

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:

	LONG TERM COST EFFICIENCY MEASURES				
MATURITY	Relative considerations		Absolute considerations		
(RANK)	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:

	SOLVENCY MEASURES					
MATURITY	Risks already present			Emerging risks		
(RANK)	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

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