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London Pensions Fund Authority

Statement of Pension Fund Accounts

For the period ended 31 March 2022

Information

Board members

John Preston (Chairman)
Rita Bajaj
Cllr. Ruth Dombey
Tamlyn Nall
Belinda Howell
Terence Jagger
Tamlyn Nall
Deborah Rees
Clare Scott
Christina Thompson
Dr Barbara Weber (resigned July 2021)

Chief Executive Officer

Robert Branagh

S151 Officer

Michelle King (appointed July 2021)
Abigail Leech (resigned July 2021)

Business address

2nd Floor
169 Union Street
London
SE1 0LL

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG

Bankers

Lloyds Bank
4th Floor
25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN

Lawyers

Eversheds Sutherland LLP
Two New Bailey
6 Stanley Street
Salford
Manchester
M3 5GX

Contents

1. Format of the Statement of Accounts

Format of the Statement of Accounts

The primary function of the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) is as an Administering Authority within the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The LPFA's Pension Fund Statement of Accounts for the financial year 2021-22 consists of::

The **Fund Account** which shows the Fund's income and expenditure for the year;

The **Net Assets Statement** which shows the net assets of the Fund at 31 March 2022; and,

The **Notes** and accounting policies to support the Pension Fund accounts.

2. Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

LPFA's responsibilities

LPFA is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs (the Section 151 officer).
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- Approve the Statement of Accounts

The Section 151 Officer's responsibilities

At LPFA the Section 151 Officer is responsible for:

- The preparation of the LPFA's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom
- Keeping proper financial records and accounts and maintaining an effective system of financial control

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Section 151 Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently
- Made judgments that were reasonable and prudent
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and/or detection of fraud and/or other irregularities
- Complied with the code

Certificate of approval

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the LPFA at 31 March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2022.

MICHELLE KING

Michelle King, Section 151 Officer
Dated: 30 November 2022

3. Narrative Report

London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA), is the largest Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) in London. The pension Fund had a net assets of £7,665m as at 31 March 2022, and is responsible for the provision of pension benefits for 92,659 members. Of these, 19,963 are employees working for not-forprofit, charity, private sector and local government employers, 29,329 are deferred members, 36,127 are pensioners and dependants, and 7,240 are undecided leavers and Frozen refunds.

Pension Fund Budget

	Actual 2021-22 £'000	Budget 2021-22 £'000	Variance 2021-22 £'000	Variance 2021-22 %
Dealings with members and employers				
Contributions	**153,630**	**140,363**	**13,267**	**9.45%**
Transfers in	**9,645**	**–**	**9,645**	**–**
Benefits Payable	**(271,037)**	**(278,130)**	**7,093**	**2.55%**
Transfers out	**(12,472)**	**–**	**(12,472)**	**–**
Net dealings with members and employers	**(120,234)**	**(137,767)**	**17,533**	**12.73%**
Management Expenses				
Investment management	**(94,277)**	**(95,340)**	**1,063**	**1.11%**
Administration	**(2,235)**	**(2,235)**	**–**	**–**
Oversight & Governance	**(1,591)**	**(4,550)**	**2,959**	**65.03%**
Investment Services Fee LPPI	**(534)**	**(700)**	**166**	**23.71%**
Total Management Expenses	**(98,638)**	**(102,825)**	**4,187**	**4.07%**
Returns on Investments				
Net investment Income	**160,460**	**153,405**	**7,055**	**4.60%**
Taxes on Income	**(651)**	**–**	**(651)**	**–**
Change in Market Value	**812,048**	**431,900**	**380,148**	**88.02%**
Total return on investments	**971,857**	**585,305**	**386,552**	**66.04%**
Net inflow/(outflow) to the Fund	**752,985**	**344,713**	**408,272**	**118.4%**

Overview of the year

The net inflow to the Fund for the year was £753.0m compared to a budgeted inflow of £344.7m. The favourable variance of £408.3m was due in most part to the higher than expected returns on investments as detailed below.

Dealings with members and employers:

For 2021-22, benefits paid and transfers out of the Fund, surpassed contributions received and transfers in, by £120.2m. However, this represents a favourable variance to budget of 12.7% for net dealings with members and employers overall. Contributions received were higher that anticipated by 9.5% to budget. This variance was driven by a number of factors, the average contribution rate rose from 16.9% in 20-21 to 17.5% in 21-22, deficit contributions were £15.7m compared to the anticipated £13.9m, employer contributions were £90.0m compared to an anticipated £85.8m and employee contributions were £43.4m compared to an anticipated £40.6m.

The total favourable variance for net dealings with members and employers was also aided by a 2.6% favourable variance in benefits paid against the budget despite a 0.5% increase in members receiving their pensions and the annual percentage uplift for pension payments of 0.5%.

3. Narrative Report continued

Investment Performance

Over the year, the Fund delivered a +13.5% investment return, which exceeded the policy portfolio benchmark (a single return measure which combines each asset class benchmark in proportion to the Fund's strategic asset allocation) as well as the Fund's Return Objective*. The value of the Fund's assets at 31 March 2022 was £7,665m, compared with £6,912m at 31 March 2021.

Strong asset performance has resulted in the Fund outperforming both its Return Objective and Policy Portfolio Benchmark over the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year time horizons.

Return metric	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Total return	13.50%	9.60%	7.80%
Return Objective*	10.60%	7.00%	6.60%
Policy Portfolio Benchmark	9.60%	9.30%	7.60%

* A blend of UK CPI+3.6% p.a. from April 2021, 5.3% (equivalent to UK CPI + 2.7% p.a. at March 2019) between March 2019 and April 2021 and RPI + 3% prior to this date.

Note: Returns over one year are annualized.

The Fund's strategic asset allocation (SAA) was updated during the second quarter of 2021. This involved the Fund reducing its allocation to Fixed Income (from 2.5% to 1.0%) and Diversifying Strategies (from 15% to 10%) whilst increasing the Fund's allocation to Credit (from 9.0% to 12.5%), Infrastructure (from 10.0% to 12.5%) and Cash (from 1.0% to 1.5%). The rationale for these changes was to look to preserve the Fund's funding level whilst managing risks and generating additional income as the Fund's liability outflows grow. The Fund also adopted a strategic currency allocation in September 2021, with the aim of increasing the Fund's exposure to defensive currencies. Prior planned changes to the Fund's Private Equity allocation (from 7.5% to 5.0%) and Real Estate allocation (from 10% to 12.5%) were implemented alongside the aforementioned portfolio changes.

Having adequate cash inflows to pay liabilities as they fall due reduces both investment trading (and its impact on fees) and the risk of having to liquidate assets during adverse market periods (which can have a negative effect on assets that are marked-to-market). Ultimately, the aim is to improve risk-adjusted returns over the long term, whilst ensuring LPFA's objectives are met.

The following table presents LPFA's current investment asset allocation versus strategic target at the end of March 2022

Asset Class	31 March 2022		31 March 2021		Strategic Asset Allocation (%)	Range %
	Exposure (GBP Mil)	Exposure (%)	Exposure (GBP Mil)	Exposure (%)		
Public Equity	3,610	47.48%	3,183	46.37%	45.00%	35% - 55%
Fixed Income	209	2.75%	278	4.05%	1.00%	0% - 10%
Private Equity	696	9.15%	648	9.44%	5.00%	0% - 10%
Infrastructure	809	10.64%	579	8.44%	12.50%	7.5% - 17.5%
Credit	615	8.09%	558	8.13%	12.50%	7.5% - 17.5%
Real Estate	678	8.92%	598	8.71%	12.50%	7.5% - 17.5%
Diversifying Strategies	807	10.61%	737	10.74%	10.00%	0% - 20%
Cash	180	2.36%	283	4.12%	1.50%	0% - 7.5%
Total	**7,604**	**100%**	**6,864**	**100%**	**100%**	

4. Independent auditor's report to the members of the London Pensions Fund Authority

Report on the Audit of the Pension Fund Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the London Pensions Fund Authority Pension Fund (the 'Pension Fund') administered by the London Pensions Fund Authority (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and notes to the pension Fund financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020-21.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2022 and of the amount and disposition at that date of the Fund's assets and liabilities;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020-21; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the pension Fund's financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Pension Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Section 151 Officer's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020-21 that the Pension Fund's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the Pension Fund. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities. We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the Authority in the Pension Fund financial statements and the disclosures in the Pension Fund financial statements over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Pension Fund financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the Authority, the Section 151 Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements' section of this report.

4. Independent auditor's report to the members of the London Pensions Fund Authority continued

Other information

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Report, other than the pension Fund's financial statements, our auditor's report thereon and our auditor's report on the Authority's financial statements. Our opinion on the pension Fund's financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the pension Fund's financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the pension Fund's financial statements or our knowledge of the pension Fund obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the pension Fund's financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice)

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the pension Fund's financial statements and our knowledge of the pension Fund the other information published together with the pension Fund's financial statements in the Statement of Accounts, and the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the pension Fund's financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Section 151 Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 11, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs 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. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the pension Fund's financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019-20, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Section 151 Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

4. Independent auditor's report to the members of the London Pensions Fund Authority continued

In preparing the pension Fund's financial statements, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for assessing the pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the pension Fund will no longer be provided.

The Audit and Risk Committee is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the pension Fund's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Pension Fund and determined that the most significant ,which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements, are those related to the reporting frameworks (international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020-21, The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, The Local government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.
- We enquired of senior officers and the Audit and Risk Committee, concerning the Authority's policies and procedures relating to:
  - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
  - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of senior officers, internal audit and the Audit and Risk Committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Pension Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating officers' incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
  - the journals posted by relevant officers during the course of the year, taking into account a range of different criteria to focus our testing on the most risky journals.
  - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Section 151 Officer has in place to prevent and detect fraud;

  - journal entry testing, with a focus on those journals that have been deemed risky via our assessment based on a range of criteria;
  - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of level 3 investments; and
  - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- The team communications in respect of potential non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations, including the potential for fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's.
  - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Pension Fund including:
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
  - the Pension Fund's operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
  - the Authority's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ciaran McLaughlin, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

London

30 November 2022

5. Fund Account

Fund account

	Notes	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Dealing with members, employers and others directly involved in the Fund			
Contributions	7	166,474	**153,630**
Transfer in from other pension funds	8	21,296	**9,645**
		187,770	**163,275**
Benefits	9	(271,871)	**(271,037)**
Payments to and on account of leavers	10	(14,817)	**(12,472)**
		(286,688)	**(283,509)**
Net withdrawals from dealings with members		(98,918)	**(120,234)**
Management expenses	11	(99,818)	**(98,638)**
Net withdrawals including fund management expenses		(198,736)	**(218,872)**
Returns on investments			
Investment income	12	145,903	**160,460**
Taxes on income		178	**(651)**
Profit and loss on disposal and change in value of investments	14a	1,081,379	**812,048**
Net returns on investments		1,227,460	**971,857**
Net increase in net assets available for benefits during the year		1,028,724	**752,985**
Opening net assets of the scheme		5,883,043	**6,911,767**
Closing net assets of the scheme		6,911,767	**7,664,752**

6. Net Assets Statement

Net assets statement as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Investment assets	14	6,787,334	**7,461,880**
Investment liabilities	14	(6,267)	**(19,290)**
Net Value of Investments Assets		6,781,067	**7,442,590**
Cash balances	19	100,219	**199,036**
Current assets	21	37,803	**33,719**
Current liabilities	22	(7,322)	**(10,593)**
		130,700	**222,162**
Net assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the year end		6,911,767	**7,664,752**

Note: The Fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at note 25. Please note the total of £7,604m disclosed in the investment report on page 4 is arrived at by deducting the current assets and liabilities figures as above, the LPFA Lloyds bank balance of £24.4m and LPFA's equity holding in LLP of £12.5m.

MICHELLE KING

Michelle King, Section 151 Officer
Dated: 30 November 2022

ROBERT BRANAGH

Robert Branagh, Chief Executive Officer
Dated: 30 November 2022

7. Notes to the Fund Account

1. Description of Fund

The LPFA is part of the LGPS.

a) General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service 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 Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2018.

It is a contributary defined benefit scheme administered to provide pensions and other benefits to members of the scheme who are working for not-for-profit, charity, private sector and local government employers. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes. The Fund is overseen by a Board of Directors.

b) Membership

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

Organisations participating in the LPFA include the following:

- scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- admitted bodies, which participate in the Fund under the terms of an admission agreement between the Fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar not–for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

Details of the participating employer bodies and their individual contribution rates for the year ended 31 March 2022 are set out on pages 37-38.

The Fund membership was as follows:

Fund membership	2020-21	**2021-22**
Number of Employers	130	**123**
Number of Active Members:		
LPFA	11	**22**
Other Employers	20,104	**19,941**
Total	20,115	**19,963**
Number of Deferred Beneficiaries:		
LPFA	116	**113**
Other Employers	28,781	**29,216**
Total	28,897	**29,329**
Number of Pensioners & Dependents:		
LPFA	73	**75**
Other Employers	35,890	**36,052**
Total	35,963	**36,127**
Number of Undecided leavers and Frozen refunds:		
LPFA	10	**10**
Other Employers	6,690	**7,230**
Total	6,700	**7,240**
Total number of members in Pension Scheme	91,675	**92,659**

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ended 31 March 2022. Employer's contributions are set based on the triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2019. Currently employer contributions range from 0% to 32.7%

d) Benefits

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

A range of other benefits are also provided including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits, as explained on the LGPS website – see www.lgpsmember.org

2. Basis of preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Funds transactions for the 2021-22 financial year and its financial position at 31 March 2022. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021-22 (the Code) which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Paragraph 3.3.1.2 of the Code requires 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 2024. 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 leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. This will bring assets formerly off-Balance Sheet onto the Balance Sheet of lessees. Implementation of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the pension Fund because it does not hold any assets as a lessee.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of the financial year nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The Code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the net assets statement, in the notes to the accounts or by appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The pension Fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 25.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund account - revenue recognition

Contributions

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes that rise according to pensionable pay
- Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the Fund Actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the Fund Actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant employing body.

Additional employer's contributions in respect of ill-health and early retirements are accounted for in the year the event arose. 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

Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfers in and out relate to members who have either joined or left the Fund.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received or paid. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see below) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in transfers in (Note 8).

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

Investment income

Interest income is recognised in the Fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and any lease incentives granted are also pro-rated over the lease term. Contingent rents based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time, such as turnover rents, are only recognised when contractually due.

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

Fund account - expense items

Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities, providing that payment has been approved.

Management expenses

The Fund discloses its management expenses in line with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016), as shown below. All items of expenditure are charged to the Fund on an accruals basis as follows:

- Administration expenses.
- Oversight and governance expenses.
- Investment management fees.

Administration expenses consist of the following:

- Expenses related to LGPS members and pensioners. These include all activities the pension scheme must perform to administer entitlements and provide members with scheme and benefit entitlement information. Examples of this include pension allocations, benefit estimates, payment of benefits, processing of the transfer of assets, commutation, communications with members and pensioners, and annual benefit statements.
- Expenses related to interaction with scheme employers e.g. data collection and verification, contributions collection and reconciliation, the employer's help desk or other employer support, and communications with employers.
- Associated project expenses.

Oversight and governance expenses are contained in the Operational and Governance accounts and are recharged to the Pension Fund.

- Investment advisory services (strategic allocation, manager monitoring etc.).
- Independent advisors to the pension Fund.
- Operation and support of the Board (i.e. those charged with governance of the pension Fund), local pensions board, or any other oversight body.
- Costs of compliance with statutory or non-statutory internal or external reporting (annual reports and accounts, etc.).

Investment management fees consist of the following:

- Investment management expenses incurred in relation to the management of pension Fund assets and financial instruments;
- In accordance with the CIPFA guide Local Government Pension Management Expenses 2016, this includes expenses directly invoiced by investment managers and any fees payable to fund managers which are deducted from fund assets; and
- Transaction costs for all categories of investment are included within investment management expenses.

Local Pensions Partnership Investments Limited is responsible for managing all investment managers. Fees of the investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly these are based on the market value of the investments under management and there is also a fee payable based on a percentage of out-performance against an agreed benchmark, for some managers.

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.

Financial assets

All investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet complete at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in Note 14a. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13 (see Note 16). 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).

Foreign currencies

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the Fund’s external managers. All cash balances are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

Cash balances not required for immediate use are invested in accordance with LPFA's Treasury Management Strategy. Interest earned on LPFA's balances is credited to the Fund Account during the year and appropriate accruals are made at year-end.

The majority of the cash is invested in the GLA Group Investment Scheme (GIS) that has been authorised by the Mayor. The GIS Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) sets the annual investment strategy. The TMSS restricts at least 90% of the portfolio to institutions with investment grade credit ratings.

Loans and receivables

Financial assets classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of outstanding principal receivable at the year-end date plus accrued interest.

Financial liabilities

"A financial liability is recognised in the net asset statement on the date the Fund becomes legally responsible for that liability. The Fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the Fund account as part of the change in value of investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of the outstanding principal at 31 March each year. Any interest due not yet paid is accounted for on an accruals basis and included in administration costs."

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (Note 25).

Real estate fund property

The properties within the LPPI real estate Fund are included at the open market value as at the year-end. The properties were valued at open market value at 31 March 2022 by an independent valuer, Avison Young.

The Properties have been valued individually based on Fair Value, in accordance with the RICS Global Valuation Standards 2017. VPGA 1 - Valuations for inclusion in financial statements which adopts the definition of Fair Value adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in IFRS 13.

This is an internationally recognised basis and is defined as: "The price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date."

Avison Young regards Fair Value as Identical to Market Value, defined within the Global Valuation Standards as:

The estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension Fund. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Section 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed for information in Note 20.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. A contingent liability arises where an event prior to the year-end has created a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise when it is not possible at the Balance Sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the net asset statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

There are no critical judgements except those involved in the following estimates:

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments funds

Private equities and infrastructure investments are valued at fair value in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Guidelines (December 2018).

Real estate fund

The real estate property values within the real estate fund are generally a matter of a valuer's opinion rather than fact and may go down as well as up. There is also a risk that the price at which a property is valued may not be realisable in the event of a sale. This could be due to a mis-estimation of the asset's value or due to a lack of liquidity in the relevant market. Real estate assets were valued at £677.6m at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £598.0m). See Note 14.

Pension fund liability

The pension Fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed Actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance IAS26. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the Actuary and are summarised in the Actuarial Statement on page 35 of this report. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

See Note 5 for further assumptions relating to critical accounting estimates.

5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Estimates and assumptions take account of historical experience, current trends and future expectations, however actual outcomes could be different from the assumptions and estimates made. The items in the net asset statement for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment the following year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex estimates relating to the discount rate used, salary increases, changes in retirement ages, mortality rate, and returns on fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	For Instance: a) a 0.1% increase in the discount rate would reduce the present value of the total obligation by £185.1m. The rate has increased to 2.6% for 2022 but had previously been on a downward trend over the previous 3 years, being 2.0% for 2021, 2.3% for 2020 and 2.4% for 2019. b) a 0.1% increase in long-term salary increase would increase the obligation by £12.5m. c) a 0.1% increase in pension rates that would increase the present value of the obligation by £175.0m. More details on the assumptions are shown in note 25.
Real Estate	The valuation method for the Real Estate ASC is detailed in note 16. The key valuation uncertainties relate to estimating the rental growth, vacancy levels and the appropriate discount rate.	Real Estate is valued at £677.6m. There are inherent risk within the valuation technique which means the asset value could vary between plus and minus 4.2%.
Private equity and Infrastructure	Private equity and Infrastructure investments are valued at fair value in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines (2018). Investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation of these assets. Uncertainties including changes in market activity, credit risk, expected cash flows, discount rates used can impact valuations.	Private equity and Infrastructure investments are valued at £1,505.7m. There is a risk that these investments may be under or overstated in the accounts by £84.3m, being 5.6%. See note 16 for further information.

6. Post balance sheet events

There are two types of post balance sheet events. There are events after the Net Asset statement date that provide additional information relating to conditions that existed at the date of the Net Asset Statement (adjusting event) and there are events after the Net Asset Statement date relating to conditions that did not exist at the date of the Net Asset statement (non-adjusting event).

There were no adjusting or non adjusting post balance sheet events.

7. Contributions

By category

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Employers – normal	88,887	**89,988**
Employers – deficit	27,816	**15,740**
Members – normal	42,513	**43,367**
Augmentation	1,250	**4,535**
Cessation valuations	6,008	**–**
	166,474	**153,630**

By type of employer

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Scheduled bodies	65,774	**69,400**
Admitted bodies	98,959	**83,151**
Community admitted body	633	**607**
Transferee admission body	1,108	**472**
	166,474	**153,630**

8. Transfers in from other pension funds

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Group transfers	4,161	**–**
Individual transfers	17,135	**9,645**
	21,296	**9,645**

There were no group transfers in the year.

9. Benefits

By category

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Pensions	238,955	**240,402**
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	24,969	**26,523**
Lump sum death benefits	6,297	**2,838**
AVC payments	777	**672**
Tax on exceeding lifetime or annual allowance	873	**602**
	271,871	**271,037**

9. Benefits (continued)

By type of employer

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Scheduled bodies	168,473	**165,583**
Admitted bodies	101,169	**103,440**
Community admission body	506	**551**
Transferee admission body	1,679	**1,410**
Resolution body	44	**52**
	271,871	**271,037**

10. Payments to and on account of leavers

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Refunds to members leaving service	738	**662**
Individual transfers	14,079	**11,810**
	14,817	**12,472**

11. Management expenses

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Investment Management expenses	94,387	**94,811**
Administration	2,082	**2,235**
Risk	859	**179**
Oversight and governance	2,490	**1,413**
	99,818	**98,638**

The management expenses are grossed up to include fees netted against the investment value, in line with CIPFA's Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016). This adjustment has an equal impact on management expenses and the change in the market value of investments. There is no impact on the overall net assets of the scheme.

12. Investment income

	2020-21 £'000	**2021-22 £'000**
Pooled Investments – Private equity and Infrastructure	70,429	**107,025**
Pooled Investments – Unit trusts and other managed funds	50,337	**32,952**
Pooled property income	24,133	**20,390**
Interest on cash deposits	(24)	**590**
Other	1,028	**(497)**
	145,903	**160,460**

13. External audit fee

The audit fee for the Pension Fund is included within the oversight and governance charged by LPFA Operations. The amount payable to the external auditors for the audit of the Fund for 2021-22 was £78k and £nil for other audit costs (2020-21: £77k and £44k other audit costs).

14. Investments

	Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000	**Market value at 31 March 2022 £'000**
Pooled Investments:		
– Fixed income	278,239	**209,114**
– Equities	2,843,729	**3,609,689**
– Credit	557,997	**615,278**
– Private equity	648,916	**696,481**
– Infrastructure	576,536	**808,492**
– Real estate	597,989	**677,597**
– Diversified strategy	724,597	**803,448**
	6,228,003	**7,420,099**
Non-pooled investments:		
– Equities	55,563	**518**
– Credit	–	**–**
– Private equity	12,500	**12,500**
– Infrastructure	2,532	**726**
– Managed funds	415,516	**22,040**
– Diversified strategy	11,972	**3,406**
	498,083	**39,190**
– Derivatives – Forward exchange contracts	25,995	**2,618**
– Cash at investment managers	35,094	**(28)**
– Amounts receivable for sales	132	**–**
– Investment income due	27	**1**
	61,248	**2,591**
	6,787,334	**7,461,880**
– Derivatives – Forward exchange contracts	(6,267)	**(19,290)**
Net Investment Assets	6,781,067	**7,442,590**

14a. Reconciliation of movements in investments

	Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value during in the year £'000	Market value at 31 March 2022 £'000
Pooled investments:					
– Fixed income	278,239	552	(60,000)	(9,678)	209,114
– Equities	2,843,729	483,230	–	282,731	3,609,689
– Credit	557,997	31,240	–	26,041	615,278
– Private equity	648,916	22,445	(78,077)	103,197	696,481
– Infrastructure	576,536	162,732	(26,851)	96,076	808,492
– Real estate	597,989	1,040	(5,100)	83,668	677,597
– Diversified Strategy	724,597	(21,524)	–	100,374	803,448
	6,228,003	679,715	(170,029)	682,410	7,420,099
Non-pooled investments:					
– Equities	55,563	7,681	(100,342)	37,616	518
– Private equity	12,500	–	–	–	12,500
– Infrastructure	2,532	195	(1,878)	(123)	726
– Managed funds – cash	415,516	99,641	(624,356)	131,240	22,040
– Diversified strategy	11,972	5,982	(16,108)	1,559	3,406
	6,726,086	793,214	(912,712)	852,701	7,459,289
Derivative contracts:					
– Forward exchange contracts	19,728	84,694	(80,244)	(40,850)	(16,672)
	6,745,814	877,908	(992,956)	811,851	7,442,617
Cash at investment managers	35,094			197	(28)
Amounts receivable for sale of investments	132			–	–
Investment income due	27			–	1
Net investment assets	6,781,067			812,048	7,442,590

During the year end Investment reporting, Bank of New York Mellon, the Investment Custodians, were able to provide the reconciled sales and purchases for the Forward Exchange contracts.

This disclosure has not been available in previous years.

14a. Reconciliation of movements in investments (continued)

Net Investment Assets (Prior year comparative)	Market value at 31 March 2020 £'000	**Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000**	**Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000**	**Change in market value during in the year £'000**	**Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000**
Pooled investments:					
– Fixed income	297,011	274,070	(313,507)	20,665	278,239
– Equities	2,338,396	13,008	(100,000)	592,325	2,843,729
– Credit	443,719	56,071	–	58,207	557,997
– Private equity	551,276	11,011	(34,709)	121,338	648,916
– Infrastructure	432,999	147,041	(8,124)	4,620	576,536
– Real estate	586,543	39,231	(5,594)	(22,190)	597,989
– Diversified strategy	681,855	(21,928)	–	64,670	724,597
	5,331,799	518,504	(461,934)	839,635	6,228,003
Non-pooled investments:					
– Equities	75,851	(649)	(124,000)	104,362	55,563
– Private equity	12,500	–	–	–	12,500
– Infrastructure	7,405	397	(1,034)	(4,186)	2,532
– Managed funds – cash	302,378	123,329	(42,931)	32,740	415,516
– Diversified strategy	45,539	21,203	(54,569)	(200)	11,972
	5,775,472	662,783	(684,519)	972,350	6,726,086
Derivative contracts					
– Forward exchange contracts	(43,461)			109,029	19,728
	5,732,011			1,081,379	6,745,814
Cash at investment managers	523			–	35,094
Amount receivable for sale of investments	–			–	132
Investment income due	31			–	27
Net investment assets	5,732,565			1,081,379	6,781,067

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

14b. Investments analysed by fund manager

	Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000	% of market value at 31 March 2021 %	**Market value at 31 March 2022 £'000**	**% of market value at 31 March 2022 %**
Investment managed within LPPI asset pools				
LPPI Global Equities	2,843,729	42.28%	**3,609,689**	**48.40%**
LPPI Diversified Strategy	724,597	10.77%	**803,448**	**10.77%**
LPPI Real Estate	579,663	8.62%	**658,708**	**8.83%**
LPPI Private Equity	648,916	9.65%	**696,481**	**9.34%**
LPPI Credit	557,997	8.30%	**615,278**	**8.25%**
LPPI Infrastructure	576,536	8.57%	**808,492**	**10.84%**
LPPI Fixed Income	278,239	4.14%	**209,114**	**2.80%**
London Fund	18,326	0.27%	**18,889**	**0.25%**
	6,228,003	92.59%	**7,420,099**	**99.48%**
Investments managed outside asset pools				
Insight Investment Management (Global)	470,626	7.00%	**22,040**	**0.29%**
Aeolus Property	11,973	0.18%	**3,406**	**0.05%**
LPP Group	12,500	0.19%	**12,500**	**0.17%**
InfraRed Capital Partners	445	0.01%	**479**	**0.01%**
Foresight Group	513	0.01%	**57**	**0.00%**
Impax Asset Management	1,574	0.02%	**190**	**0.00%**
BlackRock Management	453	0.01%	**518**	**0.01%**
	498,084	7.41%	**39,190**	**0.52%**
	6,726,087	100%	**7,459,289**	**100.00%**
Forward exchange contracts	19,728		**(16,672)**	
Cash with investment managers	35,094		**(28)**	
Amounts receivable for sales	131		**–**	
Investment income due	27		**1**	
	6,781,067		**7,442,590**	

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

14b. Investments analysed by fund manager (continued)

The following investments represent more than 5.0% of the net assets of the scheme:

Security	Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000	% of total Fund	**Market value at 31 March 2022 £'000**	**% of total Fund**
LPPI Global Equity Fund	2,843,729	41.14%	**3,609,689**	**47.09%**
LPPI Diversified Strategy	724,597	10.48%	**803,448**	**10.48%**
LPPI Real Estate	579,663	8.39%	**658,708**	**8.59%**
LPPI PE Investments (No.1) LP	648,916	9.39%	**696,481**	**9.09%**
LPPI Credit	557,997	8.07%	**615,278**	**8.03%**
LPPI Infrastructure	576,536	8.34%	**808,492**	**10.55%**
Total	5,931,437	85.81%	**7,192,096**	**93.83%**

15. Analysis of derivatives

Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

Derivatives are used to hedge liabilities or hedge exposures to reduce risk to the Fund. They are also used to gain exposure to an asset more efficiently than holding the underlying asset. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the Investment Management Agreement between the LPFA and the various Investment Managers.

Futures

There were no directly held outstanding exchange traded futures contracts at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £nil).

Open Forward Foreign Currency contracts

The net position on open forward currency contracts at 31 March 2022 amounts to a gain of £16.7m (2021: loss of £19.7m). This amount is reflected within the cash balance held by managers.

Analysis of Open Forward Foreign Currency contracts

To maintain appropriate diversification a significant proportion of the Fund's investments is in overseas assets. To reduce the volatility associated with fluctuating currency rates, the Fund hedges a proportion overseas investments currency exposure.

Settlement	Currency code purchased	Currency purchased amount £'000	Currency code sold £'000	Currency sold amount £'000	Asset value £'000	Liability value £'000
1 month						
	GBP	1,692	EUR	2,000	2	–
	GBP	17,869	CHF	22,154	–	(433)
	GBP	66,323	USD	90,290	–	(2,263)
	JPY	15,437,400	GBP	100,115	–	(3,456)
	EUR	7,506	GBP	6,283	66	–
	JPY	1,795,600	GBP	11,630	–	(387)
	GBP	3,139	CHF	3,910	–	(91)
	GBP	9,103	USD	12,203	–	(167)
	EUR	19,325	GBP	16,110	236	–
	GBP	18,060	CHF	22,154	–	(271)

15. Analysis of derivatives (continued)

Settlement	Currency code purchased	Currency purchased amount £'000	Currency code sold £'000	Currency sold amount £'000	Asset value £'000	Liability value £'000
1 to 6 months						
	GBP	67,774	USD	90,290	–	(821)
	GBP	18,084	CHF	22,154	–	(276)
	GBP	67,330	USD	90,290	–	(1,264)
	GBP	17,934	CHF	22,154	–	(458)
	GBP	67,311	USD	90,290	–	(1,276)
	GBP	3,144	CHF	3,910	–	(92)
	GBP	9,110	USD	12,203	–	(161)
	GBP	3,148	CHF	3,910	–	(92)
	GBP	9,112	USD	12,203	–	(159)
	GBP	3,152	CHF	3,910	–	(94)
	GBP	9,112	USD	12,203	–	(157)
	EUR	26,831	GBP	22,415	310	
	JPY	17,233,000	GBP	111,893	–	(3,885)
	GBP	21,215	CHF	26,064	–	(466)
	GBP	76,116	USD	102,493	–	(1,729)
	AUD	7,469	GBP	4,284	–	(16)
	NZD	21,794	GBP	11,462	37	–
	EUR	26,831	GBP	106,666	1,464	–
	NOK	383,942	GBP	33,963	–	(620)
1 to 6 months	CAD	106,466	GBP	65,152	–	(411)
	JPY	17,233,000	GBP	106,666	1,464	–
	GBP	34,806	SEK	426,027	–	(3)
	GBP	21,478	CHF	26,064	–	(243)
	GBP	78,308	USD	102,493	472	–
				Open forward contracts at 31 March 2022	**2,618**	**(19,290)**
				Net forward contracts at 31 March 2022		**(16,672)**
				Open forward contracts at 31 March 2021	**25,995**	**(6,267)**
				Net forward contracts at 31 March 2021		**19,728**

16. Fair value - basis of valuation

Basis of valuation	Valuation hierarchy level	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting valuations provided
Pooled global equities	2	Unadjusted quoted bid market prices.	Not required.	Not required.
Fixed Income funds	2	Unadjusted market values based on current yields.	Not required.	Not required.
Forward foreign exchange derivatives	2	Market forward exchange rates at year-end.	Exchange rate.	Not required.
Long-term credit	2	Annually at fair value in accordance with international Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines 2015 or equivalent.	Discount rates, cash flow projections.	Not required.
Pooled diversified strategy	2	The investments in the collective investment scheme are valued at fair value, which is represented by the net assets of the underlying investments as reported by the management of these entities. This is estimated to be the value the asset could be sold for at the balance sheet date.	NAV-based pricing.	Not required.
Pooled real estate investments	3	The Real Estate ASC is valued in accordance with RICS Red Book Global valuation methodology. The valuations are used to calculate the unit price.	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis.	Significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect valuations as could more general changes to market prices
Private equity, and infrastructure investments	3	Annually at fair value in accordance with international Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines 2015 or equivalent.	Discount rates, cash flow projections.	Material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension funds own reporting date; changes to expected cash flows; differences between audited and unaudited accounts.

Sensitivity of assets valued at Level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with independent investment advisors, the Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments at 31 March 2022.

Assets	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Value at 31 March 2022 £'000	Value increase £'000	Value decrease £'000
Private equity*	**5.6%**	**696,481**	**735,484**	**657,478**
Infrastructure	**5.6%**	**809,218**	**854,535**	**763,902**
Diversified Strategy	**5.6%**	**3,406**	**3,597**	**3,216**
Real Estate	**4.2%**	**677,597**	**706,056**	**649,138**
		2,186,702	**2,299,672**	**2,073,734**

Assets	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Value at 31 March 2021 £'000	Value increase £'000	Value decrease £'000
Private Equity*	5.1%	648,916	682,011	615,822
Infrastructure	5.1%	576,536	605,939	547,132
Credit	5.1%	557,997	586,455	529,539
		1,783,449	1,874,405	1,692,493

* Excludes LPP Group

16. Fair values – basis of valuation (continued)

The LPFA has financial liabilities carried at amortised cost and the carrying amount for instruments that will mature within the next twelve months from the net asset statement date is assumed to equate to the fair value.

The fair values of loans and receivables at 31 March 2022 have been reviewed and were assessed as being the same as the carrying amounts in the net asset statement. Assets are carried at fair value. When an asset or liability is translated at balance sheet date the gain/loss is taken as unrealised but when the asset or liability is settled (i.e. received/paid) the gain/loss becomes realised.

LPFA has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

All other investments are held at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the code and IFRS 13. The valuation bases is set out in a table below. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information. There has been no changed in the valuation techniques used this year.

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1

Financial instruments 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, futures and options.

Level 2

Financial instruments 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 data.

Level 3

Financial instruments 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 instruments would include unquoted equity investments which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in private equity and infrastructure are based on valuations provided by the general partners of the funds in which the LPFA has invested.

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

16a. Fair value hierarchy

Market value at 31 March 2022	Quoted market prices Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	5,262,678	2,199,202	7,461,880
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–	(19,290)	–	(19,290)
Net investment assets	–	5,243,388	2,199,202	7,442,590

Market value at 31 March 2021	Quoted market prices Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,177,532	1,764,096	1,810,453	6,752,081
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–	(6,267)	–	(6,267)
Net investment assets	3,177,532	1,757,829	1,810,453	6,745,814

Reconciliation of Level 3 assets

	Market Value at 31 March 2021	Transfers in	Transfers out	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Realised gains/ (losses)	Unealised gains/ (losses)	Market Value at 31 March 2022
Credit	557,997	–	(557,997)	–	–	–	–	–
Private equity	661,416	–	–	22,445	(78,077)	–	103,197	708,981
Infrastructure	579,067	–	–	162,927	(28,729)	–	95,953	809,218
Diversified strategy	11,973	–	–	5,982	(16,108)	870	689	3,406
Real Estate	–	597,989	–	1,040	(5,100)	(504)	84,172	677,597
Total	1,810,453	597,989	(557,997)	192,394	(128,014)	366	284,011	2,199,202

In measuring the Level 3 investments it is possible that one or more of the inputs could be changed, by the valuing manager, to acceptable alternative assumptions. For example different earnings multiples could be used for a comparable company or industry sector. These assumptions may significantly change the valuation of the investment being valued. However, each investment is valued in isolation and changing assumptions for one investment may not be applicable to others. Therefore, carrying out a sensitivity analysis on the whole class may be inappropriate. LPFA has a large portfolio of Level 3 investments and changes to the value of any one investment is not likely to have a significant impact on the value of the whole class of investments or to the value of LPFA's total asset portfolio.

17. Classification of financial instruments

Category

Financial assets – fair value through profit and loss	Market value at 31 March 2021 £'000	Market value at 31 March 2022 £'000
Pooled investments:		
– Equities	2,843,729	**3,609,689**
– Fixed interest	278,239	**209,114**
– Credit	557,997	**615,278**
– Private equity	648,916	**696,481**
– Infrastructure	576,536	**808,492**
– Real estate	597,989	**677,597**
– Diversified strategy	724,597	**803,448**
	6,228,003	**7,420,099**
Equities	55,563	**518**
Private equity	12,500	**12,500**
Infrastructure	2,532	**726**
Diversified strategy	11,972	**3,406**
Managed	415,516	**22,040**
Forward exchange contracts	25,995	**2,618**
Total financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	6,752,081	**7,461,907**
Assets at amortised cost		
Cash at investment managers	35,094	**(28)**
Investment income due	27	**1**
Amounts receivable for sales	132	**–**
Cash balances	100,219	**199,036**
Current assets – Note 21	37,803	**33,719**
Total – Financial assets at amortised cost	173,275	**232,728**
Finance liabilities – fair value through profit and loss		
Forward exchange contracts	(6,267)	**(19,290)**
Finance liabilities – at amortised cost		
Current liabilities – Note 22	(7,322)	**(10,593)**
Total – Liabilities	(13,589)	**29,883**
Grand Total	6,911,766	**7,664,752**

18. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Risk and Risk Management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that its assets may fall short of its liabilities (ie promised benefits payable to members). The aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The Fund manages these investment risks as part of its overall pension fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Fund Board. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the pension fund's operations, then reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and market conditions.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in market prices which includes interest and foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and volatility. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment and hedging activities, with the level of risk exposure depending on asset mix, market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements. Most of the market risk arises from financial instruments held in investments in LPP pooled funds.

Market risk is managed in line with the risk management objectives within the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) and Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), which is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising return on risk. The Fund manages its market risk by establishing a well-diversified asset allocation across different asset classes, countries and currencies. The Fund also seeks to include assets which provide real term returns as well as cash flow generating assets that try to match the fund's liabilities.

Market risk – sensitivity analysis

Several approaches are used to measure and monitor the market risk of the Fund including sensitivity analysis, expected volatility, VaR and stress testing. The methodology used may be based on historical data or using simulation techniques, depending on the measure and the type of risk.

The expected volatility over a 1-year time horizon is used as one risk measure for the Fund and is measured as one standard deviation movement in the returns for each of the major asset classes in which the Fund is invested. The expected volatility provides a measure of the potential largest change in the value of the Fund in around two thirds of the time. The total fund volatility considers the expected interactions between the different asset classes, based on underlying volatilities and correlations of the assets. LPPI uses economic scenario generation (ESG) to model future returns. Ortec Finance's ("Ortec") ALM software (GLASS) is used to generate 2,000 future economic scenarios and analyse future investment returns stochastically. Assumptions around future economic conditions and asset class risk and return are primarily Ortec's, however LPPI specifies the weights of Ortec's sub-asset class building blocks for each asset class to best reflect the asset classes which LPPI manages.

The approach makes assumptions on the potential distribution of prices and the potential movement and correlation in equity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The limitations of the approach are that the expected asset volatility and correlations may be different over the 1-year time horizon, the assumed distribution of prices may be different and it does not provide a measure of potential outcomes outside the one standard deviation movement.

18. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

Asset class	2021 1 year expected volatility (%)	2021 % of Fund	2020 % of Fund	**2022 1 year expected volatility (%)**
Global Equities	22.0	46.9	20.9	**47.1**
Private Equity	31.3	8.6	27.5	**9.2**
Real Estate	17.0	8.8	16.6	**8.8**
Fixed Income	5.1	4.1	5.4	**2.7**
Infrastructure	21.1	8.5	16.5	**10.6**
Credit	11.7	8.0	7.5	**8.0**
Diversifying Strategies	4.9	10.9	4.7	**10.5**
Cash & LDI	0.0	4.2	0.0	**3.1**
Total Fund	14.9	100	13.8	**100**

The value of the Fund as at 31 March 2022 was £7,665m (2021: £6,912m) and the expected volatility was 13.8% (2021: 14.9%). Given these figures, we would expect that in roughly two thirds of outcomes the value of the Fund would lie between £8,723m (2021: £7,941m) and £6,607m (2021: £5,882m) in 12 months' time, expressed in today's equivalent present value

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 the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The main interest rate risk for the Fund is within the fixed income assets.

The Fund is also exposed to interest rate risk within its pension liabilities, which is managed using bonds and swaps through a liability-driven investment (LDI) programme.

The sensitivity of financial instruments in the Fund to interest rate movements is captured in the sensitivity analysis within the market risk section.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk through non-sterling investments, where the currency risk has not been hedged, while it holds sterling liabilities. The currency risk is mainly in the global equity, private equity, credit and infrastructure pooled portfolios.

The Board has established a currency hedge programme to dampen the effect of foreign currency fluctuations on the value of the non-sterling investment asset. The hedge currently covers 50% of the non-sterling exposure of the global equity portfolio, excluding emerging markets, and 100% of the total return portfolio. The currency hedge program is reviewed regularly as part of LPFA's investment strategy review.

18. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The increase in currency exposure over the year reflects the inclusion of currency risk from investments in private equity, infrastructure and credit in the table below.

The expected standard deviation of the Fund's significant currency exposure is based on £12m market implied volatilities taken from Bloomberg as at 31 March 2022. The following tables summarise the Fund's approximate currency exposure and expected £12m volatility by currency as at 31 March 2022 and as at the previous period end:

Value at 31 March 2021	Implied volatility	Currency	Value at 31 March 2022	Implied volatility
£m	%		£m	%
1,934	8.1	USD	2,719	8.3
39	8.9	JPY	378	10.3
605	6.8	EUR	755	6.8
84	7.5	CHF	57	7.5

The sensitivity of the Fund to currency movements is captured in the sensitivity analysis within the market risk section.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The main credit risk within the Fund arises mainly from investments in fixed income securities within the pooled funds, where the issuer may default or is unable to pay its obligation when due. The Fund seeks to minimise its credit risk by the selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions.

Credit risk also arises with LPFA deposits held with banks and financial institution. During 2013-14 the LPFA joined a Group Investment Syndicate (GIS), operated by the Greater London Authority (GLA), under the supervision of the participants; the GLA, the LPFA, the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA), the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) and the Mayor's office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). The GIS has an approved counterparty list using a creditworthiness methodology. The methodology uses an average of the ranked ratings from the ratings agencies; Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor.

The sensitivity of the Fund to credit spreads is captured in the sensitivity analysis within the market risk section.

The LPFA believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had no experience of default and uncollectable deposits over the past five financial years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2022 was £199.0m (2021:£89.4m).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that LPFA has insufficient funds to meet its financial obligation when due. These obligations may arise from operating expenses, payment to members or to meet investment commitments.

LPFA manages its liquidity risk by forecasting future cash requirements and having immediate access to enough funds, either through cash holdings or holding highly liquid assets that can be readily liquidated if required. The LPFA has immediate access to its cash holdings with the GIS and Lloyds Bank Plc.

The LPFA defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert in to cash. As at 31 March 2022, the value of illiquid assets (private equity, infrastructure, real estate, non-pooled divesified strategy) was £2,199m, which represented 28.7% of the total LPFA assets (31 March 2021: £2,384m which represented 34.4% of the total LPFA assets).

All financial liabilities at 31 March 2022 are due within one year.

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

19. Cash balances

	31 March 2021 £'000	**31 March 2022 £'000**
Short-term deposits	100,219	**199,036**
Cash at investment managers	35,094	**(28)**
	135,313	**199,008**

20. AVC investments

	31 March 2021 £'000	**31 March 2022 £'000**
Prudential	15,489	**15,489**

Please note the AVC figure for 2021-22 was not available at time of publication. The figure will be revised when the Prudential issue it. AVC contributions of £1.5m for 2022 (2021: £0.8m) were paid directly to Prudential in year.

21. Current assets

	31 March 2021 £'000	**31 March 2022 £'000**
Contributions due – employees	1,723	**3,071**
Contributions due – employers	3,703	**9,296**
VAT	1,998	**2,396**
Sundry debtors and prepayments	30,379	**18,956**
	37,803	**33,719**

22. Current liabilities

	31 March 2021 £'000	**31 March 2022 £'000**
Other current liabilities	632	**6,088**
Other taxes	2,966	**2,966**
Benefits payable	3,724	**1,540**
	7,322	**10,593**

23. Related party transactions

This disclosure note has been produced using a specific declaration obtained in respect of related party transactions. The LPFA has prepared this note in accordance with its interpretation and understanding of IAS24 and its applicability to the public sector using current advice and guidance.

Some of the Board members have positions of authority within organisations that are participating employers of the scheme. The employer contributions paid into the scheme by these employers have been disclosed as related party transactions. The board members receive no financial benefit from these payments.

Ruth Dombey is one of the three Vice Chair of London Councils. London Councils paid employer contributions of £0.8m (2021: £0.9m) and it is noted that she has no pecuniary interest in financial matters. Christina Thompson is the Director of Finance and Property and the Section 151 Officer at the London Borough of Lambeth. The London Borough of Lambeth paid employer contributions of £0.08m (2021: £0.15m). The London Councils are an Admitted body in the Fund, whereas Lambeth is a Scheduled body in the Fund.

Board members, via their employment with the LPFA, are not enroled in the pension fund.

The Mayor of London is issued with a draft of the LPFA Medium Term Financial Plan by the 30 December and has the opportunity to provide feedback. As the Mayor of London is part of the Greater London Authority and it is a participating employer, the employer contributions are deemed to be related party transactions. The Greater London Authority paid employer contributions of £6.9m (2021: £6.8m) during the year.

The LPFA Operational Account and Residual Liabilities accounts are deemed to be related parties and transactions relating to such are reflected in their accounts. During the year the LPFA Operational Account recharged costs totalling £3.7m (2021: £5.5m) to the LPFA Pension Fund. Also in the year there was a surplus from Operational reserves of £2.0m that had historically not previously been transferred to the Pension Fund.

LPFA entered into a joint venture with Lancashire County Council and incorporated Local Pensions Partnership Ltd (LPP) and its subsidiaries (Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd (LPPI) and Local Pensions Partnership Administration Ltd (LPPA) on 8 April 2016. LPP is a related party of LPFA. In addition, in 2020 the LPFA acquired a £12.5m direct investment in LPP, being GBP 12.5m non-voting £1 ordinary shares. This is included as private equity within investment assets. LPPI invoiced the scheme £5.3m (2021: £0.7m) for investment fees and the administration service costing £2.2m (2021: £2.1m) was provided by LPPA).

LPFA relies on LPPI's AAF accreditation that was in place for 2021-22, to gain assurance regarding the information provided by LPPI investment management. Also BNYM is involved as Custodian in reviewing the net asset values that LPPI issue to LPFA and we have a copy of BNYM internal controls report. For the SPV accounts these are subject to external audit annually which provides assurance over the numbers at year end.

The membership data and other service provided by LPPA pension administration services, are subject to periodic internal audit from LPPA and LPFA's internal auditors. Also there is a reliance on the Actuaries Barnett Waddingham who liaise with LPPA in providing pension data that LPFA uses for collection of contributions and benefit payments.

The year end joint venture adjustment for 50% of the LPP Group is based on independently audited LPP Group accounts.

7. Notes to the Fund Account continued

24. Contractual commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2022 totalled £334.1m (2021: £457.9m) based on:

Currency	Commitment	Exchange rate	£
US$	181,287,689	1.317	137,688,595
CHF	7,029,000	1.212	5,801,193
EUR	73,970,811	1.183	62,509,870
GBP	128,131,853	1.000	128,131,853
Total			**334,131,511**

These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted Limited Partnership funds held in the Private Equity and Infrastructure parts of the portfolio.

The amounts 'called' by these funds are both irregular in size and timing over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment.

25. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

In addition to the triennial valuation, the Fund's Actuary also undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities in accordance with IAS 26, every year using the results of the Triennial Actuarial Valuation as at 31 March 2019, estimated income and expenditure for the year, fund returns for the year and details of any new retirements for the year that have been paid out on an unreduced basis, which are not anticipated in the normal employer service cost.

The present value of the Funded Obligation at 31 March 2022 for the Fund was £9,991m (2021: £10,143m). The net liability for the Fund at 31 March 2022 was £2,439 (2021: £3,360).

Life expectancy from age 65 (years)	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
Retiring today		
Males	21.70	**21.80**
Females	24.10	**24.20**
Retiring in 20 years		
Males	23.00	**23.00**
Females	25.80	**25.90**

- Members will exchange half of their commutable pension for cash at retirement
- Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age
- No members will take up the option under the new LGPS to pay 50% of contributions for 50% of benefits. The financial assumptions used for the purposes of the calculations are as follows:

	31 March 2021 % p.a.	31 March 2022 % p.a.
CPI increases	2.80	**3.20**
Salary increases	3.80	**4.20**
Pension increases	2.80	**3.20**
Discount rate	2.00	**2.60**

These assumptions are set with reference to market conditions at 31 March 2022.

8. Actuarial Statement

Actuary's Statement as at 31 March 2022

Introduction

The last full triennial valuation of the London Pensions Fund Authority Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2019 as required under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (the Regulations) and in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement of the Fund. The results were published in the triennial valuation report dated 31 March 2020.

Asset Value and Funding Level

The results for the Fund at 31 March 2019 were as follows

- The Fund as a whole had a funding level of 109% on the "Fund-level" basis. This means the assets were 109% of the value that they would have needed to be to pay for the benefits accrued to that date based on the assumptions used. This corresponds to a surplus of £481m which is an improvement in the position from 2016.
- This basis uses a single discount rate assumption based on a weighted average of estimates of the Fund's future long-term asset returns, with an allowance for prudence.
- The contribution rate for each employer was set based on the employer's calculated cost of new benefits, known as the primary rate, plus any adjustment required (for example, to allow for deficit recovery), known as the secondary rate.
- The assumptions used for each employer in setting these contributions varied based on the period that they were expected to continue in the Fund and the assessed strength of their covenant.
- In particular, the discount rate varied by employer as higher allowances for prudence (leading to lower discount rates) were applied for less secure employers. As a result they are required to pay higher contributions than if they were valued on the "Fund-level" basis.
- The funding level taking into account the individual employer funding targets is 106%. The surplus on this basis is £326m.

Updated position since the 2019 valuation

Assets

Returns over the year to 31 March 2022 have been strong. As at 31 March 2022, in market value terms, the Fund assets were more than where they were projected to be based on the previous valuation. However, future investment returns that will be achieved by the Fund in the short term are more uncertain than usual, in particular the return from equities due to reductions and suspensions of dividends as a result of the pandemic.

Liabilities

"The key assumption which has the greatest impact on the valuation of liabilities is the real discount rate (the discount rate relative to CPI inflation) – the higher the real discount rate the lower the value of liabilities. As at 31 March 2022, the real discount rate is estimated to be lower than at the 2019 valuation due to lower future expected returns on assets in excess of CPI inflation.

Please note that we have updated the derivation of the CPI inflation assumption to be 0.55% p.a. below the 20 year point on the Bank of England (BoE) implied inflation curve. The assumption adopted at the 2019 valuation was that CPI would be 1.0% p.a. below the 20 year point on the BoE implied inflation curve. This update was made following the Government's response (on 25 November 2020) to the consultation on the reform of RPI, and the expectation that the UK Statistics Authority will implement the proposed changes to bring RPI in line with CPIH from 2030. This updated approach leads to a small increase in the value of liabilities.

The value of liabilities will also have increased due to the accrual of new benefits net of benefits paid.

It is currently unclear what the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is on the Fund's funding position. It is expected that COVID-related deaths will not have a material impact on the Fund's current funding level, however, the impact on future mortality rates may be more significant and we will be reviewing the Fund's mortality assumption as part of the 2022 valuation. There is also uncertainty around future benefits due to the McCloud/Sargeant cases and the cost management process.

8. Actuarial Statement continued

Overall Position

On balance, we estimate that the funding position has improved on the "Fund-level" basis when compared on a consistent basis to 31 March 2019 (but allowing for the update to the CPI inflation assumption).

The change in the real discount rate since 31 March 2019 is likely to place a higher value on the cost of future accrual which results in a higher primary contribution rate. The impact on secondary contributions will vary by employer.

The next formal valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2022 with new contribution rates set from 1 April 2023.

The Fund will continue to monitor the funding level using LGPS Monitor on a regular basis.

Graeme Muir FFA
Partner, Barnett Waddingham LLP

9. Employers Participating in the Fund

Based on any employer with whom the LPFA has had an economic transfer in 2021-22

Employer body	Contribution rate %*
Alleyns School	23.80
Apleona HSG LTD	25.40
Archbishop Tenison's Church of England GMS	17.40
Association of Colleges	15.60
Babcock Critical Services Ltd	15.30
Babcock Training Limited	11.80
Bishop Thomas Grant School	15.80
British Film Institute	15.40
Broadacres Housing Association Limited	23.40
Brunel University	17.00
BUVFC	20.90
Capital City College Group	15.50
Caterlink	32.70
CfBT Education Trust	Zero
Charlotte Sharman Foundation Primary School	15.20
City Literary Institute	12.90
City University	13.60
Compass Brunel Catering	26.90
Computacenter Ltd	18.10
Coram's Fields	25.30
Corpus Christi School	15.10
Dulwich College	19.20
Dunraven School	13.20
Ealing, Hammersmith & West London College	15.00
East London Waste Authority	12.90
English Sports Council	16.00
Food Standards Agency	19.40
Food Standards Scotland	19.60
Freedom Leisure	21.90
Friars School	17.70
Geffrye Museum Trust Ltd.	16.30
Goldsmiths, University of London	17.30
Greater London Authority	12.00
Greenwich Leisure Limited	23.80
Guinness Partnership Ltd	18.80
Horniman Museum & Gardens	15.70
Ibstock Place School	21.80
Immanuel & St Andrew C of E Primary School	15.90
Julian's Primary School	11.20
L.B. of Camden	22.60
L.B. of Greenwich	22.20

Employer body	Contribution rate %*
L.B. of Hackney	20.70
L.B. of Hammersmith & Fulham	24.50
L.B. of Islington	22.10
L.B. of Lambeth	22.30
L.B. of Lewisham	23.60
L.B. of Southwark	22.10
L.B. of Tower Hamlets	19.70
L.B. of Wandsworth	22.40
La Retraite RC Girl's School	14.90
La Sainte Union Convent School	20.10
Learning and Work Institute	22.80
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	15.60
Lionheart (RICS Benevolent Fund)	25.70
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman	15.70
Local Pensions Partnership	12.00
Local Pensions Partnership Administration	12.00
Local Pensions Partnership Investments	12.00
London Councils	13.60
London Fire Commissioner	15.30
London Legacy Development Corporation	12.00
London Metropolitan University	16.20
London Nautical School	16.60
London Pensions Fund Authority	12.00
London South Bank University	15.40
London South East Colleges	17.80
London Treasury Ltd	12.00
Mary Ward Centre	16.60
Morley College	15.10
New City College	14.40
Newable Ltd	13.50
Newcastle College Group	17.90
Notre Dame School	17.70
Notting Hill Genesis	20.80
NSL Limited	22.20
Old Oak And Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)	12.00
Open College Network London Region	20.50
Orchard Hill College & Academies	14.00
Parkwood Hall Co-operative Academy	24.50
Poplar Harca	19.50
R.B. of Kensington & Chelsea	27.50
Roehampton University	15.40

9. Employers Participating in the Fund continued

Based on any employer with whom the LPFA has had an economic transfer in 2021-22 continued

Employer body	Contribution rate %*
Royal Central School of Speech & Drama	14.80
S.S.A.F.A. Forces Help	19.70
Sacred Heart School	16.20
SITA	20.10
South Bank Colleges	16.30
South Thames College Group	18.50
Sport and Recreation Alliance Limited	12.40
St Andrews RC Primary School	16.70
St Anne's RC Primary School	18.50
St Anthony's School	17.50
St Bede's GM Infant & Nursery School	18.00
St Bernadette's School	21.20
St Francesca Cabrini Primary School	17.80
St Francis Xavier 6th Form College	17.50
St Joseph RC Infant School	20.10
St Joseph RC Junior School	18.30
St Martin in the Field High School	20.90
St Mary's RC Primary School	17.80
St Michael's RC School	17.20
St Thomas the Apostle College	13.30
Surrey Square Primary School	15.90
The English Institute of Sport	12.00
The Froebel Trust	20.50
The Pioneer Group	16.00
Transport for London	15.60
Trinity Laban	21.30
Turney School	15.50
Turnham Primary GMS School	16.00
UAL Short Courses Ltd	15.00
UK Anti Doping	12.00
United Colleges Group	23.40
United Kingdom Sports Council	12.00
University of Arts London	15.00
University of Greenwich	16.30
University of St. Mark & St. John	16.50
University of Westminster	15.10
Valuation Office Agency	21.00
Valuation Tribunal Service	16.30
Van Gogh Primary School	15.60
West London Waste Authority	13.50
Western Riverside Waste Authority	13.80