potential scams.

To demonstrate our commitment to protect our members and to prevent opportunities for scammers, the Fund has pledged to the Pension Regulator to proactively follow the principles of the Pension Scams Industry Group (PSIG) Code of Good Practice in so far as it applies to LGPS Funds.

The pledge states that the Fund will take actions to:

- regularly warn members about pension scams
- encourage members asking for cash drawdown to get impartial guidance from The Pensions Advisory Service
- take appropriate due diligence measures by carrying out checks on pension transfers and documenting pension transfers procedures
- clearly warning members if they insist on high-risk transfers being paid
- report concerns about a scam to the authorities and communicate this to the Scheme member.

Final Good Governance Report Published

On 15 February 2021, the Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) published the Good Governance: Phase 3 Report which builds on the phase 1 and phase 2 reports published in 2019.

The report provides further detail on the following recommendations.

- The LGPS senior officer: a single named officer who is responsible for the delivery of LGPS activity for a fund. The report covers the core functions of the role, the personal competencies needed to fulfil the role successfully and how the role could be incorporated into different organisational structures.
- Conflicts of interest: all administering authorities should publish a conflicts of interest policy that is specific to the LGPS. That policy should cover how it identifies, monitors, and manages any conflicts. The report includes more detail on what LGPS-specific areas should be covered by the policy.
- Representation: each Administering Authority must publish a policy on how Scheme members and non-Administering Authority employers are represented on its committees.
- Skills and training: introduce a requirement for key individuals, such as Pensions Committee members and section 151 officers, to have the appropriate level of knowledge and understanding to carry out their duties efficiently. The Administering Authority must publish a training strategy that sets out its policy on delivery, assessment and recording of training plans.
- Service delivery: regulation change to make it compulsory for an Administering Authority to publish an administration strategy.
- KPIs: that focus on ensuring that each Administering Authority has defined service standards and has the governance in place to monitor those standards.
- Business planning process: the senior officer and committee must be satisfied with the resource and budget allocated to administer the LGPS each year.

The SAB Chair has written to MHCLG to ask them to implement the recommendations either via revised guidance or regulations.

Preliminary Gap Analysis of MPF

Merseyside Pension Fund is substantially compliant with the proposed governance requirements and officers will undertake a policy review in preparation for the issue of revised guidance and examples of best practice.

Officers are considering their approach to re-drafting the Conflict-of-Interest policies, developing the knowledge and understanding of key individuals within the Fund, documenting service delivery and measuring performance of the LGPS function; ultimately preparing MPF for a biennial independent governance review.

Collaboration with Peer Funds, Scheme Employers and National Bodies

During 2020/21 the Fund has worked closely with a number of other LGPS Funds on national groups to drive improvements to administration procedures, share best practice and develop initiatives as follows:

- Develop communications for the wider LGPS, in conjunction with the Local Government Association (LGA), to include the updates on the Exit Cap and production of member videos.
- A longstanding founder member of the LGPS National Frameworks, we have supported in the rolling-out of a number of new frameworks, as well as revisiting existing ones, to enable more efficient and effective procurement within the LGPS.

In addition, we have engaged at a national level with the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy and the Government Actuary on administration and the Fund specific datasets that inform the costing of the Scheme valuation. This engagement has enabled us to keep pace with LGPS and pensions industry practice and represent the Fund's views and those of its stakeholders in the wider arena.

Operational Improvements

Digital Transformation Programme

The aim of the programme is to support the Fund to transform our business areas through the use of technology, to drive business efficiencies and cost savings whilst improving the service we provide to our members and employers. Over the year progress was made in the following areas:

Automation of Refund and Workflow Processes

The Employer Compliance & Membership Team have been working with the IT team to enable the bulk calculation of refunds and the bulk production of documentation for members who leave the Fund prior to the vesting period. This improvement takes advantage of more timely availability of complete data when an employer has onboarded to monthly data collection.

System reports have been designed to interrogate the National NI database to identify other local government membership and to run bulk refund calculations on member records. A work stream has been initiated to test the accuracy of the outputs and the further automation of the process.

Deferred Retirement Estimates

During the year we launched the functionality to allow deferred members to obtain retirement estimates online.

Following the change in regulation, deferred members over the age of 55 now have the right to access their pension benefits with percentage reductions if taken before normal pension age. The release of this functionality within the MyPension online web portal, enables members to run benefit estimates at different dates, assisting in their planning for retirement and enabling quick access to indicative pension information.

The Fund has already seen a significant number of members utilise this facility since its launch and will continue to promote more widely to members in 2021/22.

Digital Accessibility

The Fund has updated its MyPension online web portal, to allow pensioner and dependant members to securely inform the Fund of new bank details.

Customer Engagement

In line with its Business plan, the Fund has expanded the number of customer surveys and linked them to specific life events (joiner, transfer, divorce, retirement, etc). The online surveys are kept simple and short as to encourage members to complete.

The purpose of the customer surveys is to gain more understanding on how information is received by our members, capture suggestions on how it can be improved to enable members' understanding and to evaluate their experience in engaging with the Fund.

This feedback will provide valuable insight into service quality and highlight areas for improvement and development to make our members' journey as smooth and effective as possible.

Strategic Focus, Planning and Operational Cost

Service Planning

The Fund's Management team maintains an annual 'Business Plan' to review and set out the strategic and operational administration objectives to maximise efficiencies and service standards. The Plan is shared with, and monitored by, the Governance and Risk Working Party (GRWP) a sub-group of Pensions Committee. This working party meets twice a year to review officer progress against documented objectives and commitments.

The contents of the 'Business Plan' are shared with all the officers and there is a direct link with the performance appraisal process of staff.

Staff Training and Development

The Administration Team has a solid LGPS knowledge base. This collective expertise, together with the high-quality administration systems and record keeping improvement plans, enables us to deliver an effective and efficient service to our members and employers.

As we continue to evolve our operational design and advance service delivery, we ensure we develop our staff to support the changes to working practices.

The Fund provides a comprehensive training programme for its staff and a number have made good progress with their Chartered Institute of Payroll Professional qualification during the year. Training opportunities have also been provided to expand technical knowledge within the Team.

The Fund keeps abreast of best practice by participating in collaborative groups such as; the Local Government Association Communications Group, the Shrewsbury Pensions Officer Group and the Metropolitan Pension Fund Group. These groups all offer opportunities to discuss topical pension issues and to share best practice and innovations enabling greater cross-function working with other LGPS Funds.

Operational Costs

The Fund's operational costs are reviewed by the Pensions Committee, which approves the annual operational budget. Actual spend is monitored throughout the year by the Fund Management team and overall spend is reported in the annual Report & Accounts.

The MHCLG surveys funds annually to collect administration and fund management costs in the LGPS - this is referred to as the 'SF3' statistical return.

Submitted under Section 168 of the Local Government Act 1972, the data provides the Government with a benchmark of Scheme costs, and is also used in compiling the National Accounts, showing the role of pension funds in the economy.

The administration costs reported in the 2019-20 'SF3' statistical return was £21.24 per member.

The Fund participates in an administration benchmarking initiative by the company CEM.

With eight other large LGPS Funds, the exercise produced a comparative report between the participating LGPS Funds and six large public or private schemes in the UK. The Fund was assessed as offering 'high member service at a low cost' by CEM when considering our cost effectiveness against the thirteen other peers.

Equality & Diversity

The Fund aims to deliver accessible, high-quality, value for money services to all of our customers, without discriminating against any social grouping by age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, or religious belief.

All necessary and reasonable adjustments are made to ensure that members with additional needs can access our communications.

Member Communications

The principal communication issued to active and deferred members each year is the Annual Benefit Statement (ABS) and electronic versions have been available electronically since 2013 via the Fund's online 'MyPension' service.

Fund officers continue to work with employers in promoting the 'MyPension' service, to further encourage active members to register. The Fund provided employers with suitable text for staff newsletters, briefings, intranet sites and broadcast emails. On production of the statements, employers were asked to utilise the same communication channels to inform members of their availability online.

Presentations & Courses

During the global pandemic, the communications team were of course prevented from providing physical presentations or courses to members. During the year, the team arranged a number of one-to-one meetings with members who phoned or emailed into the Fund with general queries about their pensions. As working-from-home settled into a reality for a great number of our members, virtual presentations were arranged with interested employers.

Working with the company True Bearing, officers were able to support the delivery of virtual Retirement Planning Events, and feedback has been positive.

Annual Allowance Workshop

During November, the Fund arranged an online webinar presented by Mercer, on the annual allowance - to target those members who were assessed by the Benefits team as having incurred a tax charge as a result of pension growth over the 2019/20 tax year. Subsequent to the webinar, there was the opportunity for members to have a one-to-one session with Mercer's Tax specialist.

Employer Communications

The Fund has a secure employers' website where employers can obtain forms, guidance notes and access payroll and HR administration guides. The Fund does not publish a periodic employer newsletter, but uses the employers' website to announce news, revisions to forms and other pertinent information. Each registered user receives an email notification of any news update or change to the administration of the Scheme.

The Fund has continued to update the comprehensive administration information to employers in the HR and Payroll Guides. Based on national guidance, these Fund-specific documents provide detailed information on administrative and operational practice.

Data Security

In administering the Scheme, the Fund collects, records and maintains personal data on members, former members, pensioners and beneficiaries.

The following arrangements are in place to safeguard this data:

- All staff are regularly made aware of the corporate policies in respect of Confidentiality, Data Protection & Information Security, and are required to undertake Information Governance training.
- New staff, as part of their induction, have the responsibilities and policies explained, and their understanding verified, by the successful undertaking of an online test.
- All administration data is stored electronically, and any paper records are securely destroyed
- Staff who work away from the office as part of their role, can only access data by secure means (two-factor authentication or a Wirral Council authorised device)
- Where person identifiable data has to be transferred off-site, the Fund uses secure means, be it Transport Layer Security (TLS) email or encrypted data containers.

Performance Standards

Results of performance against targets are shown below:

Performance Targets	Target	Within Target %
1. Payment of Retirement Benefits	7 days	92
2. Payment of Monthly Pensions	100%	100
3. Payment of Transfer Values	7 days	97
4. Provision of Inward Transfer Quotes	10 days	89
5. Notification of Deferred Benefits	22 days	98
6. Provide Valuation in Divorce Cases	10 days	98
7. Respond to Members' Enquiries	10 days	86

(Details given in respect of 12 month period to 31 March 2021)

Internal Dispute Resolution Cases

Members who disagree with decisions taken by their employer or the Administering Authority may appeal using the Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure (IDRP) under the LGPS regulations. The IDRP is a formal appeals procedure which contains two stages. The first stage allows a member to ask the body who originally made the decision, to review it, that is, either the employer or the Administering Authority. The second stage allows a member, if they are not satisfied with the outcome at the first stage, to ask the Appeals Officer at the Administering Authority to review the disagreement.

Appeals Against Employer Decisions

Employer	Number	Appeal Decision
Liverpool		
Award of ill health tier	1	Upheld
Award of Flexible Retirement	1	Ongoing
Sefton		
Reason for Leaving	1	Dismissed
Knowsley		
Reason for Termination	1	Dismissed
Award of ill health Pension	1	Ongoing
Total	5	

Appeals Against Fund Decisions

Reason for Appeal	Number	Appeal Decision
Stage 1 - Incorrect AVC options presented	1	Dismissed
Stage 2 - Incorrect AVC options presented	1	Upheld
Delay in Payment of Death Grant	1	Dismissed
Transfer out not possible within 12 months of normal pension age	1	Dismissed
Total	4	

Investment Report

Year ended 31 March 2021

The past financial year proved to be one of the most tumultuous and remarkable in modern history, not just for financial markets but for the entire world. Many landmark events which transpired during the period, such as escalating US-China trade tensions, the US presidential election and Brexit were rendered mere footnotes as the COVID-19 pandemic swept the globe, eclipsing all other issues and events.

Lockdowns were implemented in most countries to stem the spread of COVID-19 just prior to the start of the financial year, resulting in an immediate and severe economic retraction. To illustrate the magnitude of the effect of lockdowns on GDP growth rates, in the United States growth has averaged 3.2% p.a. from 1947 until 2021, with a record decline of 31.4% in Q2 2020, and rebounding to an all-time high of 33.4% in Q3 2020, when lockdowns were relaxed. In the US at least a quarter of the economy was idled during April, raising the unemployment rate from 6% to 15% in a few weeks. Similar economic scenarios played out in tandem across the developed world as lockdowns were imposed.

Lockdowns inevitably led to a steep reduction in air and road travel, and oil producers were faced with a glut of crude oil that left them scrambling to find space to store the oversupply. In early April 2020 and again in June 2020, Saudi Arabia and Russia agreed to oil production cuts. Oil production can be slowed, but not stopped completely, and even the lowest possible production levels resulted in greater supply than demand; those holding oil futures became willing to pay to offload contracts for oil they were unable to store. The price of oil became negative on 20 April. In a matter of hours, the May 2020 futures contract price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) plummeted from \$18 a barrel to around -\$37 a barrel. Brent crude oil prices also tumbled, closing at \$9 a barrel on 21 April, a far cry from the \$70 a barrel it fetched months earlier.

Despite the ravaging impact lockdowns imparted on the world's economies in Q2 2020, equity markets rallied strongly in April 2020, recovering from the pandemic induced declines of around 35% at their trough in mid-March. Despite the highly restrictive lockdown measures universally imposed, (arguably with the exclusion of Japan and Sweden), equity markets took inspiration from

the unprecedented large support and stimulus packages announced by all major developed economies. Indeed, by August most equity indices had recovered their losses. Figure 1 below depicts in detail the stellar returns of all equity markets over the financial year, but to summarize global equity indices rose around 40%. Similarly, the dramatic decline of crude oil prices proved short-lived.

Much debate between market commentators during Q2 and Q3 centred around the, (with the benefit of hindsight perceived), disconnect between equity market valuations and the economy. How could equity markets recover so swiftly when the economic news remained so bleak? Investors were looking past the short-term economic impact of the pandemic to the expected rebound of business activity fuelled by the massive fiscal and monetary support programmes, (both of which run to trillions of dollars), and the subsequent return to more normal conditions.

Nevertheless, these two prevailing opposing views ensured markets remained volatile during this period. Equity market nerves were also manifested in the spectacular strength of gold which broke through the \$2000/t oz level for the first time in August as investors sought a hedging asset.

Within equity markets generally, a number of common themes materialised during the course of the financial year. First and foremost is that companies exposed to the digital economy tended to strongly outperform, most notably the US internet technology giants Amazon, Apple and Netflix; as the radical behavioural changes brought about by the pandemic were expected to boost their revenues substantially. Other sectors, such as airlines, hotels and non-food physical retail fared badly, as the pandemic all but curtailed their business models. These sector divergences were most pronounced prior to positive news of vaccine development, post which they partially reversed. Other idiosyncrasies to emerge over the period include increased M&A activity from both corporate and private equity, as they sought to capitalise on unduly depressed stock valuations, and outperformance of small cap indices, due to their generally higher weighting of technology and healthcare stocks.

During November, the world received news that it had only optimistically dreamed of months earlier. COVID-19 vaccines of great efficacy had been developed. Equity markets reacted positively, particularly within the sectors of the market that had been most adversely affected by lockdowns.

Turning to fixed income, aggregate central bank asset purchases approached \$10 trillion over the financial year with many sovereign banks purchasing corporate debt in addition to state issued debt. Notwithstanding UK Government bonds ended the financial year close to the levels that they started them, possibly reflecting the pre-existing high valuation of the asset class. At the onset of the pandemic interest rates were generally lowered by central banks and still easy monetary conditions remain supportive.

Despite the finalisation of the Brexit trade agreement the sterling-euro rate ended the financial year little changed from the start, although sterling did appreciate by 11% against the dollar over the period.

Since the positive news on vaccines and the expectation of a return to normality much debate has ensued pertaining to the prospects for increased inflation. Opinion is polarised between those that believe inflationary pressures will be a transitory result of emerging from lockdown or more persistent.

The performance of the Fund against its benchmark for 1, 3 and 5 year periods is shown below.

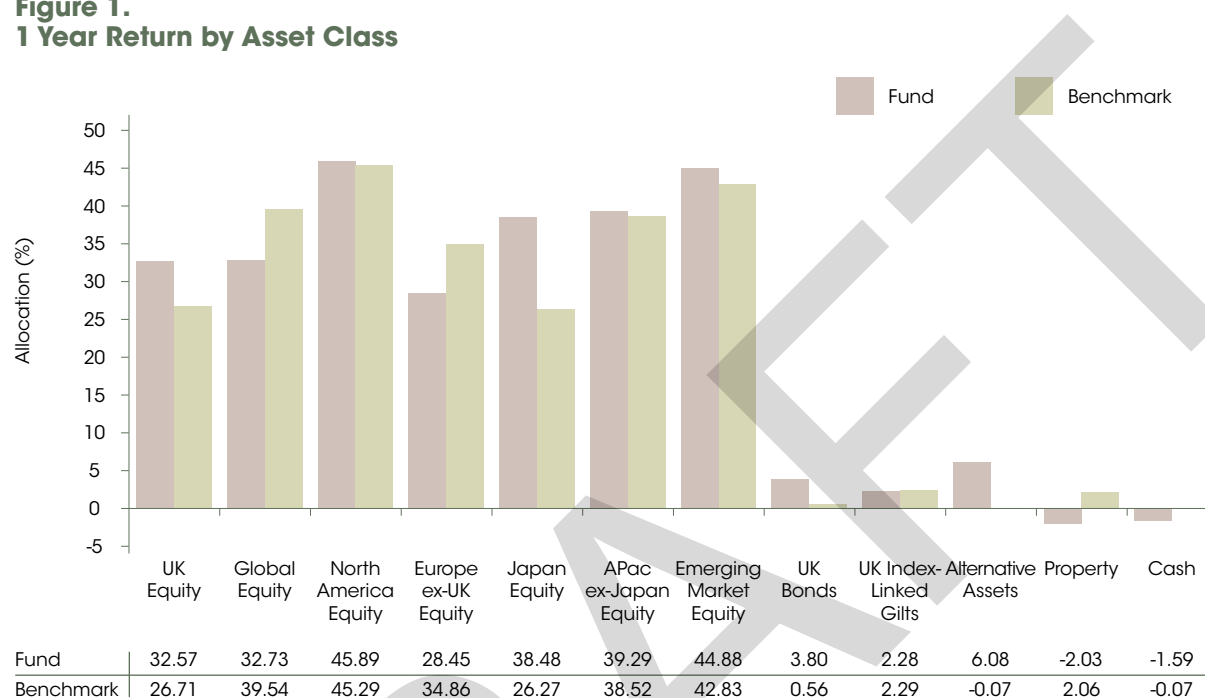
Merseyside Pension Fund returned 15.30% in the financial year to the end of March 2021 compared to its bespoke benchmark return of 17.46%; an underperformance of 1.83%. The Fund's return was substantially ahead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the increase in Average Earnings Index which advanced by 0.7% and 4.7% respectively. Over the 3-year and 5-year periods, the Fund returned 6.03% and 8.47% respectively. The longer-term, 5-year performance number is ahead of its bespoke benchmark, CPI (1.8% annualised) and Average Earnings Index (2.9% annualised).

The Fund's 1-year investment performance against its benchmarks across all asset classes is illustrated in Figure 1

	1 Year	3 Year (Annualised)	5 Year (Annualised)
Merseyside Pension Fund	15.30%	6.03%	8.47%
Benchmark	17.46%	5.12%	7.04%
Relative Return	-1.83%	0.87%	1.34%

(Source - Northern Trust; returns are net of fees and expenses; GBP-adjusted)

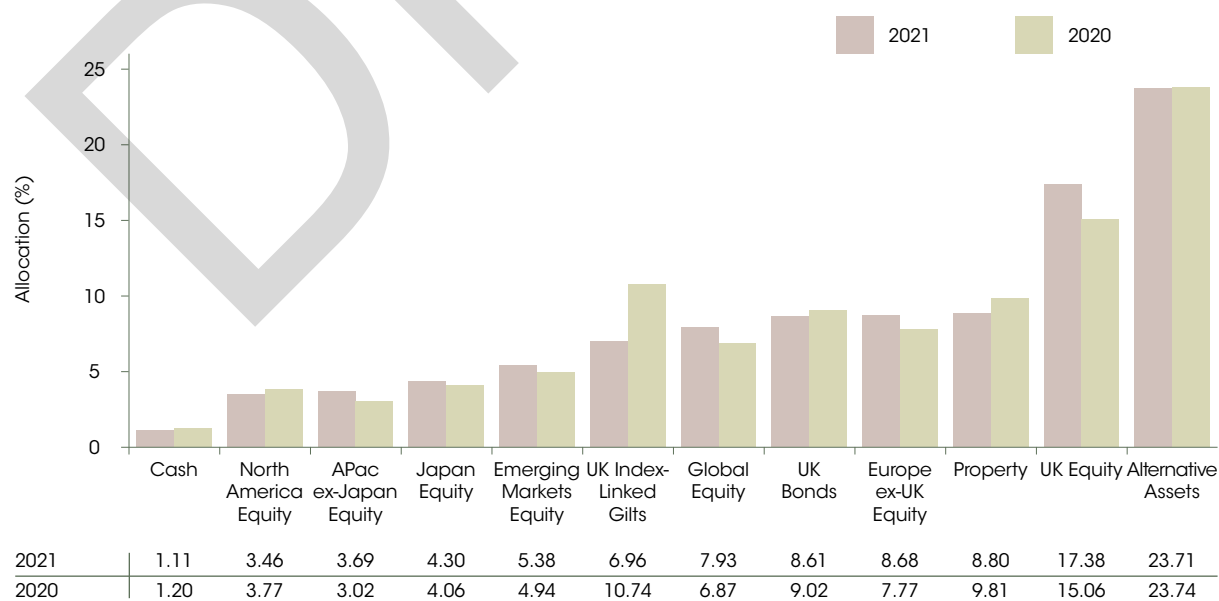
Figure 1.
1 Year Return by Asset Class



(Source - Northern Trust; returns are net of fees and expenses; GBP-adjusted)

Figure 2 illustrates the asset allocation of the Fund on 31 March 2021 compared to 31 March 2020.

Figure 2.
Asset Allocation Changes



(Source - Northern Trust; GBP-adjusted)

Equities as an asset class performed very strongly over the financial year. Within equities, whilst the UK and Japanese markets were laggards, the managers employed by the Fund in both geographies performed well against their respective benchmarks. Disappointment did come however from an external active manager covering Europe leading to an overall sub-benchmark return in the region. Within the Fixed Income asset class returns were subdued, though the external active managers utilised by the Fund added value against the UK conventional bond benchmark.

Private Market assets returned 6.08% over the financial year. Contributors were Private Equity, Opportunistic Credit and Other Alternatives (including Hedge Funds). Real assets, namely Infrastructure and Property, detracted. Within Property, the Retail sector bore the brunt of the COVID-19 lockdown; whilst in infrastructure, it was the Transport sector which was hit hardest. These subsectors continue to underperform, weighing on the performance of their respective portfolios, despite strong performance of other sectors e.g. renewables within Infrastructure and Industrial within Property. The asset class faces some strong structural headwinds as retail is expected to remain depressed and move to net zero gathers pace.

Largest UK Property Holdings as at 31 March 2021

Asset	Sector/Focus	Value £'m	Direct Property Portfolio %
Fort Halstead	Commercial (Other)	59.00	12.72
Lever Building	Office	38.35	8.27
Tesco Heswall	Supermarket	32.65	7.04
Mitre Bridge	Industrial	26.10	5.63
Gateway 28	Industrial	24.90	5.37
Total		181.00	39.03

(Source - CBRE)

Largest Infrastructure Holdings as at 31 March 2021

Asset	Sector/Focus	Value £'m	Infrastructure Portfolio %
Agility Trains East	Transportation	84.00	13.14
Iona Environmental	Biomass	76.00	11.89
Mirova Hydroelectric	Renewables	47.00	7.35
Clyde Wind Farm	Renewables	42.00	6.57
Anglian Water Group	Water Utility	42.00	6.57
Total		291.00	45.52

(Source - Northern Trust)

Merseyside Pension Fund is a member of GLIL, an infrastructure investment vehicle set up as a joint venture between the Northern LGPS and Local Pensions Partnership Investments. GLIL targets core infrastructure assets predominantly in the United Kingdom. MPF has committed a total of £325mn to GLIL platform including a co-investment into a rolling stock asset. Total committed capital to GLIL from its existing investors currently stands at £2.5bn.

In 2018, Merseyside Pension Fund, Greater Manchester Pension Fund and West Yorkshire Pension Fund established a collective private equity investment vehicle (NPEP). The initial close of NPEP occurred upon its creation in July 2018 with £1.02bn of funding capacity. A second 'Subsequent Closing' was recently held on January 2021 which added a further £325mn of funding, bringing the total to £1.93bn. As at end March 2021 commitments of around £1.51bn had been made to private equity funds, of which c.£308mn came from Merseyside Pension Fund.

Private Equity has shown great resilience against COVID-19 and has performed strongly into 2021. Despite an initial shock at the start of the pandemic, fundraising, exits and deal activity all ended relatively robust. Returns over the year has largely been driven by the outperformance in technology and software industries which Merseyside Pension Fund and NPEP were well positioned to benefit from via fund investments and manager selection.

Private market assets generally have costs that are met within the vehicle rather than through an explicit charge paid directly by Merseyside Pension Fund. These costs are not charged directly to the Fund Account, but are included in the fair value adjustments applied to the assets concerned within the Fund Account with performance reported on a net basis. The Fund aims to be both transparent and value-led in its investment approach and the table below shows costs during the current and previous financial year. The performance related fees relate to monies that have been paid out and do not include any accrued performance fee estimates.

The slight increase in management fee paid to Private Equity and Indirect Property general partners is consistent with increased capital deployment activity into these asset classes during the year. Merseyside Pension Fund has been gradually moving away from more complex and expensive multi layered fee structures to more direct and co-invest structures and over time this strategic change is expected to significantly reduce the overall fee drag on Private Markets Portfolios. The uptick in fee for Opportunities and Hedge Fund portfolios is mainly driven by increase in targeted exposure to Private Credit. Included in the Infrastructure and Private Equity management fee numbers for 2020/21 are £661,800 for GLIL and £2,628,137 for NPEP. Investment Management fees of £13.6 million for 2020/21 and £17.2 million for 2019/20 (within Note 11b of the Financial Statements) are included in the above Management Fee figures of £31.9m and £35.3m, respectively.

Asset Class	31 March 2020		31 March 2021	
	Management Fee £'000	Performance Related Fee £'000	Management Fee £'000	Performance Related Fee £'000
Private Equity	7,825	2,388	8,381	2,961
Infrastructure	5,175	0	5,144	94
Property	4,763	460	4,912	578
Opportunities and Hedge Funds	5,777	596	12,347	882
Total	23,540	3,444	30,783	4,516

Responsible Investment

The Fund continued to develop its Responsible Investment policy over the period which stimulated the integration of sustainability into investment decision making further. The Fund sustained its membership of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and has submitted reporting to PRI on its activities to implement the principles over the 2020 calendar year. Merseyside Pension Fund's most recently available PRI Transparency Report can be viewed at: <https://www.unpri.org/signatories>

PIRC work with Merseyside Pension Fund as corporate governance specialists to vote on all eligible listed shareholdings. Voting is cast in line with PIRC recommendations of which are covered by PIRC's Shareholder Voting Guidelines and updated annually. Full disclosure by company of those recommendations is available via the website.

Proxy voting is coordinated across all listed equity holdings through the Northern LGPS. The Northern Pool's RI Policy commits funds to pre-disclosing voting intentions and ensuring vote maximisation through the restriction of its securities lending programme during proxy voting season. Public reporting on voting can be accessed through the Northern LGPS website.

The Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) publish their annual engagement report which summarises the engagement activity over the period carried out via the Fund's active participation. Notably, LAPFF have had significant engagements with mining companies to discuss the importance of meaningful stakeholder engagement, particularly with affected communities. They have supported the 'Say on Climate' initiative, engagements with banks to discuss climate finance, and discussions with the auto industry about their net zero goals and electrification of vehicles. This activity comprises a major part of the Fund's policy on stewardship, as set out in the Investment Strategy Statement. Further detail can be found in the LAPFF Annual Report.

As part of the ongoing strategic review, the Fund adopts a climate scenario analysis to further articulate its investment beliefs on climate and to shape these into investment strategy goals. Through this the Fund continues to publish a report covering The Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report which provides a global framework to translate non-financial information into financial metrics.

In preparing the TCFD statement for inclusion in this Investment Report, the Fund has referred to the guidance in the PRI publication Implementing the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations: A Guide for Asset Owners (PRI, 2018). While the Fund considers that the evolution of its TCFD reporting is a multi-year endeavour, as a benchmark of progress it can be noted that the PRI's priority actions for asset owners in the near-term, set out on page 7 of the PRI guidance, are all addressed by the Fund's approach to climate risk.

Merseyside Pension Fund - TCFD Statement as at 31 March 2021

Governance

The Pensions Committee (as the Fund's governing body) has mandated that MPF's investment strategy be brought into line with the goals of the 2015 Paris Climate Accord. It has delegated authority to the Director of Pensions to develop and implement the climate risk strategy (as informed by relevant guidance especially from partner organisations such as IIGCC, PRI and the LAPFF) and receives regular reports on progress.

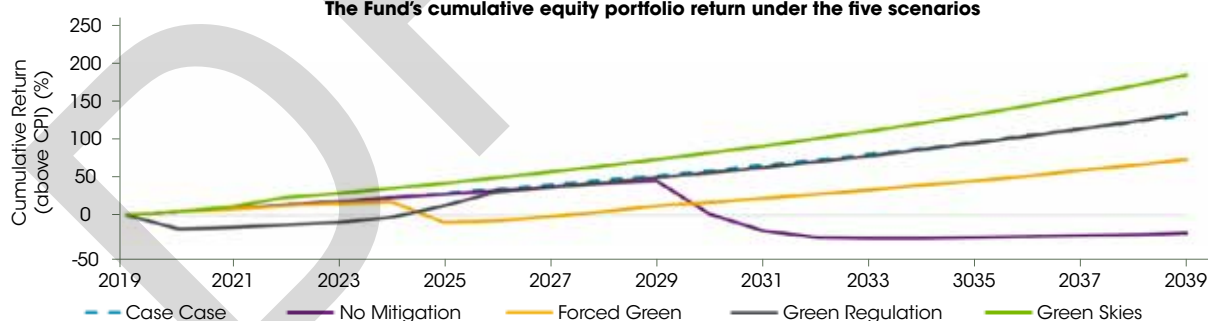
Strategy

MPF's strategy is based on the view that climate change is a systemic risk and thus, a material long-term financial risk for any investor that must meet long-term obligations. The Fund has completed work on reviewing its investment beliefs and strategic framework (including asset allocation policy) to ensure that climate risk considerations are appropriately integrated.

Climate scenario analysis was undertaken by Aon (the Fund's strategic adviser) to model the resilience of MPF's investment strategy in five scenarios, as described in Aon's Climate Change Challenges paper. Under Aon's No Mitigation scenario (+4 degrees of warming), the severity of the risk was starkly illustrated:

- in 20 years, MPF's assets could be worth £9.5 billion less than assumed in the base case, equivalent to 26 years of projected 2020 pensioner out-go;
- 6% p.a. under-performance of the equity portfolio relative to the base case equity return over 20 years, equivalent to a 3.7% p.a. hit to overall expected returns over 20 years.

The Fund's cumulative equity portfolio return under the five scenarios

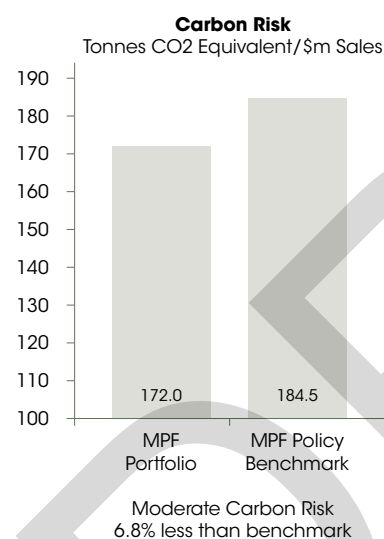


Risk Management

MPF acknowledges the description of climate risk provided by TCFD, as comprising transition and physical risks. The focus of risk management activity has been primarily on the mitigation of transition risk via ongoing decarbonisation efforts.

Targets and Metrics

Analysis of the equity portfolio, undertaken as at 31 December 2019, showed moderate carbon risk exposure measured at 6.8% lower than the portfolio's strategic benchmark (Scope 1 & 2 emissions):



(Source - Aon/MSCI)

The Fund will continue to allocate to the low carbon economy through the unlisted, illiquid segment of its strategic benchmark; primarily, via the allocation to infrastructure where renewable energy and other low carbon aligned areas offer significant opportunity. The allocation to infrastructure is set to increase significantly (from 7 to 11% approx.) as part of the Fund's revised strategic asset allocation.

Climate stewardship

As active members of the global Climate Action 100+ initiative, MPF has been supporting a number of prominent engagements with 'high carbon' companies with the objective of driving strategic change in these businesses to align them with the goals of the Paris Agreement. In addition to this, MPF was a co-filer of a climate resolution at a leading European bank's AGM that called for its lending practices to be brought into line with a net zero carbon pathway and increase the pace at which the financing of future carbon emissions will come to an end.

Northern LGPS Report

As Chairman of the Northern LGPS Pool Joint Committee I am delighted to update everyone on the progress made by the Northern LGPS Pool over the last year. It should go without saying that this past year has been like no other in recent memory with the global spread and the global response to the Coronavirus pandemic. However, despite the tumultuous year I can proudly say we have not been hindered in our quest to allow the LGPS funds participating in the Pool efficient access to the investments that best serve their members, employers and local taxpayers.

We pride ourselves on our cost effectiveness and believe we lead amongst LGPS pools in achieving value for money. The most recent benchmarking exercise placed the Northern LGPS Pool's costs within the lowest 25% of its international peer group (which consists of 21 global pension funds ranging from £12.7 billion to £90.7 billion). This is a tremendous result which shows the value that economies of scale and a consistency of approach can deliver.

Responsible Investment and Environmental Social and Governance continued to feature prominently on our agenda over 2020/21. This year we signed up to the Make My Money Matter campaign which seeks to increase transparency about where pensions are invested. NLGPS' collaboration with Make My Money Matter is part of the pool's ambition to invest 100% of assets in line with the Paris Agreement on climate change, and will help raise awareness amongst members regarding how their pensions are invested and the efforts being made by the Pool to help combat climate change.

Make My Money Matter shares NGLPS' view that pension assets can be invested to create a sustainable, better future without compromising on returns. This includes meeting the Paris Agreement to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and exploring the feasibility of a 2030 target in line with the IPCC's 1.5-degree pathway. NLGPS partnership with MMMM is part of a much wider environmental, social and governance investment strategy, incorporating numerous initiatives which comprise our approach to climate change.

Other highlights during the year include the Pool's direct infrastructure platform, GLIL, securing a 30 per cent equity stake in Agility Trains East, a rolling stock fleet of 65 new intercity trains on the East Coast Mainline that will provide much needed

connectivity. Infrastructure investment is absolutely critical to supporting the UK's recovery from Coronavirus and building a sustainable economy for the future, and pension funds can, and should, play a fundamental role in helping to fund those projects.

GLIL's future potential was further bolstered by the commitments made by Nest Pensions to invest in GLIL, taking total capital committed to around £2.5bn. Nest is the defined contribution pension scheme set up by Government to ensure all UK employers have access to a pension scheme in which to auto-enrol their employees. It currently has over 9 million members. Nest's ground-breaking commitment to GLIL is one of the first allocations to private markets from a modern defined contribution scheme in the UK and endorses GLIL's governance strength and suitability to provide attractive investment returns for pensions savers. We share Nest's long-term investment horizon and sustainable investment objectives and look forward to building an enduring relationship to bring the benefits of infrastructure investment to millions of workplace pension holders.

It pleases me greatly to know that in the last quarter of 2020-21 alone we engaged with 172 different companies regarding issues across the environmental, social and governance spectrum, and we voted at 467 distinct meetings. We abstained or opposed shareholder votes on increased remuneration in 58% of shareholder meetings to avoid unfair remuneration practices. We have also filed shareholder resolutions for several large international companies where we felt environmental concerns, such as intensive water use in chemical production, were not being properly addressed. We also challenged large companies on their social record where they have been conducting business with countries that do not adequately uphold basic human rights.

I would like to thank my colleagues on the Joint Committee and also the pensions committees, local pension boards and officers from each of the partner funds for their support and hard work over the year. I feel wholeheartedly confident that the coming year will be a positive one. We will carry on thriving by adhering to our cost-effective approach to LGPS investment pooling which delivers sustainable financial returns to the benefit of members, employers and taxpayers.

Background

The Northern LGPS Pool is a partnership between the Greater Manchester (GMPF), Merseyside (MPF) and West Yorkshire (WYPF) LGPS funds (the 'partner funds'). The combined assets of the funds stood at approximately £53bn as of 31 March 2021, which is invested on behalf of over 800,000 members and 1,250 contributing employers.

The Northern LGPS Pool's purpose is to facilitate via a simple and democratic governance structure, the pooling of assets and the sharing of services in order to achieve sustainable improved net investment returns for the partner funds.

History

The Northern LGPS Pool was formed in response to the Government's LGPS pooling agenda, which was first announced in 2015. The Government sought to increase the scale of LGPS investment mandates in order to reduce investment management costs and facilitate infrastructure investment to help drive growth in the UK economy.

Due to the existing scale of the three partner funds, the vast majority of the benefits of pooling for the funds are in respect of alternative assets where there is greatest scope to generate further economies of scale and to combine resources to make increasingly direct investments.

Therefore, the focus of the Pool has been on establishing vehicles which can make collective investments in alternative assets, in particular infrastructure and private equity.

The partner funds are the major investors in the GLIL direct infrastructure vehicle and also established a collective private equity vehicle, known as 'NPEP', in 2018.

The Pool selected Northern Trust as its FCA regulated custodian to ensure all listed assets of the pool (i.e. internally and externally managed equities and bonds) are held within a single permanent FCA regulated entity. The custodian acts as 'master record-keeper' for all assets of the partner funds and manages the calls and distributions in NPEP.

Governance

The Northern LGPS Pool is not a standalone legal entity. It is a Local Government Joint Committee structure supported administratively by a Host Authority (currently Tameside MBC), which provides all administrative resources and facilities that may be necessary, such as clerking services for the Joint Committee meetings.

The Pool is governed by an inter-authority agreement signed by the three constituent Administering Authorities. The agreement sets out the terms of reference for the Northern LGPS Joint Committee, which is the decision-making body for the Pool. The Joint Committee has been appointed under S102 of the Local Government Act 1972, with delegated authority from the Full Council of each Administering Authority to exercise specific functions in relation to the pooling of pension fund assets.

The Joint Committee may delegate certain functions to the Officer Working Group which is composed of the Directors of the partner funds. The Officer Working Group has the necessary technical skills to advise the Joint Committee on technical investment matters and is a central resource for advice, assistance, guidance and support for the Joint Committee.

The Administering Authorities retain full control of their individual funds' asset allocations and nominate members to the Joint Committee.

Northern LGPS Pool 31 March 2021 position at a glance

Fund	Assets Value £bn
GMPF	26.9
WYPF	16.1
MPF	9.9
Total Assets	52.9

Pool Set-up Costs

The set-up costs incurred by the pool during 2020-21 and from inception are set out in the table below. The costs are split equally amongst the 3 Funds.

Set up Costs	2020 - 2021			
	Direct £'000	Indirect £'000	Total £'000	Cumulative £'000
Recruitment	0	0	0	0
Legal	49	0	49	244
Procurement	35	0	35	125
Other support costs	0	0	0	0
Share purchase/subscription costs	0	0	0	0
Other working capital provided	0	0	0	0
Staff costs	0	0	0	0
Other costs	4	0	4	235
Total	88	0	88	604

Set up Costs	From Inception to 31 March 2021			
	Direct £'000	Indirect £'000	Total £'000	Cumulative £'000
Recruitment	0	0	0	0
Legal	49	0	49	244
Procurement	35	0	35	125
Other support costs	0	0	0	0
Share purchase/subscription costs	0	0	0	0
Other working capital provided	0	0	0	0
Staff costs	0	0	0	0
Other costs	4	0	4	235
Total	88	0	88	604

Northern LGPS Pool - Total costs and savings

The table below sets out the total costs and savings of the Northern LGPS Pool up to 31 March 2021.

	Up to 31 March 2108	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total to 31 March 2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Annual running costs	0	0	0.16	0.16	0.16
Other service provider fees	0	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.26
Transition costs	0	0	0	0	0
Set up costs	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.49
Total costs	0.22	0.31	0.38	0.38	0.91
Investment management fee savings	4.85	7.76	22.24	22.24	42.08
Service provider savings	0	0	0	0	0
Total savings	4.85	7.76	22.24	22.24	42.08
Total savings net of costs	4.63	7.45	21.86	21.86	41.17
Total costs (including set up, transition and running costs) as at 31 March 2020					£0.91m
Total savings, net of costs, as at 31 March 2020					£41.17m

Over the summer of 2021, the Northern LGPS Pool worked in collaboration with the other seven LGPS pools to develop a standardised approach to the measurement of costs and savings, which will allow Government and other stakeholders to better analyse the impact of LGPS asset pooling and assist in future policy. The figures in the table above have been calculated using the agreed standardised approach.

Responsible Investment

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are crucially important to the Pool for a number of reasons. ESG factors can be financially material and, as such, should be part of the assessment and monitoring of investments in all asset classes. Achieving sustainable, long-term financial returns underpins the ability to pay pensions. A focus on ESG issues helps reduce risks to the Pool and its beneficiaries. These risks might be financial, such as the underperformance or failure of an investee company, or reputational, resulting from poor corporate behaviour.

In addition, the Pool's beneficiaries live in a society that is affected by the behaviour of investee companies. Therefore, we expect high standards from those businesses. Consistent with the Pool's fiduciary duty to our beneficiaries we will ensure that the businesses in which we invest are both financially and environmentally sustainable, have high standards of governance and are responsible employers. As far as possible the Pool will seek to invest in a way that is financially and socially beneficial for the North of England.

Northern LGPS frequently engages with companies the Pool invests in and challenges them where a component of their operations seems deficient. The updates on the Pool's activity can be seen in the quarterly Stewardship Reports.

Our full approach to Responsible Investment can be seen in our Responsible Investment Policy which, at the time of writing, was being updated to reflect the further strengthening of the Pool's approach.

GLIL Direct Infrastructure Vehicle

In April 2015, GMPF and the London Pensions Fund Authority formed a joint venture to invest directly in infrastructure assets, with a focus on the UK. The joint venture is structured as a limited liability partnership and has been named GLIL Infrastructure LLP (GLIL). As part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) pooling discussions, West Yorkshire, Merseyside and Lancashire County Council pension funds joined GLIL in December 2016. In March 2018 GLIL was re-structured as an open-ended fund to facilitate potential new members. Additional commitments made by existing members mean GLIL now has committed capital of approximately £2.5 billion.

GLIL began investing in October 2015 and has completed ten transactions with a total value in excess of £1.6 billion.

One of GLIL's earliest transactions was the purchase from SSE of a 21.7 per cent stake in Clyde wind farm for £150 million. GLIL invested an additional £30 million in September 2017 with a further £88 million invested in the summer of 2018. Clyde now has a total generation capacity of 522MW, making it one of the largest onshore windfarms in Europe.

One of GLIL's more recent transactions, which was completed in January 2021, is the £335 million acquisition of a 30% equity stake in Agility Trains East, a rolling stock fleet of 65 new intercity trains, from Hitachi Rail Limited. The transaction will support the long-term operation of the state-of-the-art trains on the UK's East Coast Main Line.

GLIL's remit includes investment in new build (so-called 'greenfield') infrastructure projects. Alongside GLIL's partnership with Iona to construct £130 million of bioenergy plants around the UK, it has also financed two joint ventures for the build and commissioning of more than a thousand new rail vehicles across two rail franchises in the south of England. The first of these fleets is already entering service on the Greater Anglian network.

Northern Private Equity Pool LP

Northern LGPS established the Northern Private Equity Pool in May 2018; an investment joint venture structured as an English Limited

Partnership. The partnership operates as a single legal entity through which the three Northern LGPS funds can invest collectively and collaboratively in private equity assets.

The Northern Private Equity Pool draws on the combined expertise and experience of the internal teams at each of the respective Northern LGPS funds, and the administration capabilities of Northern LGPS's pool-wide external custodian. The combined scale and resources of the Northern Private Equity Pool enables the partner funds to invest in private equity through lower cost implementation approaches than have been the case historically.

Investment pace since inception has been consistent with targets, with over £1bn committed to 17 investment funds.

At the end of 2019 an investment commitment was concluded with HarbourVest Partners that specifically addressed the co-investment aims of Northern LGPS. The target is for co-investment to constitute 20% of the NPEP portfolio, providing additional fee savings for the Northern LGPS partner funds.

Northern LGPS Property Framework

During the year the Pool has established a property framework which will deliver efficiencies in the management of property investments and related services. The framework is comprised of six lots covering a wide range of services.

Objectives for 2021/22

- Finalise the updating of the Pool Responsible Investment Policy and continue to enhance the impact of our responsible investment activities
- Collaborate with Government, other LGPS funds and pools and global benchmarking services to help achieve a consistent approach to measuring costs and savings across LGPS pools

Councillor Gerald Cooney
Chair of Northern LGPS Pool

Financial Performance

Key Financials for 2020/21

	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fund Value at 31 March 2020			8,638,752
Contributions and Benefits			
Employer Contributions	276,784		
Employee Contributions	60,633		
		337,417	
Pensions Paid	(287,859)		
Lump Sums Paid	(62,782)		
		(350,641)	
Net Transfers		(1,660)	
Net Cash Flow from Members			(14,884)
Management Expenses			
Administration	(3,067)		
Investment Management	(34,992)		
Oversight and Governance	(2,019)		
		(40,078)	
Other Income		288	
Net Management Expenses			(39,790)
Investments			
Income	186,932		
Change in Market Value	1,308,738		
Return from Investments			1,495,670
Fund Value at 31 March 2021			10,079,748

The table below describes the Fund's performance for key financial variables against forecasts (forecast February and July 2020) for the 12 months to 31 March 2021.

2020/2021 or at 31 March 2021	Predicted £'000	Actual £'000
Fund Size 2020	8,638,752	8,638,752
Fund Size 2021	8,986,463	10,079,748
Pensions Paid	(358,093)	(350,641)
Contributions Received	324,862	337,417
Net Transfers	-	(1,660)
Net Cash Flow From Members	(33,231)	(14,884)
Net Management Expenses	(50,995)	(39,790)
Investment Income	126,010	186,932
Change in Valuation of Assets	305,928	1,308,738
Return from Investments	+431,938	+1,495,670
Net Change Overall	+347,711	+1,440,996

The key variance between the forecast and the actual performance was the return on investments, the change in the valuation of assets; this is largely out of the control of the Fund and as explained throughout the report, asset markets rebounded strongly over the 12 month period.

The contributions received in 2020/21 are higher than in previous years, due to a number of employers paying additional and upfront contributions covering a three year period, until the next actuarial valuation in 2022, consequently the following 2 years will be reduced accordingly.

The Fund monitors its costs closely. The table below shows the out-turn against the budget approved at Pensions Committee for the year:

12 months to 31 March 2021	Budget £'000	Actual £'000
Employees	3,736	3,274
Premises	199	199
Transport	36	1
Investment Fees - operating budget	14,908	14,817
Supplies and Services	2,560	1,617
Third Party	1,250	1,213
Recharges	360	331
Total	23,049	21,452

*Note: Premises' expenditure is agreed as a notional charge based on market rates, as MPF owns the building.
For the purposes of the operating budget, Investment fees above refers to invoiced investment costs only and is therefore lower than the figure disclosed in the Fund Account.*

Overall, the actual out-turn for 2020/21 was £21.5 million, lower than the original budget of £23.0 million approved by Pensions Committee February 2020, this is largely due to budgeted projects and areas of work being deferred to 2021/22 due to the pandemic.

The 2021/22 Fund budget as approved by Pensions Committee in March and June 2021 is detailed in the table below.

	2020/21 £'000
Employees	3,842
Premises	206
Transport	20
Investment Fees - operating budget	17,356
Supplies and Services	2,625
Third Party	1,125
Recharges	360
Total	25,534

The assumptions that underpin this budget are that investment performance follows long-term trends and that the Fund follows the long-term trends in mortality and other factors assumed within the actuarial valuation. Investment fees shown above are for invoiced investment management costs only and do not include any fees for private market assets, any property related expenditure, nor any investment changes associated with pooling. The budget for 2021/22 at £25.5m reflects higher investment management fees, principally, as a consequence of outperformance by external investment managers during the pandemic induced market volatility.

The predictions for key financial variables over the next 3 years are detailed in the table below:

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Fund Size Start of Year	10,079,748	10,349,574	10,631,683
Fund Size End of Year	10,349,574	10,631,683	10,972,470
Contributions Received	160,800	164,016	213,196
Pensions Paid	(352,394)	(354,156)	(355,927)
Net Transfers	-	-	-
Net Inflow From Members	(191,594)	(190,140)	(142,731)
Net Management Expenses	(42,569)	(45,227)	(48,066)
Investment Income	199,830	213,619	228,358
Change in Valuation of Assets	304,157	303,860	303,226
Return from Investments	503,987	517,479	531,584
Net Change Overall	269,823	282,111	340,788

As stated earlier, the contributions received in 2020/21 were higher due to a number of employers paying additional and upfront payments covering a three year period in year 1, consequently, year 2 (2021/22) and year 3 (2022/23) have been reduced accordingly.

The material variable in these assumptions is investment returns. If returns over the next few

years are different from the predicted long-term average, then the out-turn will be significantly different. The other key variable is the pattern of membership of the Scheme. If the employers make significant changes which affect the number of active members or deferred members and pensioners, then the cash-flows of the Scheme can change materially. Both of these factors are largely outside the influence of Merseyside Pension Fund.



Financial Statements

Fund Account - for year ended 31 March 2021

2019/20 £'000	Note	2020/21 £'000
Dealing with Members, Employers and Others Directly Involved in the Fund		
247,526 Contributions Receivable	7	337,417
18,152 Transfers In	8	15,214
265,678		352,631
(352,107) Benefits Payable	9	(350,641)
(18,039) Payments to and on Account of Leavers	10	(16,874)
(370,146)		(367,515)
(104,468) Net Additions/(Withdrawals) from Dealing with Members		(14,884)
(41,310) Management Expenses	11	(39,790)
(145,778) Net Additions/(Withdrawals) including Fund Management Expenses		(54,674)
Return on Investments:		
208,623 Investment Income		191,236
(301,967) Profit and Losses on Disposal of Investments and Change in Market Value of Investments		1,308,738
(4,864) Taxes on Income		(4,304)
(98,208) Net Return on Investments		1,495,670
(243,986) Net Increase/(Decrease) in the Fund During the Year		1,440,996
8,882,738 Net Assets of the Fund at the Start of the Year		8,638,752
8,638,752 Net Assets of the Fund at the End of the Year		10,079,748

Net Assets Statement - for year ended 31 March 2021

2019/20 £'000	Note	2020/21 £'000
Investment Assets		
2,483,568 Equities	13	3,213,642
696,229 Bonds		696,000
4,432,443 Pooled Investment Vehicles		5,393,027
250,407 Derivative Contracts		403,815
471,925 Direct Property		463,725
86,076 Loans		78,110
105,010 Short-term Cash Deposits		125,018
181,507 Other Investment Balances		144,548
8,627,952		10,517,885
(100,276) Investment Liabilities	14	(465,355)
8,606,889 Total Net Investment Assets		10,052,530
6,337 Long-term Assets	19	3,337
41,621 Current Assets	20	40,433
(16,095) Current Liabilities	20	(16,552)
8,638,752 Net Assets of the Fund as at 31 March		10,079,748

Notes to the Accounts

1. Description of Fund

Merseyside Pension Fund (MPF/the Fund) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and Wirral Council is the Administering Authority.

The overall responsibility for the management of the Fund rests with the Pensions Committee, which for 2020/21 included ten councillors from Wirral Council, the Administering Authority and one councillor from each of the four other Merseyside Borough Councils. Representatives of trade unions also attend. The more detailed consideration of investment strategy and asset allocation of the Fund's portfolios is considered by the Investment Monitoring Working Party, which includes two external advisers and a consultant. The more detailed consideration of governance and risk issues is considered by the Governance and Risk Working Party.

In 2015/16 a local Pensions Board was introduced in accordance with the Public Service Pensions legislation and regulations. The Board's aim is to assist the Administering Authority with ensuring compliance and the effective governance and administration of the Fund.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to Merseyside Pension Fund Annual Report 2020/21 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the Scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

a. General

The Scheme is governed by the Public Services Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Wirral Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of the Merseyside Local Authorities and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies. Teachers, Police Officers and Fire Fighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

b. Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to remain in the Scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the Scheme.

Organisations participating in Merseyside Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are Local Authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- Admitted bodies, which are organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation.

There are 209 employer organisations within Merseyside Pension Fund including Wirral Council itself, the Fund also has 140,023 members as detailed below:

31/3/20		31/3/21
207	Number of Employers with Active Members	209
46,745	Number of Employees in Scheme	47,193
46,435	Number of Pensioners	47,032
6,595	Number of Dependants	6,503
40,185	Number of Deferred Pensioners	39,295
139,960	Total Scheme Members	140,023

c. Funding

Benefits are funded by employee and employer contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS and are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations.

d. Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service as summarised below.

	Service pre-1 April 2008	Service post-31 March 2008
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary.	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary.
Lump Sum	Automatic lump sum of 3x salary. In addition, part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

From 1 April 2014, the Scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is uprated annually in line with the Consumer Price Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the Scheme, for more details please refer to the Fund's website at: mpfmembers.org.uk

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 basis, are shown within the statement by the Actuary, which is published as an addendum to the accounts.

2. Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at year end as at 31 March 2021. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

Restatements in 2019/20 are a change in presentation only, the requirements of the code were previously met.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Code (paragraph 3.3.1.2) requires the disclosure of any accounting standards issued but not yet adopted. IFRS 16, introduced on 1 January 2019, is due to be adopted by the Code for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2022. This new accounting standard largely removes the distinction between operating and finance leases by introducing an accounting model that requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all assets with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. Implementation of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the Fund because it does not hold any assets as a lessee.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis, unless otherwise stated.

Contributions and Benefits

Contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with LGPS Regulations and employers' contributions are based on triennial actuarial valuations.

Employer normal contributions and deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the schedule of contributions set by the Scheme actuary or on receipt if earlier than the due date.

Employers' pension strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year, but unpaid, will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

Benefits payable represent the benefits paid during the financial year and include an estimated accrual for lump-sum benefits outstanding as at the year end. Benefits payable includes interest on late payment. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

Estimates for post year end outstanding items have been used for payments of retirement grants and death grants:

- Retirement grants due for payment, but not paid by 31 March: using actual figures as far as possible, and assuming maximum commutation to be taken, where the knowledge of the individual member's choice is still outstanding
- Death grants due for payment, but not paid by 31 March, for example, awaiting Probate.

Transfers to and from other Schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined, or left the Fund, during the financial year, and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

Management Expenses

The Fund discloses its management expenses analysed into three categories; administration costs, investment management costs and oversight and governance costs, in accordance with CIPFA 'Accounting for Local Government Management Costs'.

Administration Costs

All administration expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management and other overheads are apportioned to the Fund in accordance with Council Policy.

Investment Management Costs

All investment expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Fees of the external Investment Managers and Custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market values of the investments under their management, and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

Costs in respect of the internal investment team are classified as investment expenses.

Estimates for post year end outstanding items have been used for external Investment Management fees using the Fund's valuations as at 31 March.

In accordance with CIPFA 'Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016)' guidance, transaction costs are shown under investment expenses.

For certain unquoted investments including Private Equity, Hedge Funds, Opportunities and Infrastructure, the Fund do not charge costs for these to the Fund Account because the Fund Manager costs are not charged directly to the Fund. They are instead deducted from the value of the Fund's holding in that investment or from investment income paid to the Fund. If the Fund has been charged directly for Fund manager costs, they are shown as external private market fees and expenses.

Oversight and Governance Costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with oversight and governance are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management and other overheads are apportioned to the Fund in accordance with Council Policy.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from external consultants is included in governance and oversight expenses.

Investment Income

Income from Equities is accounted for when the related investment is quoted ex-dividend. Income from Bonds, Pooled Investment Vehicles and interest on Loans and Short-Term Deposits has been accounted for on an accruals basis. Distributions from Private Equity are treated as return of capital until the book value is nil then treated as income on an accruals basis.

Rental income from properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Rent is accounted for, as demanded for 2020/21, for 2019/20 rent was accounted for in the period it related to. Rent is shown net of related expenses.

Changes in the net market value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Taxation

The Fund is a registered Public Service Scheme under Section 1 (1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004, and as such, is exempt from UK income tax on interest received, and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a Fund expense as it arises.

Valuation of Investments

All financial assets apart from loans are included in the Net Asset Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. Loans are included in the Net Asset Statement on an amortised cost basis. The values of investments as shown in the net asset statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13 (see note 15). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value

hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016). The values of investments as shown in the Net Asset Statement are determined as follows:

- Listed securities are valued at quoted bid market prices on the final day of the accounting period. The bid price is the price which the Fund would have obtained had the securities been sold at that date
- For unlisted investments, wherever possible, valuations are obtained via the Independent Administrator. Valuations that are obtained direct from the Manager are verified against the latest available audited accounts adjusted for any cash flows up to the reporting date
- Hedge Funds and Infrastructure are recorded at fair value based on net asset values provided by Fund Administrators, or using latest financial statements published by respective Fund Managers, adjusted for any cash flows
- Private Equity valuations are in accordance with the guidelines and conventions of the British Venture Capital Association/International Private Equity guidelines or equivalent
- Indirect Property is valued at net asset value or capital fair value basis provided by the Fund Manager. For listed Funds, the net asset value per unit is obtained through data vendors
- The freehold and leasehold interests in the properties held within the Fund were independently valued as at 31 March 2021 by Savills (UK) Limited, acting in the capacity of External Valuers as defined in the RICS Red Book (but not for the avoidance of doubt as an External Valuer of the Fund as defined by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013). This valuation has been prepared in accordance with the RICS
- Valuation - Global Standards (incorporating the IVSC International Valuation Standards) effective from 31 January 2020 together, where applicable, with the UK National Supplement effective 14 January 2019, together the 'Red Book'. The valuations were arrived at predominantly by reference to market evidence for comparable property

- Pooled Investment Vehicles are valued at closing bid price if both bid and offer prices are published; or if single priced, at the closing single price. In the case of Pooled Investment Vehicles that are Accumulation Funds, change in market value also includes income which is reinvested by the Manager of the vehicle in the underlying investment, net of applicable withholding tax.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates ruling at the year end. Foreign income received during the year is translated at the rate ruling at the date of receipt. All resulting exchange adjustments are included in the revenue account.

Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial assets to manage exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities.

Derivative contract assets are fair valued at bid prices and liabilities are fair valued at offer prices. Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts are included in change in market value.

The value of future contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date. Amounts due from, or owed to, the broker, are the amounts outstanding in respect of the initial margin and variation margin.

The value of exchange traded options is determined using the exchange price for closing out the option at the reporting date.

The future value of forward currency contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the year end date, and determined as the gain or loss that would arise if the outstanding contract were matched at the year end with an equal and opposite contract.

Short-Term Deposits

Short-term deposits only cover cash balances held by the Fund. Cash held by Investment Managers awaiting investment is shown under 'Other Investment Balances'.

Financial Liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

Additional Voluntary Contributions

The Committee holds assets invested separately from the main Fund. In accordance with regulation 4 (1) (b) of the Pensions Schemes (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016, these assets are excluded from the Pension Fund accounts.

The Scheme providers are Utmost Life (transferred from Equitable Life 1 January 2020), Standard Life and Prudential. Individual members participating in this arrangement each receive an annual statement confirming the amounts held on their account and the movements in the year.

4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Fund has not applied any critical judgements.

5. Estimation and Uncertainty

The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a 'Global Pandemic' on 11 March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Travel restrictions have been implemented by many countries and market activity has been impacted in many sectors.

There have been a number of material factors which continue to make it difficult to quantify what the outcome could be on financial markets. How long will the pandemic last? How many waves will there be? How deep will its economic impacts be? There has been unprecedented government support through stimulus policies including support via the furlough scheme, central banks reacted by immediately reducing the base rate and have embarked on substantial asset purchase programs. Both the short and

long-term implications of the shut down and the affect it will have on companies remain uncertain and longer-term performance will ultimately be impacted by how long the recovery takes.

As a result of COVID-19, the future investment values may be more volatile, at least over the short to medium term, until there is a successful worldwide vaccine programme or other successful cure is found for COVID-19.

Unquoted Investments

The Fund has significant unquoted investments within Private Equity, Infrastructure, Property and other Alternative investments. These are valued within the financial statements using valuations from the Managers of the respective assets. There are clear accounting standards for these valuations and the Fund has in place procedures for ensuring that valuations applied by Managers comply with these standards and any other relevant best practice. The value of unquoted assets as at 31 March 2021 was £4,745 million (£4,289 million at 31 March 2020).

Private Equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with International Private Equity and British Venture Capital Association guidelines. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation. The IPEV Board issued additional guidance as at 31 March 2020 given the magnitude of the COVID-19 crisis, accompanied by the significant uncertainty.

Hedge Funds are valued at the sum of the fair values provided by the Administrators of the underlying Funds plus adjustments that the Hedge Fund Directors or Independent Administrators judge necessary. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.

Direct property and pooled property funds use valuation techniques to determine the carrying amount. Where possible these valuations are based on observable data, but where this is not possible management uses the best available data.

For 2020/21 the property valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS valuation - Global Standards. In 2019/20, due to COVID-19, the property valuation was reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' and stated consequently, less

certainty, and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation than normally would be the case.

For 2020/21 there remains additional uncertainty regarding the valuations of illiquid assets, due to the uncertainties in the financial markets and the time it will take to fully realise the impact of COVID-19 on such assets. There is an increased level of risk that the estimated valuations may be mis-stated. The valuations have been updated based upon the available information as at 31 March 2021 and maybe subject to variations as further information becomes available. Note 15 sets out a sensitivity analysis of such assets valued at level 3.

With regards to the Fund's level 3 investments, these are well diversified between sectors and also vintage year (year in which first influx of investment capital is delivered to a project or company) meaning that there will be a wide dispersion between the potential valuation effects. Some of the underlying level 3 investment assets could have seen positive uplifts to their valuations (e.g. broadband/telecommunications infrastructure providers), as well as those which will have seen negative (e.g. transport sectors due to short-term demand shocks).

6. Events After the Reporting Date

There have been no events since 31 March 2021, and up to the date when these accounts were authorised, that require any adjustments to these accounts.

7. Contributions Receivable

Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2021. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are based on triennial actuarial valuations. The 2020/21 contributions above were calculated at the valuation dated 31 March 2019. The 2019 actuarial valuation calculated an average primary employer contribution rate of 17.2% (2016 15.4%). The Fund has received additional and upfront payments covering a three-year period, until the next actuarial valuation in 2022, totaling £94.7 million (in 2019/20 £nil).

'Pension Strain' represents the cost to employers when their employees retire early to compensate the Fund for the reduction in contribution income and the early payment of benefits. Payments to the Fund for such costs are made over agreed periods. An accrual has been made for agreed future payments to the Fund.

'Deficit Funding' includes payments by employers for past service deficit and additional payments by employers to reduce a deficit. During 2020/21 the Fund has received additional and upfront payments, totalling £3.1 million, (in 2019/20 £22.4 million).

The Fund does reserve the right to levy interest charges on late receipt of contributions from employers. In 2020/21 no such charges were levied.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
Employers		
137,903	Normal	257,619
9,726	Pension Strain	4,665
41,501	Deficit Funding	14,500
189,130	Total Employers	276,784
Employees		
58,396	Normal	60,633
247,526		337,417
Relating to:		
27,826	Administering Authority	27,478
175,241	Statutory Bodies	282,567
44,459	Admission Bodies	27,372
247,526		337,417

8. Transfers In

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
18,152	Individual Transfers	15,214
18,152		15,214

There were no group transfers to the Fund during 2020/21.

9. Benefits Payable

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
278,801	Pensions	287,859
66,288	Lump Sum Retiring Allowances	55,869
7,018	Lump Sum Death Benefits	6,913
352,107		350,641
Relating to:		
48,313	Administering Authority	47,540
246,651	Statutory Bodies	247,375
57,143	Admission Bodies	55,726
352,107		350,641

10. Payments to and on Account of Leavers

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
568	Refunds to Members Leaving Service	435
-	Payment for Members Joining State Scheme	-
(239)	Income for Members From State Scheme	(9)
-	Group Transfers to Other Schemes	-
17,710	Individual Transfers to Other Schemes	16,448
18,039		16,874

There were no group transfers out of the Fund during 2020/21.

11. Management Expenses

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
3,022	Administration Costs	3,067
36,183	Investment Management Costs	34,992
2,552	Oversight and Governance Costs	2,019
(447)	Other Income	(288)
41,310		39,790

11a. Administration Costs

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
2,075 Employee Costs	2,169
667 IT Costs	643
248 General Costs	216
32 Other Costs	39
3,022	3,067

11b. Investment Management Costs

2020/21	Total	External Investment Management Fees	External Investment Management Performance Fees	External Private Market Fees	External Private Market Expenses	Transaction Costs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	14,643	7,231	3,312	-	-	4,100
Bonds	110	110	-	-	-	-
Pooled Investment Vehicles	16,712	3,179	157	7,649	5,720	7
Derivative Contracts	1,375	828	-	-	-	547
Loans	477	-	-	-	207	270
Short-Term Cash Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investment Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11,348	3,469	7,649	5,927	4,924
External Services	820					
Internal Investment Management Fees	855					
	34,992					

2019/20 Restated	Total	External Investment Management Fees	External Investment Management Performance Fees	External Private Market Fees	External Private Market Expenses	Transaction Costs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	13,185	7,494	1,793	-	-	3,898
Bonds	102	102	-	-	-	-
Pooled Investment Vehicles	20,351	3,287	33	8,392	8,444	195
Derivative Contracts	709	709	-	-	-	-
Loans	378	-	-	-	378	-
Short-Term Cash Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investment Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11,592	1,826	8,392	8,822	4,093
External Services	684					
Internal Investment Management Fees	774					
	36,183					

Property expenses are now shown within note 12a.

11c. Oversight and Governance Costs

Actuarial fees included within External Services below (note 11c) are shown gross of any fees that have been recharged to employers. Included within Other Income for 2020/21 is £230,382 relating to recharged Actuarial fees (2019/20 £374,145).

The External Audit fee for 2020/21 is £46,249, an additional £12,250 relates to services in respect of IAS19 assurances for admitted body auditors, which are recharged to those admitted bodies.

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
585 Employee Costs	534
1,405 External Services	1,162
49 Internal Audit	49
46 External Audit	58
467 Other Costs	216
2,552	2,019

12. Investment Income

Rental income is shown net of any property related expenses.

Interest on loans has been accrued up to 31 March 2021.

Investment income figures are shown gross of tax. Included in these figures is recoverable taxation of £8.1 million (2019/20 £9.0 million).

The Fund is seeking to recover tax withheld by UK and overseas tax regimes under the EU principle of free movement of capital within its borders, repayments received in 2020/21 £2.6 million (2019/20 £nil).

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
101,798 Dividends from Equities	77,984
4,664 Income from Bonds	3,965
43,827 Income from Pooled Investment Vehicles	50,385
24,679 Rents from Properties	25,464
1,208 Interest on Short-term Cash Deposits	202
16,183 Income from Private Equity	24,509
14,793 Interest from Loans	6,981
1,471 Other	1,746
208,623	191,236
(4,864) Irrecoverable Withholding Tax	(4,304)
203,759	186,932

12a. Property Income

During 2020/21, the Fund switched to monthly accounting for rental income and also changed its accounting policy to account for rental income as demanded and due, this has resulted in rental income demanded and due in March 2021 being included for 2020/21, and therefore for 2020/21 rent demanded is for a period of 15 months compared to a 12 month period for 2019/20. Rental income demanded and due in March 2021, but is for the period April to June 2021 amounted to £4 million.

The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a 'Global Pandemic' on 11 March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Travel restrictions and local and national lockdowns have been implemented within the UK, impacting upon tenants occupying our investment properties and the collection of rental income. The Fund has assessed its property arrears as at 31 March 2021 (£8.3 million) and assessed that a credit loss provision to the value of £1.8 million is appropriate to reflect rental income arrears at risk and rent concessions granted for the period and is shown in note 20.

No contingent rents have been recognised as income during the period.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
30,938	Rental Income	33,138
(6,259)	Direct Operating Expenses	(7,674)
24,679	Net Rent from Properties	25,464

12b. Property Operating Leases

The Fund's property portfolio comprises a variety of units which are leased to organisations with the objective of generating appropriate investment returns.

These leases are all categorised as operating leases due to the relatively short length of the agreements i.e. relative to the overall life of the asset and proportion of the assets overall value. The leases do not meet the assessment criteria for finance leases, and the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are retained by the Fund and reflected in the Net Assets Statement.

The properties comprise a mix of office, retail and industrial buildings. These leases vary in length from short term to over 25 years.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2019/20 £'000	Age Profile of Lease Income	2020/21 £'000
4,584	No later than one year	3,345
5,147	Between one and five years	5,327
14,386	Later than five years	16,490
24,117	Total	25,162

With regards to the properties owned and leased by the Fund, all are leased to the tenants under contracts that have been assessed as operating leases and which may include periodic rent reviews etc. The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

13. Investments

2020/21	Market Value 31/3/20 £'000	Purchases at Cost and Derivative Payments £'000	Sale Proceeds and Derivative Receipts £'000	Change in Market Value* £'000	Market Value 31/3/21 £'000
Equities	2,483,568	1,377,745	(1,332,543)	684,872	3,213,642
Bonds	696,229	49,733	(61,334)	11,372	696,000
Pooled Investment Vehicles	4,432,443	1,298,955	(1,184,860)	846,489	5,393,027
Direct Property	471,925	41,061	(16,463)	(32,798)	463,725
Loans	86,076	50,588	(55,222)	(3,332)	78,110
	8,170,241	2,818,082	(2,650,422)	1,506,603	9,844,504
Derivative Contracts:					
FX	14,378	1,877,448	(1,875,729)	(16,097)	-
Options	150,973	1,011,312	(1,040,276)	(154,479)	(32,470)
Swaps	5,843	77,440	(67,895)	(21,589)	(6,202)
	8,341,435	5,784,282	(5,634,322)	1,314,437	9,805,832
Short-Term Cash Deposits	105,010				125,018
Other Investment Balances	181,507			(5,699)	144,548
Amounts due to Stockbrokers	(21,063)				(22,868)
	8,606,889			1,308,738	10,052,530
2019/20	Market Value 31/3/19 £'000	Purchases at Cost and Derivative Payments £'000	Sale Proceeds and Derivative Receipts £'000	Change in Market Value* £'000	Market Value 31/3/20 £'000
Equities	2,795,439	1,252,204	(1,124,083)	(439,992)	2,483,568
Bonds	665,610	50,749	(31,827)	11,697	696,229
Pooled Investment Vehicles	4,621,558	625,588	(752,749)	(61,954)	4,432,443
Direct Property	521,750	21,943	(35,483)	(36,285)	471,925
Loans	73,947	45,252	(33,123)	-	86,076
	8,678,304	1,995,736	(1,977,265)	(526,534)	8,170,241
Derivative Contracts:					
FX	-	596,312	(652,834)	70,900	14,378
Options	-	89,624	(95,418)	156,767	150,973
Swaps	-	39,477	(33,682)	48	5,843
	8,678,304	2,721,149	(2,759,199)	(298,819)	8,341,435
Short-Term Cash Deposits	86,098				105,010
Other Investment Balances	104,196			(3,148)	181,507
Amounts due to Stockbrokers	(8,445)				(21,063)
	8,860,153			(301,967)	8,606,889

* Note: The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all realised and unrealised appreciation and depreciation.

Direct transaction costs are shown under investment management costs in note 11b, in accordance with CIPFA guidance. Indirect costs

are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments in pooled vehicles. The amount of indirect costs is not provided directly to the Fund.

13a. Analysis of Investments

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Equities (Segregated Holdings)		86,076	Loans 78,110
1,014,305 UK Quoted	1,336,937	105,010	Short-Term Cash Deposits 125,018
1,469,263 Overseas Quoted	1,876,708	Other Investment Balances	
2,483,568	3,213,642	55,729 Outstanding Trades	7,481
Bonds		22,589 Outstanding Dividend Entitlements and Recoverable Withholding Tax	20,630
679,699 UK Public Sector Quoted	695,600	103,189 Cash Deposits	116,437
400 UK Corporate Quoted	400	181,507	144,548
16,130 Overseas Corporate Quoted	-	8,707,165	Total Investments 10,517,885
696,229	696,000		
Pooled Investment Vehicles			
UK Managed Funds:			
75,913 Equities	117,664	As at 31 March 2021 there were no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or of the remittance of income or proceeds of disposal and the Fund is not under any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop any of these properties.	
108,663 Private Equity	196,808		
172,358 Hedge Funds	180,197		
384,588 Corporate Bonds	407,569		
299,982 Infrastructure	359,855		
216,442 Opportunities	315,882		
Overseas Managed Funds:			
564,600 Equities	722,853		
518,898 Private Equity	633,688		
102,410 Hedge Funds	112,532		
62,884 Corporate Bonds	84,315		
251,592 Infrastructure	250,699		
68,655 Opportunities	97,171		
UK Unit Trusts:			
72,111 Property	106,888		
Overseas Unit Trusts:			
214,805 Property	217,324		
1,318,542 Other Unifised Funds	1,589,582		
4,432,443	5,393,027		
Derivative Contracts			
14,439 FX	-		
229,839 Options	402,967		
6,130 Swaps	848		
250,408	403,815		
UK Properties			
345,825 Freehold	348,425		
126,100 Leasehold	115,300		
471,925	463,725		
521,750 Balance at 1 April	471,925		
21,943 Additions	41,061		
(35,483) Disposals	(16,463)		
11,583 Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value	3,621		
(47,868) Other Changes in Fair Value	(36,419)		
471,925 Balance at 31 March	463,725		

13b. Analysis of Derivatives

Forward Currency Contracts

The Fund's forward currency contracts are exchange traded and are used by a number of our external Investment Managers to hedge exposures to foreign currency back into Sterling.

Settlement Date	Currency Bought '000	Currency Sold '000	Asset £'000	Liability £'000
Up to one month	GBP 68	HKD 731	-	-
Up to one month	HKD 894	GBP 84	-	-
			-	-
Net Forward Currency Contracts at 31 March 2021			-	-
Prior Year Comparative				
Open Forward Currency Contracts at 31 March 2020			14,439	(61)
Net Forward Currency Contracts at 31 March 2020				14,378

Purchased/Written Options

Options are contracts between two parties that gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation to either buy (call) or sell (put) at a price at a specific date. The purchaser pays immediately, a non-returnable premium (price) to secure the option. To minimise the risk of loss of value through adverse equity price movements, during 2020/21 the Fund bought a number of equity option contracts that protect it from falls in value in its main investment markets.

Underlying Option Contract	Expires	Put/Call	Notional Holding £'000	Market Value 31/3/21 £'000
Assets				
Overseas equity purchased	One to three months	Put	-	-
Overseas equity purchased	Over three months	Put	400	94,340
Overseas equity purchased	Over three months	Call	650	308,627
Total Assets				402,967
Liabilities				
Overseas equity written	One to three months	Put	(490)	(49,542)
Overseas equity written	One to three months	Call	-	-
Overseas equity written	Over three months	Call	(400)	(385,896)
Total Liabilities				(435,438)
Net Purchased/Written Options				(32,471)

Underlying Option Contract	Expires	Put/Call	Notional Holding £'000	Market Value 31/3/20 £'000
Assets				
Overseas equity purchased	One to three months	Put	306	214,159
Overseas equity purchased	Over three months	Put	36	9,452
Overseas equity purchased	Over three months	Call	72	6,227
Total Assets				229,838
Liabilities				
Overseas equity written	One to three months	Put	(356)	(62,832)
Overseas equity written	One to three months	Call	(307)	(3,724)
Overseas equity written	Over three months	Call	(36)	(12,309)
Total Liabilities				(78,865)
Net Purchased/Written Options				150,973

Swaps

A swap is an over the counter contractual obligation to exchange cash flows, the amount of which is determined by reference to an underlying asset, index, instrument or notional amount, according to terms which are agreed at the outset of the swap. MPF uses swaps to raise or lower the Fund's exposure in certain regions, to manage risks.

As at 31 March 2021, the Fund held cash and non-cash collateral of £8.0 million to mitigate the risk of loss and credit risk. As the Fund has an obligation to return the collateral, it is excluded from the Fund valuation.

	Expires	Notional Holding £'000	Market Value 31/3/21 £'000
Assets			
Total Return Swaps	Up to one year	9,581	848
Total Assets			848
Liabilities			
Total Return Swaps	Up to one year	(9,506)	(7,049)
Total Liabilities			(7,049)
Net Swaps			(6,201)

	Expires	Notional Holding £'000	Market Value 31/3/20 £'000
Assets			
Total Return Swaps	Up to one year	129,999	6,130
Total Assets			6,130
Liabilities			
Total Return Swaps	Up to one year	6,000	(287)
Total Liabilities			(287)
Net Swaps			5,843

13c. Summary of Managers' Portfolio Values at 31 March 2021

2019/20		2020/21	
£'m	%	£'m	%
Externally Managed			
225	2.6	JP Morgan (European Equities)	301 3.0
344	4.0	Nomura (Japan)	422 4.2
385	4.5	Schroders (Fixed Income)	408 4.1
391	4.5	Legal & General (Fixed Income)	447 4.4
274	3.2	Unigestion (European Equities)	237 2.4
145	1.7	M&G (Global Emerging Markets)	216 2.1
211	2.4	TT International (UK Equities)	298 3.0
243	2.8	Blackrock (UK Equities)	306 3.0
129	1.5	Blackrock (Pacific Rim)	- -
244	2.8	Newton (UK Equities)	306 3.0
169	2.0	Amundi (Global Emerging Markets)	255 2.5
130	1.5	Maple-Brown Abbot (Pacific Rim Equities)	183 1.8
929	10.8	State Street Global Advisor (Passive Manager)	1,146 11.4
892	10.3	State Street Global Advisor (Bonds Manager)	703 7.0
1	-	Blackrock (Transition Manager)	- -
4,712	54.6	5,228	51.9
Internally Managed			
439	5.1	UK Equities	615 6.1
228	2.6	European Equities	316 3.1
-	-	Asia Pacific ex Japan	181 1.8
472	5.5	Property (Direct)	464 4.6
371	4.3	Property (Indirect)	413 4.1
628	7.3	Private Equity	831 8.4
411	4.8	Hedge Funds	439 4.4
585	6.8	Infrastructure	647 6.4
415	4.8	Opportunities	550 5.5
184	2.1	Global Equities Internal Factor	239 2.4
183	2.1	Short Term Deposits & Other Investments	130 1.3
3,916	45.4	4,825	48.1
8,628	100.0	10,053	100.0

As at 31 March 2021 no single investment represented more than 5% of the net assets available for benefits.

13d. Stock Lending

As at 31 March 2021, £217.8 million of stock was on loan to market makers, which was covered by cash and non-cash collateral, totaling £231.8 million. Collateral is marked to market and adjusted daily. Income from Stock Lending amounted to £640,188 and is included within 'Other' Investment Income. As the Fund retains its economic interest in stock on loan, their value remains within the Fund valuation. As the Fund has an obligation to return collateral to the borrowers, collateral is excluded from the Fund valuation. The Fund used its Custodian as agent lender, lending only to an agreed list of approved borrowers. An indemnity is in place which gives the Fund further protection against losses.

14. Investment Liabilities

2019/20		2020/21
£'000		£'000
79,213	Derivative Contracts	442,487
21,063	Amounts Due to Stockbrokers	22,868
100,276	Total	465,355

15. Fair Value - Basis of Valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of Asset	Valuation Hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable Inputs	Key Sensitivities Affecting the Valuations Provided
Quoted Equities and Pooled Investment Vehicles	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period.	Not Required	Not Required
Quoted Fixed Income Bonds and Unit Trusts	Level 1	Fixed interest securities are valued at a market value based on current yields.	Not Required	Not Required
Derivatives - Futures and Options	Level 1	Published exchange prices at year end.	Not Required	Not Required
Loans	Level 1	Carrying Value is deemed to be fair value because expected future interest rates are not significantly different from contractual interest rates for the loan.	Not Required	Not Required
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Level 1	Carrying Value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.	Not Required	Not Required
Other Investment Balances	Level 1	Carrying Value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.	Not Required	Not Required
Investment Debtors and Creditors	Level 1	Carrying Value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.	Not Required	Not Required
Unquoted Equities Investments	Level 2	Average of broker prices.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Unquoted Fixed Income Bonds and Unit Trusts	Level 2	Average of broker prices.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Unquoted Pooled Fund Investments	Level 2	Average of broker prices.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Derivatives - Forward Currency Contracts	Level 2	Market forward exchange rates at the year end.	Exchange rate risk	Not required
Derivatives - OTC Options and OTC Swaps	Level 2	Option pricing models and Swaps pricing models.	Not required	Not required
Pooled Property Funds and Hedge Funds where regular trading takes place	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published - closing single price where single price is published.	NAV - based pricing set on a forward pricing basis.	Not required
Pooled Property Funds and Hedge Funds where regular trading does not take place	Level 3	Valued by investment managers on a fair value basis each year using clear accounting guidance and industry best practice guidance.	NAV - based pricing set on a forward pricing basis.	Valuations are affected by any changes to the value of the financial instrument being hedged against.
Direct Property	Level 3	Valued at fair value at the year-end using independent external Valuers in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation - Global Standards (the 'RICS Red Book').	Existing lease terms and rentals, independent market research, nature of tenancies, covenant strength of existing tenants, assumed vacancy levels, estimated rental growth, discount rate.	Significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect valuations as could more general changes to market prices.
Other Unquoted and Private Equities	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines or equivalent.	EBITDA multiple, revenue multiple, discount for lack of marketability, control premium	Material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and MPF's own reporting date, changes to expected cashflows, differences between audited and unaudited accounts.

Sensitivity of assets valued at Level 3

The table below sets out the assets classified as level 3 assets. The Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges (as provided by the Fund's investment consultants), and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. There are various factors that affect the complexity of valuation and the realisable value of assets and certain asset specific issues may lead to realisable valuations falling outside the stated range.

31 March 2021

	Value £'000	Potential Variance %	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Property	622,437	10.0	684,681	560,193
Unquoted UK Equity	112,763	15.0	129,677	95,849
Unquoted Overseas Equity	8,616	15.0	9,908	7,324
Hedge Funds	220,172	10.0	242,189	198,155
Infrastructure	624,109	15.0	717,725	530,493
Private Equity	1,410,704	15.0	1,622,310	1,199,098
Total	2,998,801			

31 March 2020

	Value £'000	Potential Variance %	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Property	635,056	10.0	698,562	571,550
Unquoted UK Equity	82,668	15.0	95,068	70,268
Unquoted Overseas Equity	9,330	15.0	10,730	7,931
Hedge Funds	209,528	10.0	230,481	188,575
Infrastructure	565,189	15.0	649,967	480,411
Private Equity	1,031,773	15.0	1,186,539	877,007
Total	2,533,544			

15a. Fair Value Hierarchy

Assets valuations have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in 'Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association 2016)'.

Level 1

Assets at level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2

Assets at level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available, for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3

Assets at level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

Such investments would include unquoted equity investments and Hedge Fund of Funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in Private Equity are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the Private Equity funds in which Merseyside Pension Fund has invested.

These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December. Cash flow adjustments are used to roll forward the valuations to 31 March as appropriate.

The values of the investment in Hedge Funds are based on the net asset value provided by the Fund Manager. Assurances over the valuation are gained from the independent audit of the value.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Values at 31 March 2021	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investment Assets				
Equities	3,151,560	444	61,638	3,213,642
Bonds	695,600	400	-	696,000
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,135,675	1,783,914	2,473,438	5,393,027
Derivative Contracts	-	403,815	-	403,815
Direct Property	-	-	463,725	463,725
Loans	78,110	-	-	78,110
Short Term Cash Deposits	125,018	-	-	125,018
Other Investment Balances	144,548	-	-	144,548
Total Investment Assets	5,330,511	2,188,573	2,998,801	10,517,885
Investment Liabilities				
Amounts due to stockbrokers	(22,868)	-	-	(22,868)
Derivative Contracts	-	(442,487)	-	(442,487)
Total Investment Liabilities	(22,868)	(442,487)	-	(465,355)
Net Investment Assets	5,307,643	1,746,086	2,998,801	10,052,530

Values at 31 March 2020*	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investment Assets				
Equities	2,437,351	258	45,959	2,483,568
Bonds	679,699	16,530	-	696,229
Pooled Investment Vehicles	935,866	1,480,917	2,015,660	4,432,443
Derivative Contracts	-	250,407	-	250,407
Direct Property	-	-	471,925	471,925
Loans	86,076	-	-	86,076
Short Term Cash Deposits	105,010	-	-	105,010
Other Investment Balances	181,507	-	-	181,507
Total Investment Assets	4,425,509	1,748,112	2,533,544	8,707,165
Investment Liabilities				
Amounts due to stockbrokers	(21,063)	-	-	(21,063)
Derivative Contracts	-	(79,213)	-	(79,213)
Total Investment Liabilities	(21,063)	(79,213)	-	(100,276)
Net Investment Assets	4,404,446	1,668,899	2,533,544	8,606,889

* The information for 2019/20 has been restated.

A reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 is set out below:

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
2,377,175 Opening Balance	2,533,544
458,262 Acquisitions	709,823
(274,441) Disposal Proceeds	(389,073)
- Transfer into Level 3*	15,191
Total Gains/(Losses) Included in the Fund Account:	
83,618 On Assets Sold	75,540
(111,070) On Assets Held at Year End	53,776
2,533,544 Closing Balance	2,998,801

* An asset transferred from level 2 to level 3 in January 2021, due to exercising an option to convert the asset from a bond to an equity in the company, the equity held is unquoted.

16. Financial Instruments

16a. Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and net asset statement heading.

31 March 2021	Assets at Amortised Cost £'000	Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets				
Equities	-	-	3,213,642	3,213,642
Bonds	-	-	696,000	696,000
Pooled Investment Vehicles	-	-	5,393,027	5,393,027
Derivatives	-	-	403,815	403,815
Loans	78,110	-	-	78,110
Cash Deposits	125,018	-	-	125,018
Other Investment Balances	144,548	-	-	144,548
Long-Term and Current Assets	43,770	-	-	43,770
Total Financial Assets	391,446	-	9,706,484	10,097,930
Financial Liabilities				
Derivatives	-	-	(442,487)	(442,487)
Other Investment Balances	-	(22,868)	-	(22,868)
Current Liabilities	-	(16,552)	-	(16,552)
Total Financial Liabilities	-	(39,420)	(442,487)	(481,907)
Total Net Assets	391,446	(39,420)	9,128,077	9,616,023

31 March 2020	Assets at Amortised Cost £'000	Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets				
Equities	-	-	2,483,568	2,483,568
Bonds	-	-	696,229	696,229
Pooled Investment Vehicles	-	-	4,432,443	4,432,443
Derivatives	-	-	250,407	250,407
Loans	86,076	-	-	86,076
Cash Deposits	105,010	-	-	105,010
Other Investment Balances	181,507	-	-	181,507
Long-Term and Current Assets	47,958	-	-	47,958
Total Financial Assets	420,551	-	7,862,647	8,283,198
Financial Liabilities				
Derivatives	-	-	(79,213)	(79,213)
Other Investment Balances	-	(21,063)	-	(21,063)
Current Liabilities	-	(16,095)	-	(16,095)
Total Financial Liabilities	-	(37,158)	(79,213)	(116,371)
Total Net Assets	420,551	(37,158)	7,783,434	8,166,827

To allow reconciliation to the Net Asset Statement and for ease to the reader, all long-term & current assets and current liabilities have been included in the above note, although not all are classified as financial instruments, the amounts that are not financial instruments are considered immaterial.

16b. Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Financial Assets	
(262,534) Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	1,542,733
- Amortised Cost - realised losses on derecognition of assets	-
(262,534) Total Financial Assets	1,542,733
- Financial Liabilities	
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	(192,166)
- Amortised Cost - realised losses on derecognition of assets	(9,031)
- Total Financial Liabilities	(201,197)
(262,534) Net	1,341,536

16c. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

There is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments. The majority of financial instruments are held at fair value, and for those which aren't, their amortised cost is considered to be equivalent to an approximation of fair value.

17. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Risk and Risk Management

The Fund's objective is to achieve a funding level position of 100% whilst minimising the level and volatility of employer contributions. Investment strategy is decided with clear reference to this objective.

Over the long-term, the Fund's objective is to set policies that will seek to ensure that investment returns achieved will at least match the assumptions underlying the actuarial valuation and therefore be appropriate to the liabilities of the Fund.

Having regard to its liability profile, the Fund has determined that adopting a bespoke benchmark should best enable it to implement an effective investment strategy. This strategic benchmark is reviewed every three years, at a minimum, at the time of the actuarial valuation, but will be reviewed as required particularly if there have been significant changes in the underlying liability profile or the investment environment.

The Fund has carefully considered the expected returns from the various permitted asset classes and has concluded that in the longer-term the return on equities will be greater than from other conventional assets. Consequently, the benchmark is biased towards equities and skewed towards active management, particularly in less developed markets.

The Fund is also cognisant of the risk that the shorter-term returns may vary significantly from one period to another and between the benchmark and actual returns. Diversification of assets is seen as key to managing this risk and the risk/return characteristics of each asset and their relative correlations are reflected in the make-up of the strategic benchmark.

The Fund believes that, over the long-term, a willingness to take on volatility and illiquidity is likely to be rewarded with outperformance. The Fund considers that its strong employer covenant, maturity profile and cash flows enable it to adopt a long-term investment perspective. A mix of short-term assets, such as bonds and cash is maintained to cover short-term liabilities, while equities (both passive and active), private equity and direct property are held to benefit from the potential rewards arising from volatility and illiquidity risks. The Fund recognises that risk is inherent in investment activity and seeks to manage the level of risk that it takes in an appropriate manner.

The Fund manages investment risks through the following measures:

- Broad diversification of types of investment and Investment Managers
- Explicit mandates governing the activity of Investment Managers
- The use of a specific benchmark, related to liabilities of the Fund for investment asset allocation
- The use of equity downside protection strategies
- The appointment of Independent Investment Advisors to the Investment Monitoring Working Party
- Comprehensive monitoring procedures for Investment Managers including internal officers and scrutiny by elected Members.

17a. Market Risk

The Fund is aware that its key risk is market risk i.e. the unpredictability of market performance in the future. The general practice to quantify these risks is to measure the volatility of historical performance. The following tables show the Fund's exposure to asset classes and their reasonable predicted variance (as provided by the Fund's investment consultants) and the resulting potential changes in net assets available to pay pensions. The figures provided are a forward-looking assumption of future volatility based on analysis of previous performance and probability.

31 March 2021	Value £'m	Potential Variance %	Value on Increase £'m	Value on Decrease £'m
UK Equities (all Equities including Pooled Vehicles)	1,648	19.0	1,961	1,335
US Equities	499	20.6	602	396
Canadian Equities	11	24.0	14	8
European Equities	934	22.4	1,143	725
Japanese Equities	432	20.4	520	344
Emerging Markets Equities including Pacific Rim	912	27.9	1,167	658
Global Equities (all Equities including Pooled Vehicles)	765	19.6	915	615
UK Fixed Income Pooled Vehicles	934	8.6	1,014	853
UK Index-Linked Gilts	696	7.0	744	647
Corporate Bonds	-	7.4	-	-
Pooled Property	324	12.5	365	284
Private Equity	831	28.3	1,067	596
Hedge Funds	293	9.3	320	266
Infrastructure	611	18.6	724	497
Other Alternative Assets	413	7.9	446	380
Loans, Short-Term Deposits and Other Investment Balances	313	-	313	313
Total	9,616			

31 March 2020	Value £'m	Potential Variance %	Value on Increase £'m	Value on Decrease £'m
UK Equities (all Equities including Pooled Vehicles)	1,240	19.0	1,475	1,004
US Equities	427	21.0	516	337
Canadian Equities	9	24.0	11	7
European Equities	759	22.5	929	588
Japanese Equities	368	20.5	443	292
Emerging Markets Equities including Pacific Rim	691	28.0	884	497
Global Equities (all Equities including Pooled Vehicles)	557	19.5	666	448
UK Fixed Income Pooled Vehicles	837	11.0	929	745
UK Index-Linked Gilts	680	9.0	741	619
Corporate Bonds	17	9.0	18	15
Pooled Property	287	12.5	323	251
Private Equity	628	28.5	806	449
Hedge Funds	275	9.0	299	250
Infrastructure	552	18.5	654	450
Other Alternative Assets	285	9.5	312	258
Loans, Short-Term Deposits and Other Investment Balances	555	-	555	555
Total	8,167			

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent that the fair value on future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Currency Risk

Currency risk represents the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency on any cash balances and investment assets not denominated in UK sterling.

17b. Credit Risk

Credit risk represents that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The Fund's arrangements for derivatives, securities lending and impaired items are dealt with in other notes to the accounts.

The short-term cash deposits and other investment balances are diversified with investment grade financial institutions. The Fund has a treasury management policy that is compliant with current best practice.

The Fund's cash holding, under its treasury management arrangements as at 31 March 2021, was £125.0 million (31 March 2020 £105.0 million). This was held on instant access with the institutions listed in the table below:

Balances as at 31 March 2020 £'000		Rating S&P	Balances as at 31 March 2021 £'000
41,078	Lloyds Bank	Long A+ Short A-1	42,053
63,932	Northern Trust	AAAm	72,965
-	Invesco	AAAm	10,000
105,010	Total		125,018

17c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Fund's key priority is to pay pensions in the long-term and in the short-term and the asset allocation is the key strategy in ensuring this. The earlier sections have dealt with the longer-term risks associated with market volatility.

The Fund always ensures it has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Fund has a cash balance at 31 March of £125 million. The Fund has £6,827 million in assets which could be realised in under 7 days' notice, £836 million in assets which could be realised in under 90 days' notice and £1,953 million in assets which could not be realised within a 90-day period.

The Fund has no borrowing or borrowing facilities.

The management of the Fund also prepares periodic cash flow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows. Whilst the Fund has a net withdrawal for 2020/21 in its dealing with members of £14 million and management expenses of £39 million, this is offset by investment income of £191 million.

Refinancing Risk

Refinancing risk represents the risk that the Fund will need to replenish a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

17d. Outlook for Real Investment Returns

The expectation of future real investment returns can affect the Fund's liabilities as they may impact on the discount rate used by the actuary to discount the liabilities; the Fund's actuary has calculated that the Fund has sensitivity to this discount rate of 17% per 1% change in real investment returns. The Fund considers both the liabilities and assets together and assesses the funding ratio and the implications for investment strategy on a quarterly basis at the IMWP.

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.

Summary of Key whole Fund assumptions used for calculating funding target

31 March 2019
% p.a.

Long-Term Yields	
Market Implied RPI Inflation	3.40
Solvency Funding Target Financial Assumptions	
Investment Return (Higher Risk Bucket)	4.15
CPI Price Inflation	2.40
Short-term Salary Increases	Varies by employer
Long-term Salary Increases	3.90
Pension Increases/Indexation of CARE Benefits	2.40
Future Service Accrual Financial Assumptions	
Investment Return/Discount Rate (Higher Risk Bucket)	4.65
CPI Price Inflation	2.40
Short-term Salary Increases	Varies by employer
Long-term Salary Increases	3.90
Pension Increases/Indexation of CARE Benefits	2.40

18. Funding Arrangements

In line with The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2019. The next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2022.

The most recent Triennial Valuation by the actuary was as at 31 March 2019, when the funding level was 101% of projected actuarial liabilities (2016 85%). The funding objective is to achieve and then maintain assets equal to the funding target. The funding target is the present value of 100% of projected accrued liabilities, including allowance for projected final pay. The FSS specifies that for the majority of the statutory employers, the recovery period is 16 years, taking account of all the employer specific factors, the implied average period across the Fund is 13 years.

The funding method adopted is the projected unit method, which implicitly allows for new entrants replacing leavers.

The key elements of the funding policy 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, scheduled, designating and admitted bodies, while achieving and maintaining Fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency, which should be assessed in light of

19. Long-Term Assets

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
6,337	Assets due in more than one year	3,337
6,337		3,337

Assets due in more than one year include future payments of pension strain and accrued loan interest.

20. Current Assets and Liabilities

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
Assets		
17,666	Contributions Due	14,335
-	- Amounts Due from External Managers	-
7,431	Accrued and Outstanding Investment Income	5,385
15,402	Sundries	22,035
(90)	Provision for Credit Losses	(1,769)
1,212	Cash at Bank	447
41,621		40,433
Liabilities		
-	- Amounts Due to External Managers	-
3,222	Retirement Grants Due	4,920
511	Provisions	447
12,362	Miscellaneous	11,185
16,095		16,552
25,526	Net Current Assets and Liabilities	23,881

'Sundries' mainly covers general debtors, property arrears due, agents' balances and recoverable taxation.

'Provision for Credit Losses' relates to general debtors and property rental income and is based on an assessment of all individual debts as at 31 March 2021.

The main components of 'Miscellaneous Liabilities' are the outstanding charges for Investment Management fees, payable quarterly in arrears, Custodian and Actuarial fees, plus income tax due, pre-paid rent and Administering Authority re-imbursement.

21. Contractual Commitments

Commitments for investments amounted to £1,015 million as at 31 March 2021. (2019/20 £1,154 million). These commitments relate to Private Equity £526.61 million, Infrastructure £210.28 million, Opportunistic Credit £94.43 million, Indirect Property £167.75 million and Other Alternatives £16.53 million. As some of these funds are denominated in foreign currencies, the commitment in sterling is subject to change due to currency fluctuations.

22. Contingent Assets

When determining the appropriate Fund policy for employers, the different participating characteristics as either a contractor or community body or whether a guarantor of sufficient financial standing agrees to support the pension obligations is taken into consideration when setting the fiduciary strategy.

It is the policy to actively seek mechanisms to strengthen employer covenants by engaging 'contingent assets' in the form of bonds/ indemnity insurance, local authority guarantors, parent company guarantors or charge on assets to mitigate the risk of employers exiting the Fund leaving unrecoverable debt.

These financial undertakings are drawn in favour of Wirral Council, as the Administering Authority of Merseyside Pension Fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default.

23. Related Party Transactions

There are three groups of related parties: transactions between Wirral Council (as Administering Authority) and the Fund, between employers within the Fund and the Fund, and between Members and Senior Officers and the Fund.

Management expenses include charges by Wirral Council in providing services in its role as Administering Authority to the Fund, which amount to £3.9 million. (2019/20 £4.0 million). Such charges principally relate to staffing required to maintain the pension service. Central, Finance and IT costs are apportioned to the Fund on

the basis of time spent on Fund work by Wirral Council. There was a debtor of £6.6 million (2019/20 £8.9 million) and a creditor of £1.1 million as at 31 March 2021 (2019/20 £337,020).

Employers are related parties in so far as they pay contributions to the Fund in accordance with the appropriate Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (LGPS). Contributions for the year are shown in note 7 and in respect of March 2021 payroll are included within the debtors figure in note 20.

A specific declaration has been received from Pensions Committee Members, Pension Board Members and principal officers regarding membership of, and transactions with, such persons or their related parties. A number of Members act as Councilors or Board members of particular Scheme employers, listed below, who maintain a conventional employer relationship with the Fund:

Liverpool City Council, Knowsley Council, Sefton Council and St Helens Borough Council, Wirral Council, Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority and Wirral Partnership Homes (also known as Magenta Living). The value of the transactions with each of these related parties, namely the routine monthly payments to the Fund of employers' and employees' contributions, is determined by the LGPS Regulations, and as such no related party transactions have been declared.

Each member of the Pension Fund Committee and Pension Board Members formally considers conflicts of interest at each meeting.

23a. Key Management Personnel

The Fund's senior management during 2020/21 was comprised of seven individuals: the Director of Pensions, the Head of Pensions Administration, Senior Portfolio Managers (x3), Head of Finance & Risk and Senior Manager Operations & Information Governance, the remuneration paid to the senior management during 2020/21 was £473,338 (2019/20 £471,807 for equivalent posts). In addition, employer contributions of £80,601 (2019/20 £72,756 for equivalent posts) was also met from the Fund and charged to the Fund Account.

23b. Officer Board Roles

A number of officers at MPF act in an un-remunerated board advisory capacity on investment bodies in which the Fund has an interest:

Peter Wallach, Director of Pensions acts in an un-remunerated board advisory capacity on five investment bodies in which the Fund has an interest, Eclipse (£11.2 million), Aberdeen Standard Secondary Opportunities Funds (£14.0 million), BMO Asset Management (£21.4 million), GLIL (£181.5 million) and Northern Pool GP (No 1) Ltd (£86.6 million).

Owen Thorne, Portfolio Manager, acts in an un-remunerated board advisory capacity on Technology Enhanced Oil LTD (£14.5 million).

Susannah Friar, Property Manager acts in an un-remunerated board advisory capacity on seventeen investment bodies in which the Fund has an interest, Partners Group Real Estate Asia Pacific 2011 (£3.6 million), Bridges Property Alternatives IV (£6.5 million), Century Bridge China Real Estate Fund II (£5.8 million), Phoenix Asia Secured Debt Fund (£4.8 million), Alma Property Partners (£11.2 million), Barwood Property (£13.7 million), Chenavari Real Estate Fund III (£10.1 million), Newcore Strategic Situations IV (£16.1 million), Hearthstone Residential Fund I (£18.0 million), European Student Housing Fund II (£11.0 million), Locust Point Private Credit Fund (£7.8 million), Barwood Regional Growth IV (£10.5 million), Alma Property Partners II (£5.6 million), Deutsche Finance International Fund I (£6.9 million), Locust Point Private Credit Fund II (£1.2 million), Bridges Property Alternatives V (£2.8 million), Bridges Property Alternatives III, (£7.4 million).

Adil Manzoor Portfolio Manager, acts in an un-remunerated board advisory capacity on ten investment bodies in which the Fund has an interest, Standard Life Infrastructure Fund I (£11.5 million), Standard Life Capital Infrastructure II (£9.2 million), Blackrock GRP Fund I (£7.2 million) and AMP GIF II (£13.5 million), Virtus (£27.7 million), Impax New Energy Investors III LP (£3.7 million), AMP GIF I (£31.6 million), P3P Hoddesdon LP (£6.4 million), P3P NI LP (£16.3 million) and MEIF6 (£6.2 million).

24. Additional Voluntary Contribution Investments

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
The Aggregate Amount of AVC Investments is as follows:		
2,003	Utmost Life *	2,007
5,061	Standard Life	5,374
9,312	Prudential	
16,376		7,381
Changes During the Year were as follows:		
5,134	Contributions	
4,531	Repayments	
(237)	Change in Market Values	

* The Equitable Life Scheme transferred to Utmost Life on 1 January 2020.

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Council as Administering Authority of Merseyside Pension Fund is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of the financial affairs of the Fund and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Section 151 Officer;
- to manage the affairs of the Fund to secure economic, efficient use of resources and safeguard its assets.

Section 151 Officer Responsibilities

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Fund's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain (the Code), is required to present fairly the financial position of the Fund at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2021.

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Section 151 Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code.

The Section 151 Officer has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Section 151 Officer's Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents fairly the financial position of the Fund at 31 March 2021, and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



Shaer Halewood
Section 151 Officer
September 2021

Audit Report

**To be inserted
on receipt from
External Audit**

**To be inserted
on receipt from
External Audit**

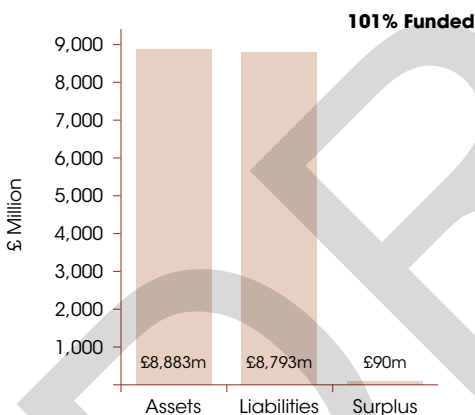
Consulting Actuary's Statement

Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 Statement by the Consulting Actuary

This statement has been provided to meet the requirements under Regulation 57(1)(d) of The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

An actuarial valuation of the Merseyside Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2019 to determine the contribution rates with effect from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023.

On the basis of the assumptions adopted, the Fund's assets of £8,883 million represented 101% of the Fund's past service liabilities of £8,793 million (the 'Solvency Funding Target') at the valuation date. The surplus at the valuation was therefore £90 million.



The valuation also showed that a Primary contribution rate of 17.2% of pensionable pay per annum was required from employers. The Primary rate is calculated as being sufficient, together with contributions paid by members, to meet all liabilities arising in respect of service after the valuation date.

The funding objective as set out in the FSS is to achieve and maintain a solvency funding level of 100% of liabilities (the solvency funding target). In line with the FSS, where a shortfall exists at the effective date of the valuation a deficit recovery plan will be put in place which requires additional contributions to correct the shortfall. Equally, where there is a surplus it is usually appropriate to offset this against contributions for future service, in which case contribution reductions will be put in place to allow for this.

The FSS sets out the process for determining the recovery plan in respect of each employer. At this actuarial valuation the average recovery period adopted is 13 years, and the total initial recovery payment (the 'Secondary rate' for 2020-2023) is an addition of approximately £0.2m per annum on average in £ terms (which allows for the contribution plans which have been set for individual employers under the provisions of the FSS), although this varies year on year.

Further details regarding the results of the valuation are contained in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated 31 March 2020.

In practice, each individual employer's position is assessed separately and the contributions required are set out in the report. In addition to the certified contribution rates, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each individual employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). Any different approaches adopted, e.g. with regard to the implementation of contribution increases and deficit recovery periods, are as determined through the FSS consultation process.

The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method and the main actuarial assumptions used for assessing the Solvency Funding Target and the Primary rate of contribution were as follows:

	For Past Service Liabilities (Solvency Funding Target) per annum	For Future Service Liabilities (Primary rate of contribution) per annum
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	4.15%	4.65%
Rate of pay increases (long-term)*	3.9%	3.9%
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.4%	2.4%

* allowance was also made for short-term public sector pay restraint over a 4 year period.

The assets were assessed at market value.

The next triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund is due as at 31 March 2022. Based on the results of this valuation, the contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2023.

The McCloud Judgment

The 'McCloud judgment' refers to a legal challenge in relation to historic benefit changes for all public sector schemes being age discriminatory. The Government has accepted that remedies are required for all public sector pension schemes and a consultation was issued in July 2020 including a proposed remedy for the LGPS. The key feature of the proposed remedy was to extend the final salary underpin to a wider group of members for service up to 31 March 2022. This applies to all members who were active on or before 31 March 2012 and who either remain active or left service after 1 April 2014.

In line with guidance issued by the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board, the above funding level and Primary contribution rate do not include an allowance for the estimated cost of the McCloud judgment. However, at the overall Fund level we estimate that the cost of the judgment could be an increase in past service liabilities of broadly £65million and an increase in the Primary Contribution rate of 1.0% of Pensionable Pay per annum. To the extent that employers have opted

to pay additional contribution over 2020/23 in relation to the McCloud judgment, these emerge in the Secondary Contribution Rate figures quoted above.

Impact of COVID-19

The valuation results and employer contributions above were assessed as at 31 March 2019. In 2020 and 2021 we have so far seen significant volatility and uncertainty in markets around the world in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. This potentially has far-reaching consequences in terms of funding and risk, which will need to be kept under review. We believe that it is important to take stock of the situation as opposed to make immediate decisions in what is an unprecedented set of events. Our view is that employer contributions should not be revisited as a general rule but the Administering Authority has consulted on updates to the Funding Strategy Statement which will allow the Fund to review contributions between valuations where there is a material change in employer covenant or liabilities, in line with the new regulations on contribution flexibilities introduced in September 2020. The position will be kept under review by the Administering Authority who will monitor the development of the situation and keep all stakeholders informed of any potential implications so that the outcome can be managed effectively.

Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits for the Purposes of IAS 26

IAS 26 requires the present value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits to be disclosed, and for this purpose the actuarial assumptions and methodology used should be based on IAS 19 rather than the assumptions and methodology used for funding purposes.

To assess the value of the benefits on this basis, we have used the following financial assumptions as at 31 March 2021 (the 31 March 2020 assumptions are included for comparison):

	31 March 2020 per annum	31 March 2021 per annum
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	2.4%	2.1%
Rate of CPI Inflation / CARE Benefit revaluation	2.1%	2.7%
Rate of pay increases*	3.6%	4.2%
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of GMP) / Deferred Revaluation	2.2%	2.8%

* This is the long-term assumption. An allowance corresponding to that made at the latest formal actuarial valuation for short-term public sector pay restraint was also included.

The demographic assumptions are the same as those used for funding purposes. Full details of these assumptions are set out in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated March 2020.

During the year corporate bond yields decreased, resulting in a lower discount rate being used for IAS26 purposes at the year-end than at the beginning of the year (2.1% p.a. vs 2.4% p.a.). In addition, the expected long-term rate of CPI inflation increased during the year, from 2.1% p.a. to 2.7% p.a. Both of these factors served to increase the liabilities over the year.

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits for the purposes of IAS 26 as at 31 March 2020 was estimated as £11,763 million including the potential impact of the McCloud Judgment.

Interest over the year increased the liabilities by c£279 million, and allowing for net benefits accrued/paid over the period also increased the liabilities by c£3 million (this includes any increase in liabilities arising as a result of early retirements/augmentations). There was also an increase in liabilities of £1,630 million due to 'actuarial losses' (i.e. the effects of the changes in the actuarial assumptions used, referred to above, offset to a small extent by the fact that the 2021 pension increase award was less than assumed).

The net effect of all the above is that the estimated total value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2021 is therefore £13,675 million.

GMP Indexation

The public service schemes were previously required to provide full CPI pension increases on GMP benefits for members who reach State Pension Age between 6 April 2016 and 5 April 2021. The UK Government has recently confirmed that it will extend this in the future to include members reaching State Pension Age from 6 April 2021 onwards. This will give rise to, a further cost to the LGPS and its employers, and an estimation of this cost was included within the IAS26 liabilities calculated last year and is again included in the overall liability figure above.



Paul Middleman
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Mercer Limited
June 2021



Clive Lewis
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Mercer Limited
June 2021



Appendix A

Scheme employers with active members as at 31 March 2021

Scheduled Bodies (34)

	Contributions Received		
	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Billinge Chapel End Parish Council	4	1	1
Carmel College	369		118
Chief Constable (CC)	11,271		4,392
Cronton Parish Council	3	0	1
Eccleston Parish Council	5		1
Edsential SLE	219		63
Halewood Town Council	38	-20	14
Hugh Baird College	892	182	279
Knowsley M.B.C.	32,763	1,121	5,190
Knowsley Town Council	33	-18	9
LCRCA - Liverpool City Region Combined Authority	1,091		614
Liverpool City Council	84,468	2,526	13,864
Liverpool John Moores University	6,730		2,903
Liverpool Streetscene Services Ltd	983		288
Maghull Town Council	43		16
Merseyside Fire & Rescue Authority	1,691	-157	641
Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive (MPTE)	3,735		1,577
Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority	200		80
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCM)	129	30	56
Prescot Town Council	15		8
Rainford Parish Council	11		3
Rainhill Parish Council	3		1
School Improvement Liverpool Ltd	916		395
Sefton M.B.C.	47,056	843	6,833
Shared Education Services Ltd	410	-211	118
Southport College	488	-54	147
St. Helens College	955	-412	333
St. Helens M.B.C.	14,493	-1,499	5,372
The ACC Liverpool Group Ltd	622		324
The City of Liverpool College	861	-282	272
Whiston Town Council	34	-8	11
Wirral Council	20,607	-1,757	7,911
Wirral Evolutions Ltd	493		143
Wirral Metropolitan College	850	-75	269

Scheduled Bodies (Academies) (104)**Contributions Received**

	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Academy of St Francis of Assisi	182		62
Alsop High School	111		33
Bellerive FCJ Catholic College	120	35	40
Birkdale High School	97	40	32
Birkenhead 6th Form College (Academy)	252	28	104
Birkenhead High School Academy	186	20	62
Bishop Martin CE Primary	32	23	9
Blacklow Brow School (Academy)	51	20	17
Blue Coat School (Academy)	154	55	54
Brackenwood Jr School	11		3
Calday Grange Grammar School	206	16	73
Chesterfield High School	125	40	42
Childwall Sports & Science Academy	109	68	41
Christ Church Moreton Primary (Academy)	61	28	20
Church Drive Primary	95	39	29
Churchtown Primary (Academy)	155	81	48
Co-op Academy Bebington	169		57
Co-op Academy Portland	33	19	11
Co-op Academy Woodslee	62	15	19
Cronton CE Primary (Academy)	50	20	16
Croxteth Community Primary School (Academy)	72	24	23
De La Salle Academy	79	40	26
Deyes High School	212	98	72
Egremont Primary School (Academy)	68	42	23
Everton Free School	58	3	24
Finch Woods Academy	67	22	19
Formby High School	144	74	46
Garston CE Primary School (Academy)	48	18	15
Great Meols Primary School (Academy)	72	31	23
Greenbank High School	174	54	59
Halewood Academy Centre for Learning	178	149	56
Halewood CE Primary (Academy)	48	24	15
Halsnead Primary School (Academy)	66	37	21
Harmonize Academy	51		17
Hawthornes Free School	89	5	27
Heygreen Community Primary (Academy)	61	24	26
Hilbre High School (Academy)	206	100	70
Hillside High School (Academy)	126	153	40
Holy Trinity CE Primary (Academy)	52	34	15

	Contributions Received		
	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Hope Academy	165	69	60
Huyton with Roby CE Primary (Academy)	85	41	22
Kew Woods	101	5	29
Kings Leadership Academy (Liverpool)	103	25	36
Kirkby High School	195	136	66
Knowsley Lane Primary School (Academy)	42	33	14
LDST - Liverpool Diocesan Schools Trust (Academy)	32	6	24
Litherland High School (Academy)	129	101	46
Litherland Moss Primary (Academy)	51	20	16
Liverpool College (Academy)	129	2	47
Liverpool Life Science UTC	71	0	31
Lord Derby Academy	179	93	64
Maghull High School	118	51	39
New Park Primary (Academy)	167	98	64
North Liverpool Academy	353	35	141
Nutgrove Methodist Aided Primary	35	15	12
Oldershaw Academy	225	228	72
Our Lady of Pity (Academy)	85	29	24
Parish CE Primary (Academy)	51	22	18
Park View Academy	70	39	23
Poulton Lancelyn Primary School (Academy)	63	23	19
Prenton High School for Girls	132	160	46
Rainford High School (Academy)	172	73	65
Rainhill High School	184	95	72
Rainhill St Anns CE Primary School (Academy)	80	33	23
Range High School	180	71	59
Roscoe Primary (Academy)	77	40	23
Shoreside Primary School	42	15	11
St Andrews CE Primary (Academy)	51	22	14
St Anselm's College	105	9	34
St Edward's College	132	42	46
St Francis Xavier's College (Academy)	178	67	55
St Gabriel's CE Primary	40	5	15
St James' Primary School (Academy)	31	11	12
St John Plessington Catholic College	228	59	72
St Joseph's Primary (Academy)	70	25	22
St Margaret's Church of England Academy	143	51	48
St Mary & St Thomas CE Primary School (Academy)	78	30	27
St Mary's Catholic College	210	129	74

	Contributions Received		
	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
St Michael's C of E High School (Academy)	152	91	52
St Silas C of E Primary School (Academy)	66	27	29
St Thomas C of E Primary (Academy)	36	18	10
Stanley High School (Academy)	115	64	35
Stanton Road Primary School (Academy)	69	25	20
Sylvester Primary Academy	52	15	15
The Academy of St Nicholas	160	145	57
The Beacon C E Primary School (Academy)	53	29	19
The Belvedere Academy	127	10	52
The Birkenhead Park School	120	125	40
The Prescott School (Academy)	132	83	41
The Studio (Academy)	24	-1	9
The Sutton Academy	179	90	73
Town Lane Infant School (Academy)	66	26	20
Townfield Primary	134	44	46
Uni of Liverpool Maths School	8		3
Upton Hall School	123	30	41
Weatherhead High School	216	66	82
West Derby School (Academy)	179	94	58
West Kirby Grammar School	107	40	34
Whiston Willis Primary (Academy)	67	33	18
Willow Tree Primary	31	11	10
Wirral Grammar Boys (Academy)	102	37	36
Wirral Grammar School for Girls	113	32	32
Woodchurch High School	386	126	130
Yew Tree Primary Academy	62	35	20

Admission Bodies (Community) (24)**Contributions Received**

	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Age Concern - Liverpool	8	-8	2
Arriva North West	1,067	8,092	154
Association of Police and Crime Commissioners	156	15	75
Birkenhead School (2002)	30	-21	9
Care Quality Commission	18		6
Catholic Children's Society	16	-5	2
CDS Housing	708		160
Citizens Advice Liverpool	20		3
Cobalt Housing Ltd	96		29
Commutual	39		11
Glenvale Transport Ltd/Stagecoach	89	-89	25
Greater Hornby Homes	13		4
Greater Merseyside Connexions (Career Connect)	703	-633	178
Liverpool Hope University	60	-60	7
Local Government Association	1,130		743
Merseyside Lieutenancy	13		5
North Huyton Communities Future	118		9
Partners Credit Union	129	13	24
Port Sunlight Village Trust	23	-23	8
South Liverpool Housing Ltd	117	253	29
Torus 62 Ltd	2,241	0	706
Welsh Local Government Association	488	0	212
Wirral Autistic Society (Autism Together)	753	-567	128
Wirral Partnership Homes Ltd (Magenta Living)	1,926	-1,193	775

Admission Bodies (Transfer) (47)**Contributions Received**

	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Absolutely Catering (Holy Family)	27		8
Absolutely Catering (Longmoor)	5		1
Absolutely Catering (St Oswald's)	2		0
Addaction (Sefton)	14		4
Agilisys Limited	7	-7	2
Agilisys Ltd (Sefton)	255	23	80
Balfour Beatty PFI SEN School	17	-17	4
Balfour Beatty Workplace Ltd	62	-62	16
Bouygues E&S FM Uk Ltd	21	0	5
Bulloughs	2	0	1
Caterlink Ltd	17	17	4
Change Grow Live	14	-3	4
City Health Care (St Helens)	145	-2	50
Compass (Scolarest) Liverpool Schools	3	8	1
Compass (Scolarest) Wirral Schools	32	-23	8
CWP (NHS)	608	217	196
Dolce Ltd	3		1
Friends of Birkenhead Council Kennels	10		3
Fun 4 Kidz	2		0
Graysons Education Limited	14		3
Hochtief Liverpool Schools	18	1	4
Hochtief Wirral Schools	32	-5	8
Huwel (Sherpa)	5		1
Interserve (Facilities Management) Ltd	4		1
Kingswood Colomendy Ltd	8		2
Knowsley Youth Mutual Ltd	76	4	24
L&T FM (Chroda)	14		4
Mellors Catering - Birkdale	13		3
Mellors Catering - Rainhill	10	-2	2
Mellors Catering - St Anns	6		1
Mellors Catering - St Mary & St Thomas	1	3	0
Mellors Catering - St Paul & St Timothy	3	2	1
Orian Solutions	14	-3	3
Sanctuary Home Care Ltd	24		6
Sefton New Directions Ltd	584		162
Siemens Mobility Ltd	18	-584	5
SSE Contracting Ltd	50	-3	15
Tarmac Trading Ltd	33		10
Taylor Shaw - Great Meols	5		1
Taylor Shaw - Hugh Baird	2	-2	1

	Contributions Received		
	Employers £'000	Deficit/(Surplus) £'000	Employees £'000
Taylor Shaw - Raeburn	4	1	1
Taylor Shaw - Range	10		2
Taylor Shaw - St Andrews	1	-2	0
Veolia ES Merseyside & Halton	91		27
Volair Ltd	320	-91	111
WCFT (NHS)	924		317
WIRED Ltd	22	61	6
Sceme Employers where contributions have been received during 2020/21 but they had no Active Scheme Members as at 31 March 2021			
Arvato	1		0
Berrybridge Housing Ltd	8	2,000	3
Castlerock Recruitment Group Ltd (CRG)	5		2
Compass Contract Services (UK) Ltd	11	8	2
Emslie Morgan		1,025	
Lee Valley Housing Association Ltd	3	886	1
Mersey Waste		274	
Studio @ Deyes Academy	3	3	1
Totals	257,619	14,500	60,633

Appendix B

Pensions Committee Items

2 November 2020

Audit Plan and Addendum
 Audit Findings Report
 MPF Annual Report & Accounts 2019/20
 Statement of Accounts / Letter of Representation
 Pension Board Review 2019/20 and Work Plan 2020/21
 Investment Strategy Proposals
 LGPS Update
 Proposed McCloud Judgment Remedy and LGPS consultation
 Retail Prices Index Reform
 Investment Performance
 Local Pension Board Minutes
 National Knowledge Assessment
 Northern LGPS Update
 Working Party Minutes

2 February 2021

LGPS Update
 FSS Policy Updates
 Authorised Signatories
 Treasury Management Policy
 Members' Learning & Development 2021
 Local Pension Board Minutes
 Northern LGPS Update
 Working Party Minutes

29 March 2021

LGPS Update
 MPF Budget 2021/22
 Overpayment of Pensions Policy
 Non-Recovery of Pension Overpayments
 Property Portfolio Rent Arrears and Write-offs
 Working Party Minutes

Attendance Record 2020 - 2021

	PENSIONS COMMITTEE				GRWP		IMWP			
	16 JUL	4 NOV	3 FEB	30 MAR	14 NOV	25 FEB	6 JUN	18 SEP	14 NOV	25 FEB
Cllr Pat Cleary (Chair)	•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cllr Geoffrey Watt (Spokesperson)	•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cllr George Davies (Spokesperson)	•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cllr Chris Carubia			•	*		•	•			•
Cllr Andrew Gardner	•	•		*			•		•	
Cllr Kathy Hodson				*						
Cllr Tony Jones	•	#	•	*	•	•	•		•	•
Cllr Brian Kenny	•	•	•	*				•		
Cllr Cherry Povall, JP	#	•	•	*		•	•	•		•
Cllr Stuart Wittingham			•	*			•	•		
Cllr Ian Byrne (Liverpool City Council Co-Optee)				*			•	•		
Cllr John Fulham (St. Helens MBC Co-Optee)	•			*		•				•
Cllr Jayne Aston (Knowsley MBC Co-Optee)	•			*						
Cllr Paulette Lappin (Sefton MBC Co-Optee)	•	•	•	*			•			
Roger Bannister (UNISON Co-Optee)	•	•	•	*		•	•	•	•	•

Deputy Attended
* Meeting Cancelled

Conferences

	LGC Celtic Manor	PLSA	MPF Annual Conference	LAPFF Annual Conference	LGPS Governance Conference	LGC Investment Seminar	PLSA Gloucestershire	Fundamentals Training
	5 - 6 SEP	16 - 18 OCT	29 NOV	4 - 6 DEC	23 - 24 JAN	27 - 28 FEB	18 - 20 MAY	17 OCT - 6 NOV
Cllr Pat Cleary (Chair)	•							•
Cllr Geoffrey Watt (Spokesperson)	•					•		
Cllr Chris Carubia	•	•			•	•		
Cllr Andrew Gardner						•		
Cllr Tony Jones								
Cllr Brian Kenny		•				•	•	
Cllr Cherry Povall, JP	•	•				•		
Cllr Paulette Lappin (Sefton MBC Co-Optee)				•			•	
Roger Bannister (UNISON Co-Optee)		•						

Appendix C

Information Contacts

Position

Director of Pensions
Head of Pensions Administration

Name

Peter Wallach
Yvonne Murphy

Telephone number

0151 242 1390
0151 242 1390

Area

Accounts
(Compliance, Financial Control and Management)
Investments
(Fund Assets' Management)
Employer Compliance and Membership
(Transfers, Divorce, Admissions, Data quality assurance)
Benefits/Payroll
(Retirement Calculations and Payments)
Operations (IT/Communications)
(Systems Support, MyPension, Website, Events)

Name

Donna Smith

Telephone number

0151 242 1390

Adil Manzoor

0151 242 1390

Sue Roberts/Paula Heaton

0151 242 1390

Barbara King/Keith Higgins

0151 242 1390

Guy Hayton

0151 242 1390

Resolution of Disputes

Employer Decisions

Head of Pensions
Administration

0151 242 1390

Fund Decisions

Section 151 Officer

0151 666 3407

Scheme Employers' Contacts

Arriva North West
Knowsley MBC
Liverpool City Council
Liverpool John Moores University
Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service
Merseytravel (MPTE)
Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
for Merseyside (OPCCM)
Sefton MBC
St. Helens MBC
Wirral Council

Alison Ashcroft

07855 104975

Jaci Dick

0151 443 5161

Richard Arnold

0151 233 0375

Danielle Williamson

0151 231 8756

Mike Rea

0151 296 4245

Sue Highton

0151 330 1199

Jane Nolan

0151 255 2537

Vicky Osayande

0151 777 7053

Lynn Abbott

0151 934 4126

Sarah Myers

0174 467 6627

Matthew Slater

0151 691 8529



Report & Accounts 2020/21

Merseyside Pension Fund

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43 Castle Street
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L2 9SH

Tel: 0151 242 1390

Email: mpfadmin@wirral.gov.uk

www.merseysidepensionfund.org.uk

Administering Authority Wirral Council

