Isle of Wight Pension Fund
Investment Strategy Statement

January 2019

FOR PUBLICATION – CORPORATE POLICY

1. Document Information

Title:	Isle of Wight Pension Fund Investment Strategy Statement
Status:	DRAFT
Current Version:	v 2.3
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Approved by:	Pension Fund Committee
Approval Date:	
Review frequency:	Every three years
Next Review :	2019

Version Control

Version	Date	
1.0	March 2017	Final following 2016 valuation
2.1	04 December 2018	Revision for updated objectives
2.2	14 December 2018	Formatting and consistency
2.3	19 December 2018	ESG statement update

2. Contents

3. Introduction

3.1. This is the Investment Strategy Statement ("ISS") of the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund ("the Fund") which is administered by the Isle of Wight Council ("the Administering Authority"). The ISS is made in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 ("the Regulations").

3.2. The ISS has been prepared by the Isle of Wight Pension Fund Committee ("the Committee") having taken advice from the Fund's investment adviser, Hymans Robertson LLP. The Committee acts on the delegated authority of the Administering Authority.

3.3. This ISS has been designed to be a living document and is an important governance tool for the Fund. This document sets out the investment strategy of the Fund, provides transparency in relation to how the Fund investments are managed, acts as a risk register, and has been designed to be informative but reader focused. This document replaces the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles.

3.4. This statement will be reviewed by the Committee at least triennially or more frequently and without delay should any significant change occur. The Committee has consulted on the contents of the Fund's investment strategy with such persons it considers appropriate.

3.5. The Committee seeks to invest in accordance with the ISS, any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund.

4. Investment Beliefs and Objectives

4.1. 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 dependents, in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme ("LGPS") regulations and statutory provisions.

4.2. The Committee aims to fund the Fund in such a manner that, in normal market conditions, all accrued benefits are fully covered by the value of the Fund's assets and that an appropriate level of contributions is agreed by the employer to meet the cost of future benefits accruing.

4.3. In order to best achieve these objectives, the Committee has developed a set of investment beliefs which help to inform the investment strategy derived from the decision-making process. The latest investment beliefs are included in Appendix A and are reviewed on a regular basis

5. Investment strategy and the process for ensuring suitability of investment

5.1. As noted above, the Fund's objective is to pay benefits as they fall due and this requires the build-up of sufficient reserves in advance. The Fund is currently assessed to have a deficit in terms of the reserves needed and so the asset strategy is focused on achieving returns in excess of gilts, without taking undue risk. Having a thorough understanding of the risks facing the Fund is crucial and these are covered later in this statement.

5.2. The Committee is responsible for the Fund's asset allocation which is determined via a triennial strategy review as part of the valuation process, but is kept under constant review; noting that strategic changes are an evolutionary process.

5.3. The triennial review looks at both qualitative and quantitative analysis, covering:

- The required level of return that will mean 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 in order that a priority order for mitigation can be determined.
- The desire for diversification across asset class, region, sector, and type of security.

5.4. In 2019, the Fund is due to carry out an asset liability modelling exercise following on from the 2019 actuarial valuation. The Fund's liability data from the valuation will be used in the modelling, and the implications of adopting a range of contributions and investment strategies will be assessed. The implications for the future evolution of the Fund will considered under a wide range of different scenarios.

5.5. The Committee will assess the likelihood of achieving their long-term funding target – which has been defined as achieving a fully funded position within the next 20 years. They will also consider the level of downside risk associated with different strategies by identifying the low funding levels which might emerge in the event of adverse experience.

5.6. This document will be updated to reflect any changes to the Fund's investment strategy following the investment strategy review.

Asset classes

5.7. The Fund may invest in quoted and unquoted securities of UK and overseas markets including equities and fixed interest and index linked bonds, cash, property and commodities either directly or through pooled funds. The Fund may also make use of contracts for differences and other derivatives either directly or in pooled funds investing in these products for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or to hedge specific risks.

5.8. The Committee reviews the nature of Fund investments on a regular basis, with particular reference to suitability and diversification. The Committee seeks and considers written advice from a suitably qualified person in undertaking such a review. If, at any time, investment in a security or product not previously known to the Committee is proposed, appropriate advice is sought and considered to ensure its suitability and diversification.

5.9. The Committee has translated its objectives into a suitable strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. The asset allocation, along with an overview of the role each asset plays in achieving the Fund's objectives is set out in the table below. In line with the Regulations, the authority's investment strategy does not permit more than 5% of the total value of all investments of fund money to be invested in entities which are connected with that authority within the meaning of section 212 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.

Asset class	Allocation %	Allowable ranges %	Role (s) within the strategy
Equity	55.0	+/-6%	Long term growth in excess of inflation expected
Diversified Growth Fund	15.0	+/-4%	Diversification and Tactical Asset Allocation
Property	8.0	+/-4%	Diversification. Generates investment income; Returns expected to be inflation-sensitive Exposure to Illiquidity premium
Fixed Income	22.0	+/-4%	Diversified source of return from a range of sources. Not specifically income generating

Restrictions on investment

5.10. The 2016 Regulations have removed the previous restrictions that applied under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. The Committee's approach to setting its investment strategy and assessing the suitability of different types of investment takes account of the various risks involved. Therefore, it is not felt necessary to set additional restrictions on investments.

Investment Managers

5.11. The Committee has appointed a number of investment managers all of whom are authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to undertake investment business.

5.12. The Committee, after seeking appropriate investment advice, has agreed specific benchmarks with each investment manager so that, in aggregate, they are consistent with the overall asset allocation for the Fund. The Fund's investment managers will hold a mix of investments which reflects their views relative to their respective benchmarks. Within each major market and asset class, the investment managers will maintain diversified portfolios through direct investment or pooled vehicles.

5.13. The individual investment manager mandates in which the Fund assets are currently invested are as follows:

Investment Manager	Asset Class	Investment style
Majedie	UK Equity	Active
Newton	Global Equity	Active
Baillie Gifford	Diversified Growth	Active
Schroders	Property	Active
Schroders	Fixed Income	Active

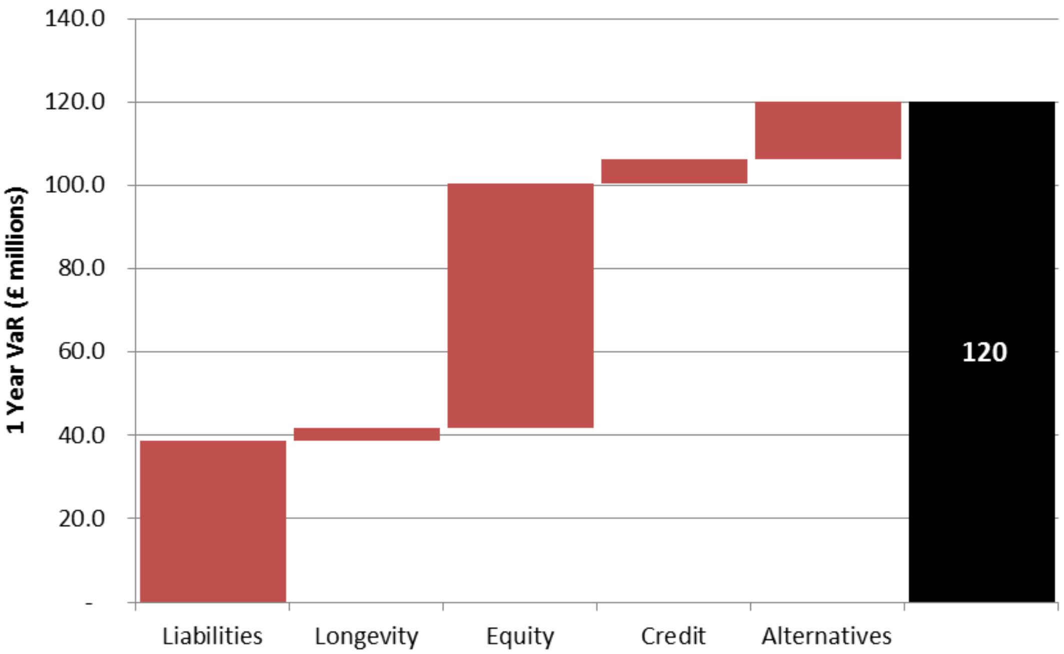
6. Risk measurement and management

6.1. The Committee assesses risks both qualitatively and quantitatively, with the starting point being the triennial investment strategy review. Risks are considered, understood and then prioritised accordingly. The Committee is aware that the Fund has a need to take risk (e.g. investing in growth assets) to help it achieve its funding objectives. It has an active risk management programme in place that aims to help it identify the risks being taken and put in place processes to manage, measure, monitor and (where possible) mitigate the risks being taken. One of the Committee's overarching beliefs is to only to take as much investment risk as is necessary.

6.2. The principal risks affecting the Fund are set out below, we also discuss the Fund's approach to managing these risks and the contingency plans that are in place.

A Investment risks

6.3. The Committee uses Risk Attribution Analysis to determine the order of magnitude of the main investment risks the Fund is facing. The chart below shows the VaR (Value at Risk, essentially the losses that would occur in a 1-in-20 event) facing the Fund, split into major risk categories.



6.4. As an additional illustration of risk, the table below shows how a range of events could impact the Fund:

Event	Event movement	Impact on Deficit
Fall in equity markets	20% fall in equities	+£56m
Rise in Inflation	1% increase in inflation	+£75m
Fall in interest rates	1% fall in interest rates	+£75m
Active Manager underperformance	3% underperformance from all active managers	+£14m

6.5. As shown in both the Value-at-Risk attribution chart and the table above, the most significant risk that the Fund is running is in relation to equities. Whilst not immaterial the risks being run by the use of active management is far smaller.

B Funding Risks

6.6. Financial mismatch – The risk that Fund assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting the liabilities.

6.7. Changing demographics –The risk that longevity improves and other demographic factors change, increasing the cost of Fund benefits.

6.8. Systemic risk - The possibility of an interlinked and simultaneous failure of several asset classes and/or investment managers, possibly compounded by financial 'contagion', resulting in an increase in the cost of meeting the Fund's liabilities.

6.9. The Committee measures and manages financial mismatch by setting a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This will be revisited as part of the 2019 valuation process. The Committee assesses risk relative to the strategic benchmark by monitoring the Fund's asset allocation and investment returns relative to the benchmark. The Committee also assesses risk relative to liabilities by monitoring the delivery of benchmark returns relative to liabilities.

6.10. The Committee seeks to mitigate systemic risk through a diversified portfolio but it is not possible to make specific provision for all possible eventualities that may arise under this heading.

C Asset risks

6.11. Concentration - The risk that a significant allocation to any single asset category and its underperformance relative to expectation would result in difficulties in achieving funding objectives.

6.12. Illiquidity - The risk that the Fund cannot meet its immediate liabilities because it has insufficient liquid assets.

6.13. Currency risk – The risk that the currency of the Fund's assets underperforms relative to Sterling (i.e. the currency of the liabilities).

6.14. Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") – The risk that ESG related factors reduce the Fund's ability to generate the long-term returns.

6.15. Manager underperformance - The failure by the investment managers to achieve the rate of investment return assumed in setting their mandates.

6.16. The Committee measure and manage asset risks as follows:

6.17. The Fund's strategic asset allocation benchmark invests in a diversified range of asset classes. The Fund invests in a range of investment mandates each of which has a defined objective, performance benchmark and manager process which, taken in aggregate, help reduce the Fund's asset concentration risk. By investing across a range of assets, including liquid quoted equities and bonds, as well as property, the Committee has recognised the need for access to liquidity in the short term.

6.18. The Fund invests in a range of overseas markets which provides a diversified approach to currency markets; the Committee also assess the Fund's currency risk during their risk analysis.

6.19. The Committee has considered the risk of underperformance by any single investment manager and have attempted to reduce this risk by appointing more than one manager. The Committee assess the Fund's investment managers' performance on a regular basis, and will take steps, including potentially replacing one or more of their managers, if underperformance persists.

6.20. Investment managers are appointed to manage the Fund's investments on its behalf. This risk is small relative to other risks; however the Fund still addresses this risk. Extensive due diligence is used before managers are selected, with a number of different managers chosen to prevent concentration risk. The investment managers are also monitored regularly by the Committee, Officers and by the Fund's Advisors.

6.21. One of the largest risks that the Fund is running is in relation to its equity holdings. Should equity market conditions deteriorate significantly this will have a negative impact on the funding level. The Fund holds equities in order to provide the necessary returns to ensure that the Fund remains affordable. The Committee believes that the extra returns that are expected to be generated by equities compensates the level of risk equities bring to the Fund, but does believe in diversification, and looks to mitigate equity risk by investing significantly in bonds and alternatives. The Fund is a long-term investor but does require income over and above contributions received in order to pay pensions.

6.22. The Fund has a significant amount of assets allocated to a range of alternatives, with allocations to property and diversified growth. The risks that these investments bring at an individual level is not insignificant however the Committee believe that over the long-term alternatives will provide returns that compensate for the risks being run. Additionally the level of diversification the assets provide helps to reduce the Funds reliance on returns from equities. Illiquid assets such as property are also a valuable source of income

D Other Provider Risks

6.23. Transition risk - The risk of incurring unexpected costs in relation to the transition of assets among managers. When carrying out significant transitions, the Committee seeks suitable professional advice.

6.24. Custody risk - The risk of losing economic rights to Fund assets, when held in custody or when being traded.

6.25. Credit default - The possibility of default of a counterparty in meeting its obligations.

6.26. Stock-lending – The possibility of default and loss of economic rights to Fund assets.

6.27. The Committee monitors and manages risks in these areas through a process of regular scrutiny of its providers, and audit of the operations it conducts for the Fund, or has delegated such monitoring and management of risk to the appointed investment managers as appropriate (e.g. custody risk in relation to pooled funds). The Committee has the power to replace a provider should serious concerns exist.

E Demographic Risks

6.28. 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 the pensioner liability increases. 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.

F Cashflow Management Risks

6.29. As noted above, the Fund is marginally cash flow positive after taking investment income into account. However, this position will be reviewed regularly and is a factor that is incorporated into the Fund's investment strategy reviews in order that a portfolio of income generating assets is built up over time.

G Governance Risks

6.30. The Fund 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 being missed, and have a detrimental effect on the funding level and deficit.

6.31. Details of the Fund's governance structure can be found in the Governance Compliance Statement in the Fund's annual report and accounts.

H Environmental, Social & Governance ('ESG') Risks

6.32. It is recognised that ESG factors can influence long term investment performance and the ability to achieve long term sustainable returns. The Committee consider the Fund's approach to responsible investment in two key areas:

6.33. <u>Sustainable investment / ESG factors</u> – considering the financial impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors on its investments.

6.34. <u>Stewardship and governance</u> – acting as responsible and active investors/owners, through considered voting of shares, and engaging with investee company management as part of the investment process.

6.35. The Committee recognises that social, environmental and ethical considerations are among the factors which investment managers will take into account, where relevant, when selecting investments for purchase, retention or sale. Each of the investment managers has produced a statement setting out its policy in this regard. The investment managers have been delegated by the Committee to act accordingly.

6.36. The Fund does not hold any assets which it deems to be social investments

7. Approach to asset pooling

7.1. Isle of Wight Pension Fund is a member of the ACCESS pool along with the following ten other pension funds:

East Sussex
Essex
Hampshire
Hertfordshire
Cambridgeshire
Kent
Norfolk
Northamptonshire
Suffolk
West Sussex

7.2. All 11 funds are committed to collaboratively working together to meet the criteria for pooling and have signed an Inter Authority Agreement to underpin their partnership. ACCESS is working to a project plan in order to create the appropriate means to pool investments.

7.3. The ACCESS Funds have set out how they meet the pooling criteria, the pool's structure, governance arrangements and services to be shared is set out in the submission made to the Government in July 2016, which is available on the ACCESS website http://www.accesspool.org/

7.4. All 11 ACCESS funds are working in the expectation that all investments will be pooled apart from a minority of investments where there is a no value for money benefit to pooling a specific investment as identified and agreed by an individual fund.

Assets to be invested in the Pool

7.5. The Fund's intention is to invest its assets through the ACCESS Pool as and when suitable Pool investment solutions become available. The key criteria for assessment of Pool solutions will be as follows:

- That the Pool enables access to an appropriate solution that meets the objectives and benchmark criteria set by the Fund

- That there is a clear financial benefit to the Fund in investing in the solution offered by the Pool, should a change of provider be necessary.

7.6. At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has made no investments via the ACCESS Pool.

8. Voting Rights

8.1. The Committee has delegated the exercise of voting rights to the investment managers on the basis that voting power will be exercised by them with the objective of preserving and enhancing long term shareholder value. Accordingly, the investment managers have produced written guidelines of their process and practice in this regard. Copies of the investment managers' latest corporate governance reports are available from the Technical Finance Manager. The investment managers are encouraged to vote in line with their guidelines in respect of all resolutions at annual and extraordinary general meetings of companies.

9. Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance policy and policy of the exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments

9.1. The Committee must act with the best financial interests of the beneficiaries, present and future, in mind. The Committee believes that companies should be aware of the potential risks associated with adopting practices that are socially, environmentally or ethically unacceptable. As part of the investment decision-making process, investment managers are required to consider such practices and assess the extent to which this will detract from company performance and returns to shareholders.

9.2. Investment managers are required to exercise voting rights on behalf of the Fund when it is in the best interests of the Fund. The quarterly report from investment managers should include details of voting activity.

9.3. The Fund has never sought to implement a policy that explicitly excludes certain types of investments, companies or sectors except where they are barred by UK law. The Fund believes that its influence as a shareholder is better deployed by engaging with companies, in order to influence behaviour and enhance shareholder value. The Fund believes that this influence would be lost through a divestment or screening approach. The Fund actively engages with companies through its investment managers.

9.4. Ultimately the Fund will always retain the right to disinvest from certain companies or sectors in the event that all other approaches are unsuccessful and it is determined that the investment is no longer aligned with the interests of the Fund or that the issue poses a material financial risk.

9.5. The Committee plans to establish an ESG policy in line with the guidance due to be published by the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board in 2019. This policy will be measured against the current legal and best practice framework, in particular on climate change risk.

9.6. The Fund is committed to the UK Stewardship Code and is developing a statement of compliance for assessment by the Financial Reporting Council.

10. Myners Principles

10.1. Although not specifically referenced in the Regulations, the Committee feels that assessment of compliance with the Myners Principles is a valuable governance tool. A copy of the Fund's Myners Compliance Statement can be found in Appendix B.

11. Advice taken

11.1. 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 and the Scheme Actuary, Hymans Robertson. In providing investment advice, Hymans Robertson is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Appendix A - Investment Beliefs

Governance

- A clear set of investment beliefs can help achieve good governance by providing a framework for all investment decisions.
- Effective governance not only ensures appropriate levels of control over the fund but can add value through correct resourcing and improved decision making.
- The Committee supports medium to long term investing as a means of enhancing returns, and believe investment decisions should be assessed over an appropriate time scale.
- The Committee view long-term as typically being greater than 15 years, medium-term typically being between 3-15 years and short-term being less than 3 years.
- Pooling presents an opportunity to access best in class investments at a lower cost. Such opportunities should always be assessed alongside the strategic asset allocation of the fund for suitability.
- Committee members and staff at the ACCESS pool must have the correct level of skills and investment knowledge to understand the level of risk in the investment portfolio.
- Manager selection should be delegated to the ACCESS pool and the Committee aim to have a good working relationship with the ACCESS pool.
- External advice from parties such as an investment consultant helps planning, risk management and decision making.

Strategy

- The strategic benchmark should be consistent with the Committee's views on the appropriate balance between generating a satisfactory long-term return on investments whilst taking account of market volatility and risk and the nature of the Fund's liabilities.
- Strategic asset allocation is the most important component of decision making and it is here that the optimum risk and return profile should be designed and monitored regularly, ensuring managers and mandates remain appropriate for the Fund.
- The Fund's high-level investment strategy and asset allocation should be set by using asset liability modelling in conjunction with each triennial actuarial valuation.
- Fees and costs incurred within investment manager mandates are important though the focus is on achieving the best returns net of fees.
- Investors are rewarded for illiquidity in private markets. Future liquidity needs must be assessed at each review of asset allocation combined with cash flow projections from the fund actuary.

- High conviction active management can improve value over the long-term net of fees but it is not guaranteed.
- Global markets are likely to outperform domestic markets in the long term.

Risk

- Adopt a strategy to generate sufficient returns to keep the cost of new benefits accruing reasonable and maintain a balance of stable employer contributions and investment risk.
- Risk should be employed efficiently with a view to generating a required level of risk adjusted return. While risk should be rewarded in the long term current market conditions should also be a consideration.
- Appropriate diversification reduces the overall level of dependence on any particular market or asset class and helps manage volatility, particularly in respect of equity markets.
- The Committee believes that it is appropriate to be aware of potential downside risks and consider the role of low risk matching assets within the strategy
- Foreign currency exposure is part of managing a global portfolio of investments. There is no strategic hedging of currency exposure from volatile asset classes such as equities as the Fund believes this to be of limited benefit to long term investment returns.
- Pooling represents significant risk to the Fund and decisions made should aim to minimise this risk where possible.
- Transitions between managers and asset classes can result in considerable transaction costs and market risks. It is important such transitions are carefully managed the Fund aims to have this managed by the ACCESS pool.

Responsible Investment

- The Fund is a long-term investor and the investments should be able to generate sustainable returns to pay pensions for scheme members. Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") issues can have a material impact on the long-term performance of its investments.
- The Committee should focus on meeting its financial obligations to pay benefits to members. Financial considerations carry the same weight as non-financial considerations.
- Long-term sustainable investment returns are an important consideration, even to the extent that the sustainability of returns extends beyond the expected investment horizon of the Committee.
- Responsible ownership of companies benefits long term asset owners. Companies with a clear responsible investment policy are expected to outperform companies without a responsible investment policy, over the longer term.

- Once pooled the Fund will work closely with ACCESS on stewardship and engagement issues including ESG issues and voting rights.

Appendix B – Myners Principles compliance statement

Principle	Response on Adherence
Principle 1 Effective Decision Making: Administering authorities should ensure: • That decisions are taken by persons or organisations with the skills, knowledge, advice and resources necessary to make them effectively and monitor their implementation; and • That those persons or organisations have sufficient expertise to be able to evaluate and challenge the advice they receive, and manage conflicts of interest.	**Compliant** Decisions are taken by the Committee which is responsible for the management of the Fund. The Committee has support from council officers with sufficient experience to assist them. The Committee also seeks advice from professional actuarial and investment advisers to ensure it can be familiar with the issues concerned when making decisions. The Committee is able to make robust challenges to advice and is aware of where potential conflicts of interest may reside within the Committee and in relation to service providers.
Principle 2 Clear objectives: An overall investment objective should be set out for the fund that takes account of the scheme's liabilities, the potential impact on local tax payers, the strength of the covenant for non-local authority employers, and the attitude to risk of both the administering authority and scheme employers, and these should be clearly communicated to advisers and investment managers.	**Compliant** The Committee has established objectives for the Fund which takes account of the nature of fund liabilities and the contribution strategy. This involved discussions with the actuary to enable the Committee to set the overall risk budget for the Fund. This is reflected in the investment mandates awarded to the asset managers. There is dialogue with admitted bodies within the fund in relation to the contributions they pay, their capacity to pay these contributions and the level of guarantees they can provide.
Principle 3 Risk and liabilities: • In setting and reviewing their investment strategy, administering authorities should take account of the form and structure of liabilities. • These include the implications for local tax payers, the strength of the covenant for participating employers, the risk of their default and longevity risk.	**Compliant** The investment strategy is considered in the light of the nature of the fund liabilities, the timescale over which benefits will be paid, and financial and demographic factors affecting the liabilities, such as inflation and improving longevity. The Committee and council officers have discussed the contribution strategy with the actuary taking account of the strength of covenant of the council and its long-term horizon. Discussions have also taken place with admitted bodies in relation to the affordability of contributions and the strengths of their covenants.

Principle	Response on Adherence
Principle 4 Performance assessment: • Arrangements should be in place for the formal measurement of performance of the investments, investment managers and advisers. • Administering authorities should also periodically make a formal assessment of their own effectiveness as a decision-making body and report on this to scheme members.	**Partially Compliant** The performance of the Fund and its individual managers are monitored on a regular basis. The quality of advisers is assessed on a qualitative basis but is not formally measured. Advisers are subject to periodic re-tender. The Committee is developing formal processes to measure its own effectiveness.
Principle 5 Responsible Ownership: Administering authorities should • Adopt, or ensure their investment managers adopt, the Institutional Shareholders' Committee (ISC) Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of shareholders and agents. • Include a statement of their policy on responsible ownership in the Statement of Investment Principles. • Report periodically to scheme members on the discharge of such responsibilities.	**Partially Compliant** The Committee encourages its investment managers to adopt the ISC Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of shareholders and agents on the Fund's behalf The Investment Strategy Statement includes a statement on the fund's policy on responsible ownership. The Committee needs to consider the implications of the UK Stewardship Code (issued in September 2012) to ensure it is fully compliant with the new requirements.
Principle 6 Transparency and Reporting: Administering authorities should • Act in a transparent manner, communicating with stakeholders on issues relating to their management of investment, its governance and risks, including performance against stated objectives. • Should provide regular communication to scheme members in the form they consider most appropriate.	**Compliant** The Committee maintains minutes of meetings which are available on the council website. The Committee holds a formal annual meeting for members and also meets periodically with sponsoring employer bodies. An Admitted Bodies representative and a Member representative attend Committee meetings. The Investment Strategy Statement is published on the council website and is available to members on request. Other information on the scheme is available to members on the dedicated pension fund website.