Wiltshire Pension Fund

Investment Strategy Statement

WILTSHIRE PENSION FUND

May 2020

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WILTSHIRE PENSION FUND ("the Fund")

1. Introduction and Background

Outline of Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is available to all local authority employees and the staff of certain other public and associated bodies, apart from police and fire officers and teachers, who have their own specific schemes.

The LGPS is a funded defined benefit scheme. The rate of contributions paid by Scheme members and the calculation of benefits paid to them are contained in the statutory provisions. Employer bodies also contribute to the cost of the Scheme.

Role of the Administering Authority

The LGPS is administered by individual "administering authorities", these being prescribed in statute. Wiltshire Council is the administering authority for the County area of Wiltshire, including Swindon. It has delegated this function to the Wiltshire Pension Fund Committee (the Committee).

Administering authorities are responsible for the administration of a Pension Fund established on behalf of all employer bodies in their Scheme. The Funds are not separate legal entities from administering authorities and therefore are not covered by trust law. Nevertheless, the role of the administering authority is very similar to that of a trustee and members of the Committee therefore act in a quasi trustee role.

Statutory Background

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 required administering authorities to formulate and to publish a statement of its investment strategy, in accordance with guidance issued from time to time by the Secretary of State. A link to the guidance on maintaining the ISS can be found at the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-government-pension-scheme-guidance-on-preparing-and-maintaining-an-investment-strategy-statement

This ISS is a living document and is an important governance tool for the Fund. This document sets out the investment strategy of the Fund, based on its current policies and provides transparency in relation to how the Fund investments are managed, acts as a risk register, and has been kept short, in order to be read in as user-friendly manner as is possible.

This statement will continue to be reviewed by the Wiltshire Pensions Committee at least triennially or more frequently should any significant change occur. The Wiltshire Pension Fund is currently involved in the Brunel Pension Partnership (BPP) for investment pooling which commenced implementation in 2018.

2. Investment of Money in a wide variety of investments

Objectives of the Pension Fund

The primary objective of the Fund is to provide pension and lump sum benefits for members on their retirement and/or benefits on death before or after retirement for their dependants, in accordance with LGPS Regulations, whilst at the same time seeking to minimise the contributions that need to be paid in to the Fund by employer bodies.

The level of employer contribution is assessed every three years through an actuarial valuation of the Fund. This valuation establishes the solvency position of the Fund, that is, the extent to which the assets of the Fund are sufficient to meet the Fund's pension liabilities accrued to date. The objective is that the Fund should be at least 100% funded on an ongoing basis, taking account of any additional contributions paid by employer bodies to cover any past service deficit. The projection is that full funding is achieved over a time frame agreed appropriate by the Actuary for each employer, as set out in the Funding Strategy Statement.

Funding Strategy Statement

All Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) funds have to produce, consult on and publish a document called a "Funding Strategy Statement" (FSS). The purpose of the FSS is:

a) To establish a clear and transparent fund-specific strategy which will identify how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward;

b) to support the regulatory framework to maintain as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible; and

c) to take a prudent longer-term view of funding those liabilities.

However, there will be conflicting objectives which need to be balanced and reconciled. For example, for most employers, objective a) implies low contribution rates, because they would see pension liabilities being "best met" by gaining as much help as possible from the investment strategy over the long term, which would lead you towards an equity-biased investment strategy. By contrast, objectives b) and c) imply stability and prudence of employer contribution rates, which would lead you towards a bond biased investment strategy.

Therefore, the best that can be achieved is a sensible balance between these different objectives, while considering the affordability of employer contributions.

The FSS and ISS are intrinsically linked and together aim to deliver stable contribution rates for employers and a reduced reliance on employer contributions over time. The FSS can be viewed at the link below:

https://www.wiltshirepensionfund.org.uk/media/5113/funding-strategy-statement-final.pdf

Investment Powers

These are set out in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016, which outline the wide investment powers allowing committees to invest in line with its ISS, with certain restrictions as long as proper advice has been obtained.

The Secretary of State also now has the power to direct should an authority fail to act in accordance with the guidance issued under these regulations.

Responsibility for Decisions

The Committee is responsible for overall investment policy and for the implementation of appropriate investment management arrangements. In carrying out this role, the Committee receives advice from independent external advisors (Mercer) and from the Head of Pension Fund Investments and the Treasurer to the Pension Fund (the Director of Finance and Procurement). The Committee is also supported by its Independent Adviser (Anthony Fletcher). It appoints external investment managers to implement investment policy, who are therefore responsible for day to day investment decisions. Increasingly, as implementation of pooling takes place, the Brunel Pension Partnership Limited (“the pool”) will be responsible for the appointment of external investments managers to implement the Fund’s investment policy.

The Committee believes these arrangements strike the right balance between their own overall responsibilities in acting in a quasi trustee role and having decisions taken with the most appropriate level of expertise available.

Types of Investments held

The Committee has freedom to operate within the Regulations and its policy is outlined below. Its expectation, however, is that the majority of assets are invested in major stock markets, where the underlying investments can be easily traded if required.

The Fund therefore invests in pooled funds managed by properly authorised organisations (equities, property, infrastructure and government bonds) and sterling and overseas cash deposits. The Fund also hedges a proportion of its overseas currency exposure to equities. It may also invest in futures and options, as well as limited investment in direct property. The Fund also invests and has commitments to private markets mandates, including Infrastructure, Private Equity, Private Lending & Secured Finance.

Balance between the Various Types of Investments

An explanation of the relative amount to be invested in each asset class (type of investment) is provided below by the strategic benchmark adopted by the Committee. However, that does not mean that these percentages need to be rigidly maintained and ranges are shown to outline the maximum and minimum investments.

Based on the Fund’s interim target portfolio, the Fund invests 40% on a passive (index tracking) basis and 60% on an active basis (to outperform the benchmark). In the long-term investment strategy the Fund’s passive (index tracking) investment allocation is 27% and therefore 73% on an active basis.

Expected Returns on Investments

The Committee recognises that the past is not a reliable guide to the future in respect of predicted returns on investment. In addition, it recognises that the range of expected returns is greater for some asset classes than others and that the prospect of higher returns is usually accompanied by higher levels of risk. The target return set by the actuary at the valuation is 1.6% per annum in excess of gilt yields. Based on the Actuarial valuation carried out by Hymans, this is currently estimated at 3.8% p.a.

Risk Control

The Committee regards the major control of risk to be required at the strategic asset allocation level and this has been taken into account in setting its overall investment strategy. This is explored later in the document, but the key themes for the Fund include equity risk, inflation and interest rate protection.

The Committee is less attracted to tight regional benchmarks that encourage managers to stay close to the benchmark for their own risk control reason, so the Fund’s investments are increasingly moving towards unconstrained approaches, typically benchmarking against World Indices or Inflation plus targets.

All risks are continually monitored and a high level asset allocation review is undertaken annually to check the appropriateness of the Fund’s current strategy.

Investment Beliefs and Objectives

The investment objective is therefore to maximise returns subject to an acceptable level of risk whilst increasing certainty of cost for employers, and minimising the long term cost of the Fund. Having a thorough understanding of the risks facing the Fund is crucial and these are covered later in this statement.

The Fund has formed the following investment beliefs which help to inform the investment strategy derived from the decision making process.

- Funding, investment strategy and contribution rates are linked.
- The strategic asset allocation is the key factor in determining the risk and return profile of the Fund’s investments.
- Investing over the long term provides opportunities to improve returns.
- Diversification across asset classes can help to mitigate against adverse market conditions and assist the Fund to produce a smoother return profile due to returns coming from a range of different sources.
- Managing risk is a multi-dimensional and complex task but the overriding principle is to avoid taking more risk than is necessary to achieve the Fund’s objectives.
- Environmental, Social and Governance factors, including Climate Change are important factors for the sustainability of investment returns over the long term.
- Value for money from investments is important, not just absolute costs. Asset pooling is expected to help reduce costs over the long-term, whilst providing more choice of investments, and therefore be additive to Fund returns.
- High conviction active management can add value to returns, albeit with higher short-term volatility.

Securities Lending

The Fund does not currently engage in any securities lending as all the equity holdings are now held within pooled fund structures. The intention going forwards is to increase returns through employing securities lending through the Brunel portfolios, when viable.

3. Investment strategy and the process for ensuring suitability of investments

Funding Policy

The objectives of the Wiltshire funding policy are expressed in its FSS. The Fund has a very strong employer covenant, being funded substantially by tax-raising local authorities. Therefore, the Committee can adopt a long-term view, without concern about the ability of its sponsors to meet their liabilities.

Given the on-going restructuring of public bodies the Fund is now maturing increasingly faster. The positive cashflow position is declining (investment income is available if the Fund does go cashflow negative) and this position is being closely monitored. The recent changes made to the Fund's long-term investment strategy, with increased allocations to income generating assets, will help with ongoing cashflow needs, and at this time it is not felt necessary to change the investment strategy of the Fund any further.

As the Fund has a deficit of assets against liabilities (97% funded at the 31 March 2019 Triennial Valuation), the Committee wishes to employ the appropriate amount of risk in order to facilitate the closure of this deficit. Over time as the funding level has increased, the Committee have reduced the level of risk inherent in the investment strategy, in order to protect the strong funding position, whilst being mindful that a degree of future investment return and therefore risk is necessary to maintain the funding level over time.

It is all the employer organisations in the Fund who feel the result of unstable employer rates, and for the precepting authorities, ultimately the local tax payer either through the Council Tax or through service levels. Therefore, another very important consideration is the need for relative stability of investment returns, given that employee rates are fixed by statute and the tools available in the actuarial valuation process for smoothing of returns are limited. This can be achieved by investments that are inherently more stable, such as bonds. However, it is also aided by diversification (so that the ups and downs on particular investments do not arise together), and by seeking returns from both passive investments (market based risk) and additional returns from active investment management.

Consequently, the Committee has set an overall investment goal that reflects these four factors.

Investment Goal

The Wiltshire Pension Fund's investment objective is to achieve a relatively stable "real" return above the rate of inflation over the long term, in such a way as to minimise and stabilise the level of contributions required to be paid into the Fund by employer bodies in respect of both past and future service liabilities.

Investment Strategy

The Wiltshire Fund Pension Committee has put in place a strategy to achieve this goal through use of the following elements:

- A relatively large allocation to equity investment to achieve higher returns;

- Allocations to more diversified and less correlated asset classes such as bonds, property, infrastructure, multi-asset credit and private markets to achieve to achieve stabilisation; and

The Committee took the decision to decision to de-risk the Fund's investment strategy, which involves a reduction in the allocation to equities and alternative growth assets, in order to increase the allocation to income generating assets and protection assets. It will take some time to move towards the new long-term strategic asset allocation; therefore an interim asset allocation will be used to benchmark progress towards the long-term asset allocation.

Agreement has been reached to implement one new alternative investment strategy following modelling and discussions with employers. This lower risk strategy is split between the following high level investment categories, Growth, Income/Mid-Risk and Protection split 20%, 25%, 55% respectively. Adoption of a lower risk strategy will be dependent on an employer's individual circumstances, and will result in higher employer contributions in order to make up for the lower anticipated investment returns, but will provide more certainty and a lower risk of short term falls in investment performance, which would adversely impact the employer's funding level.

Where commitments to private market mandates have been made, the Fund seeks to attain exposure to these asset classes in the interim to their drawdown of commitments through the use of asset classes that have moderate to strong correlation (risk and return) to that of the private market asset class, while being sufficiently liquid to ensure monies can be sourced efficiently for drawdowns.

The Fund's interim and long-term target strategic asset allocations, along with an overview of the role each asset class plays is set out in the table below:

ASSET CLASS	INTERIM TARGET ALLOCATION %	INTERIM CONTROL RANGES %	LONG-TERM TARGET ALLOCATION %	LONG-TERM CONTROL RANGES %	ROLE(S) WITHIN STRATEGY
Global Equity (Active)	16.0	26.0 – 36.0	10.0	18.5 – 25.5	Long-term growth in excess of inflation expected. Reduce carbon footprint through low carbon mandates
Low Carbon Equity (Passive)	15.0		12.0		
Emerging Markets Equity	5.0	3.0 – 7.0	5.0	3.0 – 7.0	
Private Equity	–	–	7.5	6.0 – 9.0	
Equity	**36.0**	**29.0 – 43.0**	**34.5**	**27.5 – 41.5**	
Infrastructure (Unlisted)	2.5	6.5 – 9.5	8.0	6.5 – 9.5	Provides access to a diversified (but long term, illiquid) return source and a stream of inflation related income.
Infrastructure (Listed)	5.5		–	–	Serves as a warehouse for capital that has yet to be drawn down into the Unlisted Infrastructure mandate, allowing interim exposure to the asset class.
Alternative Growth Assets	**8.0**	**6.5 – 9.5**	**8.0**	**6.5 – 9.5**	
Multi Asset Credit	5.0	4.0 – 6.0	5.0	4.0 – 6.0	Diversified source of income and provides a degree of protection from interest rate changes. Some return above gilts expected.
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0	4.0 – 6.0	5.0	4.0 – 6.0	Exposure to fixed income in emerging markets, serving as a good source of diversified return.
Property	13.5	11.5 – 15.5	15.0	13.0 – 17.0	Diversification; income; some inflation sensitive exposure; illiquidity premium.
Private Lending	–	–	7.5	6.5 – 8.5	Offer a wide range of long-term investment opportunities; return diversification; as well as returns from expected illiquidity premium.

ASSET CLASS	INTERIM TARGET ALLOCATION %	INTERIM CONTROL RANGES %	LONG-TERM TARGET ALLOCATION %	LONG-TERM CONTROL RANGES %	ROLE(S) WITHIN STRATEGY
Private Lending (Interim)	7.5	6.5 – 8.5	–	–	Serves as a warehouse for capital that has yet to be drawn down into the Private Lending mandate, allowing interim exposure to the asset class.
Income Generating Assets	**31.0**	**26.0 – 36.0**	**32.5**	**27.5 – 37.5**	
Secured Income	–	–	10.0	9.0 – 11.0	Relatively low volatility asset class, aims to help service the Fund's increasing cash requirements through investing in secure inflation linked cashflows.
Gilts	25.0	22.5 – 27.5	15.0	13.5 – 16.5	Provide protection from changes in real yields both in terms of capital value and income.
Protection Assets	**25.0**	**22.5 – 27.5**	**25.0**	**22.5 – 27.5**	
Total	**100.0**	**–**	**100.0**	**–**	

The maximum allocations outlined in the table above may be amended with the approval of the Pension Fund Committee for specific transition events when terminating or changing investment managers. The table below sets out the Benchmark/Target of each respective mandate:

Current Investment Management Mandates

MANAGER/MANDATE ALLOCATION	INTERIM / LONG TERM ASSET ALLOCATION	BENCHMARK / TARGET P.A.
Brunel High Alpha Fund Global Equities	16% / 10%	MSCI World +2-3% p.a.
Brunel Low Carbon Passive Equities Fund Passive Equities	15% / 12%	MSCI World Index (long-term) – match but with lower carbon
LGIM Passive Index-Linked Bonds (UK)	25% / 15%	FTSE A Index-Linked Gilts

Loomis Sayles Multi Asset Credit	5% / 5%	50% Barclays Global Agg, 25% Barclays Global HY, 15% JPM CEMBI, 10% S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan
Ninety One Emerging Market Multi Asset Mandate*	10% / 10%	50% MSCI Emerging Market Equity NDR Index, 25% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index, & 25% JP Morgan GB-EM Global Diversified Index +2-4% p.a.
CBRE Global Multi Manager Property Fund of Funds (UK & Europe)	13.5% / 15%	IPD UK Quarterly Property Fund Index +0.4% p.a.
Partners Group / Brunel Infrastructure once launched Infrastructure	2.5% / 8%	8-12% p.a. net IRR
Magellan Listed Infrastructure	5.5% / 0%	CPI + 5% p.a. over the business cycle
Brunel Private Equity	0% / 7.5%	MSCI ACWI +3% p.a.
Brunel Private Debt	0% / 7.5%	GBP 3M LIBOR + 4% p.a.
Interim Private Debt / TBC	7.5/ 0.0	TBC
Brunel Secured Income	0% / 10%	CPI + 2% p.a.
TOTAL	**100% / 100%**	

***BPP have not initially offered an Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Fund, so the Fund will need to go through the Create/Amend/Delete (‘CAD’) process for this mandate.

Timeframe for Investment Managers’ Targets

Three year targets are generally preferred when monitoring investment managers because of the need to see clear evidence of added value as soon as possible. The Committee recognises, however, that three year periods may not be appropriate for particular managers’ styles, or for specific asset classes. Five year rolling periods, rather than three year periods, are therefore adopted where appropriate. Further, even longer measurement periods may be appropriate for the Fund’s investments in private markets (for example 7-10 years for private equity).

Review and Policy

The Pensions Committee is responsible for the Fund’s strategic asset allocation which is determined via a triennial strategy review as part of the valuation process. The review is both qualitative and quantitative and is undertaken by the Pension Committee in conjunction with the actuary, officers and independent advisers. The review considers:

- The required level of return that will ensure that the Fund can meet its future benefit obligations as they fall due.
- The level of risk that the Fund can tolerate in absolute terms, and in relation to its funding level and deficit.
- An analysis of the order of magnitude of the various risks facing the Fund is established so that a priority order for mitigation can be determined.
- The desire for diversification across asset class, region, sector, and type of security.
- Approach to how environmental, social or corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments.

The Committee takes the view that the Fund should only take as much risk as is necessary to recover the deficit and maintain contribution rates at an affordable, sustainable level.

The Investment Sub-Committee formally monitors the investment performance of the managers against their individual performance targets and meets them on an annual basis, reporting back to the main pension committee. All Members of the Committee receive quarterly performance and asset allocation figures based on reports provided by the Council’s global custodian, State Street.

A quarterly check is made on how the overall strategic benchmark of the Fund is performing, relative to other funds, and in relation to the financial assumptions contained in the previous actuarial valuation.

The Committee also undertakes a high level asset allocation review once a year.

Fee Structures

The Committee generally has an ad-valorem fee scale applied in respect of the investment management services it receives. This is generally accepted practice for passive tracking mandates and is easily understood. A performance related fee basis is sometimes set, however, if it is believed to be in the overall financial interests of the Fund, particularly for active mandates where higher fees are paid for more consistent outperformance of market indices. The approach taken varies depending on the type of investment and the target being set.

The Fund pays special attention to the monitoring of fees paid in respect of private markets mandates, as these typically have more complicated fee structures. An additional layer of complexity is also added from having a fund of fund structure, which requires further oversight.

The Fund is required to report in line with the CIPFA requirements under the Transparency Code and requires its investment managers to provide sufficient information to fulfil this requirement.

4. Approach to risk and how its measured & managed

Risk measurement and management

Risks are assessed both qualitatively and quantitatively as part of regular investment strategy reviews, and prioritised accordingly forming a key element in setting its strategy. Sufficient risk is needed to achieve long term returns expectations but mitigated as appropriate to allow as far as possible stable employer contribution rates. This approach to risk is reviewed at least annually.

(a) Investment Risks

Provided below is commentary on the major investment risks the Fund is running:

Liability related interest rate and inflation risks – One of the largest risks the Fund is running is in relation to its liabilities and the sensitivity of these to changes to long-term interest rates and inflation expectations. The Fund mitigates these risks to a degree through its holdings in index linked gilts, other bonds and other sources of secured cashflow. The Committee is looking further at these risks as part of the current strategy review.

Equities – The other large risk that the Fund is running is in relation to its equity holdings. Should equity market conditions deteriorate significantly this will have a large negative impact on the Fund's assets. The Fund holds equities in order to provide the necessary long-term expected returns to help ensure that the Fund remains affordable. The Committee believes that the extra returns that are expected to be generated by equities compensate for the level of risk equities bring to the Fund. As shown by the long term Strategic Asset Allocation above, the Committee is working towards a reduction in equity exposure, helping to bring down the overall risk contributed from equities accordingly.

Active manager risk – Investment managers are appointed to manage the Fund's assets on its behalf. This risk is small relative to other risks; however the Fund still addresses this risk. Extensive due diligence is undertaken before managers are selected, with a number of different managers chosen to mitigate against concentration risk. The investment managers are also monitored regularly by the Committee and by the Fund's Investment Consultant.

Liquidity risk – the Committee recognises that there is liquidity risk in holding assets that are not readily marketable and realisable. Given the long term investment horizon, the Committee believes that a degree of liquidity risk is acceptable, given the potential return. The majority of the Fund's assets are realisable at short notice. Where commitments have been made to private market mandates that have not yet drawn down all of the committed capital, the Fund has invested these assets in liquid interim asset classes that have a moderate degree of risk & return correlation to the private markets assets. In this way, some exposure to the desired asset class is retained and as the interim asset classes are liquid, the risk that the Fund would have to be a forced seller to meet these drawn downs, is mitigated.

Exchange rate risk – this risk arises from investing in unhedged overseas (non GBP denominated) assets. The Fund has a currency hedging policy in place to hedge c.50% of the overseas equity exposure. For other asset classes, currency hedging is reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

The Fund's portfolio is well diversified across asset classes, geography and asset managers. As different asset classes have varying correlations with other asset classes, the Fund can manage the level of risk run to the extent desired.

Asset Class	DME	EME	PE	Infra	MAC	EMD	SPD	Prop	LLP	Corp	FIG	ILG
Developed Global Equity	1.00	0.63	0.62	0.75	0.59	0.37	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.32	0.10	0.10
Emerging Market Equity	0.63	1.00	0.56	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.13	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.13	0.11
Private Equity	0.62	0.56	1.00	0.56	0.55	0.34	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.28	0.09	0.06
Infrastructure	0.75	0.57	0.56	1.00	0.59	0.36	0.24	0.44	0.39	0.30	0.08	0.14
Multi-Asset Credit	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.59	1.00	0.64	0.53	0.38	0.34	0.31	-0.04	0.08
Emerging Market Debt	0.37	0.55	0.34	0.36	0.64	1.00	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.03	0.11
Senior Private Debt	0.21	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.53	0.15	1.00	0.27	0.22	0.11	-0.14	-0.01
Conventional Property	0.27	0.29	0.24	0.44	0.38	0.16	0.27	1.00	0.74	0.11	-0.03	0.03
Long Lease Property	0.26	0.28	0.22	0.39	0.34	0.19	0.22	0.74	1.00	0.24	0.12	0.37
UK Corporate Bonds	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.24	1.00	0.78	0.32
Fixed Interest Gilts	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.08	-0.04	0.03	-0.14	-0.03	0.12	0.78	1.00	0.30
Index-Linked Gilts	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.30	1.00

Source: Mercer Asset Model correlations as at 31 March 2020 (note that figures are estimates for modelling purposes and may not be a true reflection of actual asset correlations in the future, particularly for illiquid asset classes).

(b) Cashflow management risks

The Fund is becoming more mature and although it is cashflow positive after taking investment income, managing cashflow will become an increasingly important consideration in setting the investment strategy. Specifically should this position ever reverse, mitigating actions would be taken to manage the cashflow shortfall such as investing in assets that produce cashflows that could be used to meet these payments.

(c) Demographic risks

The Fund is subject to a range of demographic risks, but with particular reference to investment strategy, the Committee is aware of the potential for the Fund to mature over time as pensioner liabilities increase. A mature pension fund is likely to take less investment risk over time and this is considered at each strategy review. The more mature a pension fund, the more likely it is that disinvestments would need to be made to pay benefits. The Fund is not in that situation at present as income from contributions and investments are greater than benefit payments. However, this situation is monitored regularly and formally as part of the actuarial valuation and strategy review.

(d) Governance risks

The Pension Fund Committee believes that there is a benefit to the Fund to be gained from good governance in the form of either (or both) of an increased return and/or decreased risk. Poor governance can lead to opportunities and risks to be missed, and have a detrimental effect on the funding level and deficit. The current delegations and use of an investment sub-committee assist in managing this risk. There is also additional governance risk from the Fund's participation in the BPP and the ways this can be mitigated and managed were developed.

(e) Financial ESG risks

The Committee believes that in order to carry out their fiduciary duty by acting in the interest of its members, that effective management of Environmental, Social & Corporate Governance management (ESG) issues, including climate change, which are financially material to the Fund is essential.

ESG risks should be taken into account on an ongoing basis and are an integral part of the Fund's strategy and objective of being a long term investor.

The Committee believes that engagement is crucial in relation to strong corporate governance, which in turn is expected to help enhance returns. Details of the Fund's policies can be found later in this statement.

One area of focus of the 2017 strategy review is the risks caused by Climate Change and the associated issue of stranded assets. The strategy review looked at the carbon footprint of the Fund's equity portfolio and considered reduction options, as well as conducting climate change scenario analysis and the potential impacts that a range of climate pathways could have on the Fund's asset allocation. The Fund will consider an appropriate process for the management of climate change risk for its active and passive equity mandates in the future. For example the Fund will carry out some scenario modelling in relation to Climate Change and its impact on the Fund's investments in 2020.

Contingency Plans

The investment risk is mitigated by regular monitoring of investment managers performance and review of the Fund's strategy on a quarterly basis. These, along with the other risks are monitored quarterly as part of the Fund's Risk Register and on-going funding level analysis undertaken by the actuary.

The Fund also monitor the funding level and if it falls by more than 20% from the funding position recorded at the last actuarial valuation, this triggers an immediate review. This review is undertaken in conjunction with the Fund's investment consultants and Actuary, with appropriate action taken. Given that a fall in the funding level could be realised through a number of different channels, there is no set framework here, with actions tailored to the individual circumstances the Fund finds itself in.

As outlined in the FSS, the Fund is also committed to providing some different investment strategies in the future to assist employers in managing and mitigate their exposure to investment risk where this is most appropriate for their specific liabilities.

5. Approach to Pooling Investments, use of collective investment vehicles & shared services

The Fund pools investments with 8 other local authorities and the Environment Agency through the Brunel Pension Partnership and it's operator Brunel Ltd, as mandated by Government.

The Fund first transferred assets to BPP Ltd in July 2018 and, through the Pension Committee, will retain the responsibility for setting the detailed Strategic Asset Allocation for the Fund and allocating investment assets to the portfolios provided by BPP Ltd. However, the fiduciary responsibility dictates that the Pension Fund Committee must always act in the best interest of the Fund and it will need to ensure the most appropriate investments are used in the implementation of its investment strategy. This includes ensuring BPP Ltd are able to implement the Committees strategic decisions, that they are held to account for performance and in extremis, potentially consider other investments if the value for money opportunity cannot be delivered through BPP Ltd in terms of collective and individual basis.

BPP Ltd is a company which is wholly owned by the Administering Authorities. The company is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to act as the operator of an unregulated Collective Investment Scheme. It is responsible for implementing the detailed Strategic Asset Allocations of the participating funds by investing Funds assets within investment portfolios with defined risk and return characteristics. In particular it researches and selects the underlying investment managers needed to meet the requirements of the detailed Strategic Asset Allocations. These Manager Operated Funds will be operated by professional external investment managers. The Fund is a client of BPP Ltd and as a client has the right to expect certain standards and quality of service. A detailed service agreement is in place which sets out the duties and responsibilities of BPP Ltd, and the rights of Wiltshire Pension Fund as a client. It includes a duty of care of BPP to act in its clients' interests.

The governance of the Brunel partnership is of the utmost important to ensure the Fund's assets are invested well and the needs of the Fund and its beneficiaries are met. Governance controls exist at several levels within Brunel.

- As shareholders in Brunel the Fund entered into a shareholder agreement with the company and the other shareholders. This gives considerable control over Brunel – several matters, including significant changes to the operating model and finances, are reserved matters requiring the consent of all shareholders.

- An Oversight Board comprising representatives from each of the Administering Authorities has been established. Acting for the Administering Authorities, it has a primary monitoring and oversight function. Meeting quarterly, it can request papers from Brunel or interrogate its management. However, it cannot take decisions requiring shareholder approval, which will be remitted back to each Administering Authority individually.

- The Oversight Board is supported by the Client Group, comprised primarily of pension investment officers drawn from each of the Administering Authorities, but also drawing on finance and legal officers from time to time. It will have a leading role in reviewing the implementation of pooling by Brunel, and provide a forum for discussing technical and practical matters, confirming priorities, and resolving differences. It will be responsible for providing practical support to enable the Oversight Board to fulfil its monitoring and oversight function.

- A separate level of governance is provided by the Board of Directors at Brunel, which are appointed by the Fund and the other shareholders. It comprises four highly experienced and independent non-executive directors, chaired by Denise Le Gal and four executive directors.

- Finally, as an authorised firm, Brunel has to meet the extensive requirements of the FCA which cover standards such as conduct, good governance, record keeping, training and competency, policy and process documents, and internal controls.

The arrangements for asset pooling for the Brunel pool were formulated to meet the requirements of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 and Government guidance.

Wiltshire Council approved the full business case for the Brunel Pension Partnership on 21 February 2017. The Fund's first investment assets were transitioned across to BPP in July 2018. At the time of writing BPP are still working to finalise a number of their portfolio offerings, with the target date for all portfolios operational extending into 2021. An investment timetable can be found in the appendix of this paper which sets out Brunel's current expectations around Fund launches. Until such time as transitions take place, the Fund will continue to maintain the relationship with its current investment managers and oversee their investment performance.

Following the completion of the transition plan outlined in the Appendix, it is currently envisaged that the majority of the Wiltshire Pension Fund's assets will be invested through BPP Ltd. The Fund has certain commitments to long term illiquid investment funds which will take longer to transition across to the new portfolios to be set up by BPP Ltd.

Currently not all proposed portfolios to be offered by BPP Ltd provide a direct substitution for the Fund's investment strategy. For example, there is not a replication of the Fund's Emerging Market Multi Asset mandate, although this could be substituted with the use of separate Emerging Market equities and bond portfolios, and this is one of the ways that BPP can deliver the same outcomes by providing a different solution. In this case, where BPP cannot accommodate a specific solution, these assets would remain outside the Fund and continue to be managed by the Fund until such time as they are liquidated, and capital is returned.

More details on the Brunel Pension Partnership can be found in Appendix B.

6. Social, environmental and corporate governance policy

Approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

ESG are important factors for the sustainability of investment returns over the long term. The Fund seeks to use its position as a shareholder to actively encourage good corporate governance practice in those companies in which it invests. As part of owning publicly listed companies Brunel, on behalf of its clients, will have the opportunity to vote at company meetings (AGM/ EGMs). To provide guidance, Brunel has a single voting policy for all assets managed by Brunel in segregated accounts.

Brunel has appointed Federated Hermes EOS as the engagement and voting services provider. The appointment enables a wider coverage of assets and access to further expertise across different engagement themes. The Federated Hermes team is diverse, made up of 11 nationalities with 10 language capabilities, which facilitates engagement in local language and an understanding of cultural customs.

Brunel will publish its voting policy and provide online voting records no less than twice a year.

The Fund is also a member of the Local Authorities Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), to enable it to act with other local authorities on corporate governance issues. LAPFF's mission is to protect the long-term investment interests of beneficiaries by promoting the highest standards of corporate governance and corporate responsibility amongst investee companies. Details of their activities can be found on the following link:

http://www.lapfforum.org/about-us

The Fund has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of its members and therefore expects its investment managers to take account of financially material social, environmental and ethical considerations in the selection, retention and realisation of investments as an integral part of the normal investment research and analysis process. The Fund believes that taking account of such considerations forms part of the investment managers' normal fiduciary duty.

As such, the Fund has a commitment to ensuring that the bodies in which it invests adopt a responsible attitude toward the environment, and adopt high ethical standards. Such companies are expected to behave in a socially responsible manner by taking account of the interests of all stakeholders.

In 2019 the Fund transferred the entire allocation to passive equities to a passive global low carbon equity mandate, which reduced the carbon footprint of the portfolio. The long-term allocation to low carbon equity is 12% of total Fund assets.

Non-Financial ESG Considerations

The pursuit of a financial return is the predominant concern for the Fund to address the funding deficit and minimise the on-going cost of pension provision to its 170+ employer organisations. The Fund is aware it may also take purely non-financial considerations into account provided that doing so would not involve significant risk of financial detriment to the scheme and where they have good reason to think stakeholders would support the decision.

The Fund's Pensions Committee has two employer representatives and two employer observers, while the Local Pension Board has three employer body and three member representatives who both represent and can engage with beneficiaries and stakeholders to ensure the Fund is aware and can respond effectively to all stakeholders concerns.

The Fund also aims to communicate using its website, newsletters, Annual Report and proposed Annual General Meeting to engage directly with all stakeholders.

When formulating and developing any policy on non-financial social, environmental, and corporate governance factors, the Committee will take proper advice from either its investment consultant or other appropriate expertise in this area and ensure the Local Pension Board and other stakeholder views are considered through the use of specific Board reports and consultations. Any policies once developed would be available on the Fund's website.

Social Investment

The Government considers that social investments are appropriate for LGPS funds where either the social impact is simply in addition to the financial return. It also considers that investments where some part of the financial return is forgone in order to generate the social impact are also appropriate, where the administering authority has good reason to think scheme members share the concern for social impact, and there is no risk of significant financial detriment to the Fund.

The Fund is consistent in the application of risk and returns requirements when evaluating all investment opportunities, including those that address societal challenges. The Fund would invest in opportunities that address societal challenges but generate competitive financial returns.

Seeking such opportunities is generally delegated to our external fund managers.

Sanctions

The Fund does not exclude investments in order to pursue boycotts, divestment and sanctions against foreign nations and UK defence industries, other than where formal legal sanctions, embargoes and restrictions have been put in place by the Government.

Brunel Pension Partnership Policy

The Brunel Pension Partnership Investment Principles clearly articulate our commitment, and that of each Fund in the Partnership and its operator (Brunel Company), to be responsible investors and as such recognise that social, environment and corporate governance considerations are part of the processes in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of assets. One of the principal benefits, outlined in the BPP business case, achieved through scale and resources arising from pooling is the improved implementation of responsible investment and stewardship.

Every portfolio, in every asset class, under the Brunel Pension Partnership, explicitly includes responsible investment and includes an assessment of how social, environment and corporate governance considerations may present financial risks to the delivery of the portfolio objectives. These considerations will therefore be taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of assets. The approach undertaken will vary in order to be the most effective in mitigating risks and enhancing investor value in relation to each portfolio and its objectives. For more information is on the BPP website.

As an example the Fund invests in passive low carbon equities through Brunel.

Brunel 2020-22 Climate Change Policy Objectives

Brunel's Climate Change Policy set’s out a plan to build a financial system which is fit for a low carbon future. The Policy explains how Brunel see three areas where they have a particular contribution to make. Namely: they will have significant direct influence over the investment managers they appoint; they can exert broader influence in the investment industry and with policy makers and lastly their ability to influence company practice and performance, in particular in conjunction with their Client Funds and others.

The Committee fully encourages and supports Brunel’s 2020-2022 policy objectives on climate change which are set out in their Climate Change Policy below. The Committee are currently supportive of Brunel’s approach of not issuing exclusion lists as the Fund believes that simply stating exclusions or requiring divestment from specific stocks or sectors will not compel investment managers to develop their capacity on climate change or drive change in the companies in which they are invested.

Brunel's 2020-2022 climate change policy objectives

We will play an active and leading role in encouraging policy makers to establish comprehensive and robust climate change policy frameworks. Within this, we will focus particular attention on:

- The adoption of a meaningful price on carbon, which is material (i.e. sufficient to drive change at the scale and rate required), progressive over time and widespread (i.e. applies to all major sectors of the economy).
- The removal of fossil fuel subsidies.
- The introduction of policy measures – for example, product standards, limitations on high carbon technologies, support for low carbon technologies – that accelerate the move away from high impact activities and sectors.
- The removal or correction of regulatory barriers to progress and support financial policy makers and regulators in being ambitious and effective in implementation of plans to mitigate climate risk and under the Adaptation Reporting Power.
- The integration of climate change into the mandates and into the oversight and control processes of prudential regulators and other regulatory bodies.
- Ensuring that climate change policy is socially sustainable and takes due account of workers' rights and community interests (the 'Just Transition') when taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate.

We will play an active leading role in encouraging policy makers to integrate climate change into multilateral and bilateral trading frameworks, with a particular focus on the UK post Brexit.

We will encourage policy makers to introduce mandatory climate change disclosure requirements for companies, with a focus on providing clear, decision useful information and encouraging a clear articulation of the risks that companies and their investors face.

We will support the development of skills, knowledge and professional standards of those intermediaries who are critical influencers in the action of investors and companies. These include, but are not limited to, investment consultants, actuaries, lawyers and auditors.

Further details of Brunel's Climate Change policy are set out on its website.

Monitoring of Climate Change Policy and Reporting Progress

Reporting on climate change is an area that is rapidly developing, and the Fund is working with Brunel and other member funds to continue to improve this. The Fund is supportive of Brunel's involvement in initiatives, such as the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change ("IIGCC") Paris Aligned Investment Initiative, that are working to allow asset owners and investment managers to explain, in a consistent and comparable manner, how their portfolios compare to the goals of a net zero carbon future and of keeping global temperature rise below 2 °C.

The Fund currently undertakes climate change scenario analysis and carbon footprinting (measuring carbon intensity and fossil fuel reserve exposure) to better understand opportunities and risks within the Fund's portfolios. As holdings transition into Brunel portfolios, the Fund will be publishing the following metrics and data, as relevant, for different asset classes and strategies:

- Carbon footprints
- Fossil fuel exposures
- Green and brown share (i.e. the proportion of its portfolios invested in areas such as renewable energy)
- Engagement and voting activities

The Fund will use its website as the primary method of communication. The Fund will publicly report in line with Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures "TCFD" recommendations in due course and are developing an approach in this area.

Alongside Brunel and the partner funds, the Fund will look to undertake a full review of our climate change policy approach in late 2022 to early 2023 to provide us with the opportunity to reflect on progress, the effectiveness of our approach, and potentially to raise our ambitions.

One of the key questions the Fund will be answering as part of this review is whether Brunel's decision to engage with investment managers has been effective. Specifically, whether it has been effective in delivering change in the way investment managers work and in their ongoing engagement with companies to drive improvements in corporate strategies on climate change, so that these companies are on a trajectory to be aligned with the transition to a 2°C economy. If the answer is no, the Fund will be expecting Brunel to consider whether they need to change investment managers and/or introduce selective divestment requirements for companies.

The Fund will continue to monitor Brunel's progress on implementing its policy objectives and will work with them to achieve our collective climate change ambitions. If the Fund does not feel action is progressing at an appropriate pace, the Fund will seek to address this with the other partner funds and Brunel.

In addition to the full review, the Committee will be reviewing its beliefs and commitments on an annual basis to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and that strategic objectives are set with these in mind. To support this, the Fund will ensure there is regular training on climate change for the Committee, Board, and Officers so that those in charge of the decision making for the Fund are sufficiently informed.

Responsible Investment Initiatives

To deliver the Fund's Responsible Investment policy the Fund is active in supporting a number of responsible investment initiatives. The Fund plans to become a signatory to the new UK Stewardship code. The Fund is a member of the LAPFF. The Fund supports the Transition Pathway Initiative ("TPI"). In addition, the Fund supports Brunel as a signatory to the UN supported Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI").

7. Policy for the exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments

Voting Policy

The fund believes that voting is integral part of the responsible investment and stewardship process.

For assets that have transitioned to Brunel, the Committee has delegated the exercise of voting rights to Brunel on the basis that voting power will be exercised with the objective of preserving and enhancing long-term shareholder value. As part of owning publicly listed companies, Brunel, on behalf of its clients, will have the opportunity to vote at company meetings (AGM/ EGMs). Brunel aims to vote 100% of all available votes. To provide guidance to its managers, Brunel has a single voting policy for all assets managed by Brunel in segregated accounts. Hermes EOS has been appointed to support Brunel as its engagement and voting service provider. Brunel will publish its voting policy and provide online voting records at least annually.

The Fund undertakes its engagement activities through its active membership of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum which targets specific areas of concern across the holdings of its LGPS membership.

The Fund also expects its asset managers to report on their engagement activities on a regular basis and summarises these in its quarterly updates.

The Fund will publish the voting carried out on its behalf on its website.

Stewardship Code

The introduction of the Stewardship Code in July 2010 by the Financial Reporting Council strongly encouraged best practice in respect of investor engagement. The Fund published its statement of compliance with the code during 2011 and this is reviewed annually. All of our global equities managers currently comply fully with the code. The Fund is rated as Tier 1 compliant by the Financial Reporting Council.

In late 2019, the Financial Reporting Council (“FRC”) published its revised 2020 UK Stewardship Code (“2020 Code”). The latest Code defines stewardship as “*the responsible allocation, management and oversight of capital to create long-term value for clients and beneficiaries leading to sustainable benefits for the economy, the environment and society.*”

The FRC has described the 2020 Code as ambitious and highlighted the increased focus on ‘activities and outcomes’ as opposed to policy statements alone. As part of this increased remit the 2020 Code covers a wider range of asset classes, requires signatories to consider the systematic integration of ESG and climate change in the stewardship and investment process, and is based on a more stringent ‘comply and explain’ basis. The revised 2020 Stewardship Code now has 12 principles for signatories.

The Fund plans to become a signatory to the 2020 Code by the end of 2021, recognising the significant amount of work complying with and reporting on the new Code will entail. The Fund has already had discussions with its partner funds and Brunel to ensure appropriate structures are in place to enable this.

Stewardship in Investment Pooling

As part of Brunel, the Fund is actively exploring opportunities to enhance our stewardship activities. At the same time the Fund will continue to be an active owner in our own right. The Committee believes one of the potential benefits of pooling, achieved through the scale and resources arising from pooling, is the improved implementation of stewardship practices. Brunel has published its Responsible Investment Stewardship Policy which outlines its approach and priorities. The policy reflects the priorities of its underlying clients, and the Fund was active in contributing to the policy.

With the support of the Fund and the other partner funds, Brunel has been using its influence to press for improved stewardship at external investment managers and has been actively involved in government consultations and other initiatives in the area. Once all equity assets have been transitioned, the Partnership and Brunel Ltd will seek to deliver best practice standards in responsible investment and stewardship in terms of company engagement as outlined in the Brunel Pension Partnership Investment Principles. More information is available on the website (www.brunelpensionpartnership.org).

The Committee has delegated investment powers to Brunel and the Fund’s investment managers (where assets have not yet transitioned to Brunel) to act in the best interests of the Fund. Brunel and the Fund’s investment managers are encouraged to engage in constructive dialogue on behalf of the Fund and to use their influence to encourage companies to adopt best practice in key areas. Brunel and the Fund’s investment managers have been asked to report to the Committee on the implementation of their stewardship and engagement activities, which will be reviewed on a regular basis.

A representative from Brunel is also periodically invited to present at Committee meetings to provide updates on developments.

The Fund recognises the importance of collaboration with other investors to achieve more effective and wider reaching outcomes. In this respect, the Fund is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (“LAPFF”) which aims to protect the long-term investment interests of beneficiaries by promoting the highest standards of corporate governance and corporate responsibility amongst investee companies. Further details can be found on their website.

Advice Taken

In creating this statement, the Fund has taken advice from its Investment Consultant. Also, in relation to each of the constituent parts, such as the asset allocation and risk mitigation, the Fund has taken advice from its Investment Consultant, Mercer, and the Fund Actuary, Hymans Robertson. In providing investment advice, Mercer is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

8. Other Investment Policies

Investment Consultant Objectives

The Fund has set objectives for its Investment Consultant, Mercer, in conjuction with the recent Competition & Markets Authority "CMA" directive. The Fund's Investment Consultant is measured against these objectives in the Annual Reporting review, which is detailed in a separate document. A statement will be submitted to the CMA annually regarding the Investment Consultant's compliance with these objectives.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID)

In 2017, when the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) was integrated into UK financial regulation, local authorities were reclassified automatically to 'Retail clients' due to the UK local authorities being in the unique position of managing pension funds. Whilst Retail status provides increased investor protection relative to Professional clients, there are a number of disadvantages including:

- Restricted access to investment managers as few firms are authorised to deal with retail clients.
- Limited products and services available as only certain types of investments are deemed suitable for retail clients. Many private markets products are not deemed suitable for Retail clients, namely Infrastructure funds, Private Equity funds, Hedge Funds, this is not consistent with the Fund's current investment strategy.
- Significant implications for pooling
- Sale of assets not available to retail clients and respective exit charges implications.

For the reasons outlined above, local authorities engaged with the FCA, and whilst the Retail Status will not change, the Fund has been able to 'opt-up' to Professional status to ensure none of the aforementioned drawbacks of Retail status apply.

Wiltshire Pension Fund
June 2020

Appendix A

12 Principles of the 2020 Stewardship Code

1) Purpose, investment beliefs, strategy, and culture enable stewardship that creates long-term value for clients and beneficiaries leading to sustainable benefits for the economy, the environment and society.
2) Governance, resources and incentives support stewardship.
3) Manage conflicts of interest to put the best interests of clients and beneficiaries first.
4) Identify and respond to market-wide and systemic risks to promote a well-functioning financial system.
5) Review their policies, assure their processes and assess the effectiveness of their activities.
6) Take account of client and beneficiary needs and communicate the activities and outcomes of their stewardship and investment to them.
7) Systematically integrate stewardship and investment, including material environmental, social and governance issues, and climate change, to fulfil their responsibilities.
8) Monitor and hold to account managers and/or service providers.
9) Engage with issuers to maintain or enhance the value of assets.
10) Where necessary, participate in collaborative engagement to influence issuers.
11) Where necessary, escalate stewardship activities to influence issuers
12) Actively exercise their rights and responsibilities.

Appendix B

Brunel Pension Partnership

High Level Investment Principles

Working with all the partner funds and the Brunel Pension Partnership, we have agreed a set of investment principles with the intention that they provide a framework for the investment strategy, operations, manager selection, monitoring and reporting. The principles are also designed to meet the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government - Local Government Pension Scheme: Investment Reform Criteria and Guidance and the requirements and expectations of Financial Conduct Authority. They can be applied to all asset classes, although the detail of operation will vary by asset class.

The principles do not impose any restrictions on type, nature of companies or assets held within the portfolios. The principles do place an expectation that recognised best practice standards in governance, risk management, stewardship and value for money will be delivered.

Long-term investors	We are long-term investors: we implement our funds investment strategies that require productive assets that contribute to economic activity, such as equities, bonds and real assets. This may include the delegated responsibility to provide sustainable and sufficient return on their assets.
Responsible investors	We are responsible investors: we believe that in the long term we will generate better financial returns by investing in companies and assets that demonstrate they contribute to the long term sustainable success of the global economy and society.
Best practice governance	We adopt best practice collective governance with appropriate oversight, prioritisation, delegation and decision making at the right level, and clear accountability.
Decisions informed through experts and knowledgeable officers and committee	We make our decisions based on extensive expertise including trained and insightful operations' governance members, experienced and professional officers and high quality, knowledgeable advisors.
Evidence and research at heart of investments	We take an evidence and research-based approach to investment: continually learning and reappraising from academic research, investment professionals, and our peers, and seek continual development in our understanding of investment.
Leadership and innovation	We are prepared to be innovative and demonstrate thought leadership in collective investment, within the requirement of prudence and our joint fiduciary duty.

Right risk for right return	We will make our collective investments work as hard as possible to meet our funds' objectives: we will provide the right structure of sub funds and managers within asset classes. While we take account of market and economic levels in our decision making, we will avoid making decisions on purely a short term basis.
Full risk evaluation	We will be comprehensive in our consideration of our funds' risks assessed on their liabilities and contributions; consider financial and non-financial risk as appropriate; offer a pooled structure to accommodate the need to diversify risk, but also recognise the limits of that diversification – as long term investors we accept that our investment success depends substantially on the sustainable growth of the economy.
Responsible stewardship	We will enable our funds' to exercise responsible stewardship of the assets they hold, and act as a collective responsible voice in the broader investment community.
Cost effective solutions	We will seek the most cost-effective solutions to achieving our funds' objectives and implementing these principles collectively: we recognise the impact of costs on the Funds, but we are prepared to pay for active management and other services when we believe that the costs incurred are likely to be justified by the benefits. We will seek to gain leverage from our collective status through reduction in fees and avoidance of cost through increased resilience and sharing our peoples' strengths, knowledge and expertise.
Transparent and accountable	We believe in the importance of being transparent and accountable, to ensure correct decisions are taken and to minimise risk. This applies both in our own operations, those we work with, and our investments
Collaborate	We will collaborate with others whenever possible, to share ideas and best practice; to improve effectiveness and to minimise costs.

Implementation: Approach to Asset Pooling

Brunel Pension Partnership Ltd. (Brunel) was launched on 18 July 2017 as a company wholly owned by the ten Administering Authorities. Brunel obtained authorisation from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in March 2018 to act as an investment manager and an Investment advisor.

Brunel is an FCA regulated full scope MiFID investment management firm, established by our 10 owners (9 local authority pension schemes and the Environment Agency) to ensure their pension schemes are sustainable and cost effective. Brunel has currently transitioned ~£15bn of assets from a pool of £30bn. We have an agreed strategic plan to invest the remaining £15bn over the coming two years. Brunel are long term investors with an influential voice in Responsible Investment and pooling, which is a national initiative with ~£1/4 trillion assets under management.

Brunel's key objectives are as follows:

- Offer a client driven range of products and services to ensure our partner funds remain at the forefront of pension fund investment
- Outperform benchmarks in long term (min 3-5 years listed, longer PM)
- Provide additional benefits (beyond financials) including stewardship, responsible investment, influencing policy, diversification and risk analysis
- Taking a prudent approach, managing risk through robust governance and controls
- Make fee savings, whilst maintaining performance, of £27.8m (8.9bp) by 2025 and manage transition and operational costs to achieve breakeven by 2023, and cumulative net savings of £550m to 2036

The arrangements for asset pooling for the Brunel pool have been formulated to meet the requirements of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 and Government guidance.

The Fund, through the Pensions Committee, retains the responsibility for setting the detailed Strategic Asset Allocation for the Fund and allocating investment assets to the portfolios provided by Brunel. The Fund is also able to suggest new portfolios to Brunel and engage with Brunel on the structure and nature of existing portfolios.

The Fund's first investment assets were transitioned across to BPP in July 2018. At the time of writing BPP are still working to finalise a number of their portfolio offerings, with the target date for all portfolios operational extending into 2021. A full time table can be found below:

Fund Launch/Project	Transition	Fee Savings Start
Emerging Markets	09/10/2019	Nov-19
LDI & Passive Gilts	15/11/2019	Dec-19
Global High Alpha	22/11/2019	Dec-19
DGF	23/03/2020	Apr-20
Sustainable Equities	12/06/2020	Jul-20
Multi Asset Credit	14/08/2020	Sep-20
Smaller Companies	22/05/2020	Jun-20
Sterling Corporate Bonds	25/09/2020	Oct-20
Global Core	18/11/2020	Dec-20
Hedge Funds	22/03/2021	Apr-21
Global Bonds	19/04/2021	May-21
TAA	26/07/2021	Aug-21