

Section 13 Report 2019 Valuation

Merseyside Pension Fund KPIs



Extract of MPF Specifics

Funding Levels:

2019 LOCAL BASIS	SAB STANDARD BASIS
101%	115%

Long Term Cost Efficiency Measures:

MATURITY (RANK)	LONG TERM COST EFFICIENCY MEASURES				
	Relative considerations		Absolute considerations		
	Deficit Period	Required Return (Rank)	Repayment Shortfall	Return Scope	Deficit Recovery Plan
9.2 (6)	Surplus	3.3% (47)	Surplus	1.2% (36)	Green

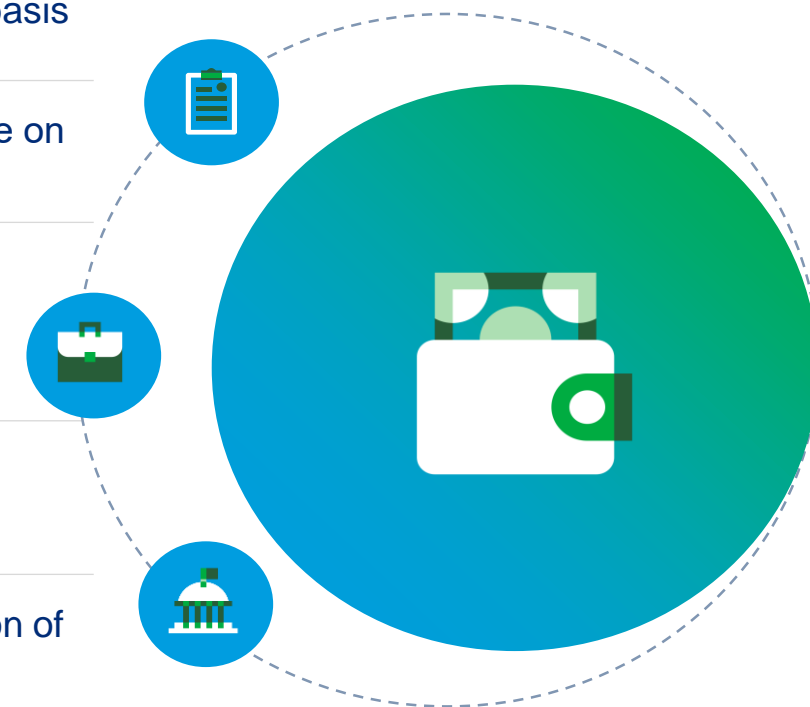
Solvency Measures:

MATURITY (RANK)	SOLVENCY MEASURES				
	Risks already present			Emerging risks	
	SAB Funding Level	Open Fund	Non - Statutory Employees	Asset Shock	Employer Default
9.2 (6)	115%	Yes	11.6%	3.6%	Surplus

Explanatory Terms

Long Term Cost Efficiency Measures

Deficit Period	Implied deficit recovery period calculated on a standardised best estimate basis
Required Return	The required investment return rates to achieve full funding in 20 years' time on a standardised best estimate basis
Repayment Shortfall	The difference between the actual contribution rate net of GAD's best estimate future service cost and the annual deficit recovery contributions (on a standardised best estimate basis and assuming deficit is paid off in 20 years), as a percentage of payroll
Return Scope	The required investment return rates as calculated in required return, compared with the fund's expected best estimate future returns assuming current asset mix maintained
Deficit Recovery Plan	Confirmation that the deficit period can be demonstrated to be a continuation of the previous deficit recovery plan, after allowing for actual fund experience

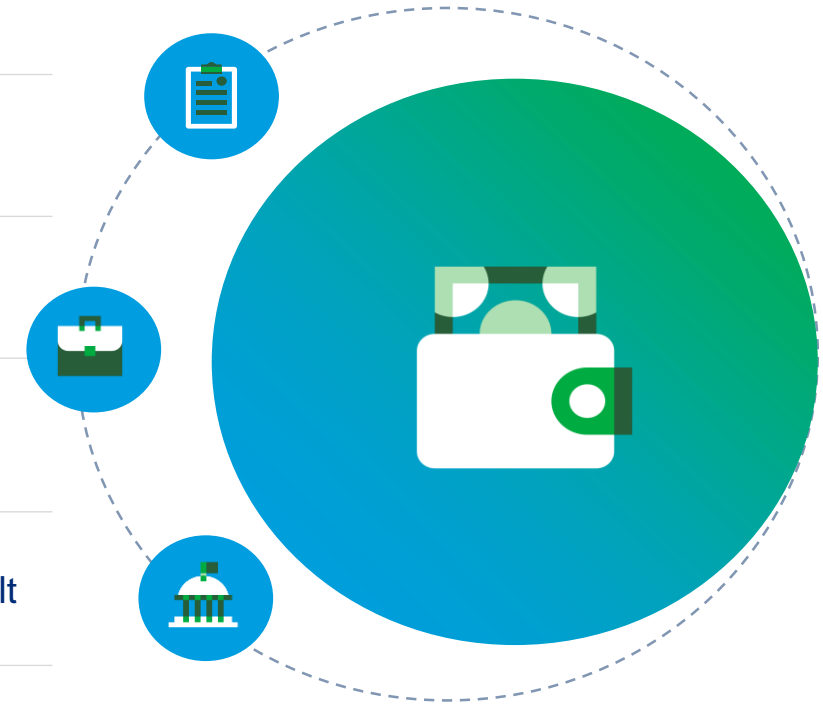


Section 13 Report:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-government-pension-scheme-review-of-the-actuarial-valuations-of-funds-as-at-31-march-2019>

Explanatory Terms Solvency Measures

SAB Funding Level	A fund's funding level using the SAB standard basis
Open Fund	Whether the fund is open to new members
Non-Statutory Members	The proportion of members within the fund who are employed by an employer without tax raising powers or statutory backing
Asset Shock	The change in average employer contribution rates as a percentage of Core Spending Power or financing data after a 15% fall in value of return-seeking assets
Employer Default	The change in average employer contribution rates as a percentage of payroll if all employers without tax raising powers or statutory backing default on their existing deficits



Section 13 Report:

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