



# **SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL PENSION FUND STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES 2013**

**Finance  
Chief Executive Department  
Version 1.0**

**Presented to: Pension Fund Committee 4 December 2013**

## Introduction

This is the Statement of Investment Principles (the SIP) adopted by the Scottish Borders Council to govern the investment operations of its Pension Fund. It covers the matters required by regulations together with certain other aspects of investment management, which it is felt should be included for the sake of completeness.

This version of the SIP was agreed by the Pension Fund Committee (the Committee) of Scottish Borders Council on 4 December 2013.

## 1. The statutory requirements concerning the SIP

1.1 The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds)(Scotland) Regulations 1998 as amended require administering authorities to prepare, maintain and publish a Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) that includes the policy on:

- The types of investment to be held
- The balance between different types of investment
- The risk considerations, including the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed<sup>1</sup>
- The expected return on investments
- Realising of investments
- Taking account of social, environmental or ethical considerations in investments
- Exercising the rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments
- Stock Lending<sup>1</sup>

1.2 The Statement must also state the extent of compliance with guidance given by the Scottish Ministers. This guidance requires reference to the 6 principles of investment practice published by CIPFA in December 2009.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “Investment Decision Making and Disclosure in the Local Government Pension Scheme: A Guide to the Application of the Myners Principles (2009)”

## 2. Governance

- 2.1 The Scottish Borders Council is the “administering authority” for the Scottish Borders Council Pension Fund (the Fund).
- 2.2 The Committee of Scottish Borders Council has delegated responsibility for the supervision of the Fund. Members of this Committee are “Quasi-trustees” of the Fund. Full details of the governance arrangements can be found in the Fund’s Governance Statement<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.3 The key investment responsibilities of the Committee are contained in Appendix 1.
- 2.4 The SIP sets out the principles governing decisions about the investments of the Fund. The Fund recognises the importance of corporate governance and responsibility in ensuring the long term financial performance of the organisations in which they invest.
- 2.5 The SIP forms part of a framework that includes:
  - The Statutory Regulations
  - The Pension Fund Committee
  - The Fund’s Advisers
  - The Funding Strategy Statement<sup>2</sup>and
  - The Governance Compliance Statement.
- 2.6 Underlying the SIP and the Council’s related decision making processes is the requirement that the Council must obtain and consider “proper advice” and this is provided by Council Officers and expert, professional advisers under contract to the Council.

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<sup>2</sup> Copies of the approved Funding Strategy Statement,, the Governance Compliance Statement and the Statement of Investment Principles can be accessed at [www.scotborders.gov.uk/pensions](http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/pensions) .

## 3. The Fund's Objectives

### Primary Aim

3.1 The primary aim of the Fund is:

*“To provide for members’ pension and lump sum benefits on their retirement or for their dependants’ benefits on death before or after retirement, on a defined benefits basis.”*

In order that this primary objective can be achieved, the following funding and investment objectives have been agreed.

### Funding Objectives

3.2 The funding objectives are set out in the Funding Strategy Statement (the FSS) and are as follows:

- i To set levels of employer contribution that will build up a Fund of assets that will be sufficient to meet all future benefit payments from the Fund.
- ii To build up the required assets in a way that produces employer contributions, which are as stable as possible.

3.3 The funding objectives must complement the Fund's investment strategy so that the appropriate amount of risk is adopted in the pursuit of investment returns.

## 4. Investment Policy

### Investment Strategy

- 4.1 The Committee sets an investment strategy for the Fund, taking into account the funding status and liabilities. The strategy is subject to regular review and, as appropriate, asset liability modelling techniques are used to assist in these reviews.
- 4.2 The investment strategy's primary aim is to deliver the funding objective in Section 3.2 ii) above which is to build up the required assets in a way that produces stable employer contributions to the Fund.
- 4.3 The Committee in pursuing this primary aim will, as far as is practicable and as an aid to long-term stability, seek to maintain a positive ratio of assets to liabilities at each actuarial valuation.
- 4.4 The FSS states that the discount rate that is adopted in the actuarial valuation of the Fund's liabilities is derived by considering the expected return from the underlying investment strategy but makes no allowance for additional returns from active management. The strategic benchmark that is established for the Fund's investment strategy is therefore expected to produce a return over the long term in excess of the investment return assumed in the triennial Actuarial Valuations.
- 4.5 The Fund presently enjoys a positive cash flow and currently has more actively contributing members compared to members receiving pensions. It however also has 2,242 deferred members which are currently neither contributing nor receiving – as a result it is not mature and therefore need not, at present, provide a high level of annual income to meet the cost of benefits. It will therefore continue to seek capital growth to meet future liabilities.
- 4.6 The investment strategy for the Fund has been developed with the support of external investment advisers who have supported the Committee in their decision making process. The approved investment strategy is presented as a strategic asset allocation which sets benchmark percentage allocations across the various asset classes.
- 4.7 In establishing strategic asset allocations the Committee recognises that it is not possible at reasonable cost to consistently hold investments of a type that maintains an exact match with the Fund's liabilities to pensioners and other members.
- 4.8 The Committee will undertake a full review exercise, taking into account the funding status and liabilities and using asset liability modelling if appropriate, at least once per three year period. The Committee undertook the last review in 2009 and agreed a revised investment strategy in 2010. The required review was again undertaken in March 2013 resulting in the revised strategy contained in this SIP. The Committee will require the Investment Consultants to provide an annual letter of comfort in relation to the strategic asset allocation.
- 4.9 Appendix 2 contains a summary of the strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund.

## Investment Management Arrangements

- 4.10 The investment strategy is implemented by employing external investment managers currently UBS Global Asset Management (UBS), LGT Partners (LGT), Morgan Stanley Investment Management (Morgan Stanley) and Baillie Gifford, as appropriate.
- 4.11 The objective is to employ a combination of managers and investment mandates that will deliver, in aggregate, the target performance for the Fund.
- 4.12 The Committee sets the target for the Fund and this overall target is expressed as an out performance against the Fund's strategic benchmark which is a composite of the various benchmarks for the different managers and asset allocations.
- 4.13 The pursuit of a target implies active management of a substantial part of the Fund and the acceptance of a degree of risk in managing investments.
- 4.14 The Fund's current total target is to generate a return of at least 2.9% above RPI inflation assumed as the real discount rate at the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2011.
- 4.15 The investment managers are responsible for the selection of individual holdings within each type of investment category within the parameters set out in their agreement which includes the need to achieve targets which are measured.
- 4.16 The Fund holds some Council Bonds and temporary cash, which are managed by Finance staff.
- 4.17 The Committee determines the distribution of the Fund for investment purposes from time to time.
- 4.18 Appendix 3 contains details of the investment arrangements that are in place at the 31 March 2013.

## Risk Measurement and Management

### 4.19 *Asset Allocation*

- i The key investment risks are recognised as arising from asset allocation. The investment strategy of lowest funding risk would be 100% investment in duration, matched index-linked government bonds, i.e. the most natural "matching" asset for pensions liabilities. However, this is not necessarily the most cost-effective approach.
- ii In the long-term, investment in assets of calculated risk is likely to produce higher returns and therefore reduce the overall cost of funding the pension liabilities. Following this rationale, the Fund deliberately runs an unmatched strategy which is heavily biased towards "growth" assets such as equities, property and other alternative assets.
- iii The asset allocation risks are assessed triennially, typically using asset liability modelling techniques following the actuarial valuation of the Fund, after which the Committee take advice on the continued appropriateness of the existing investment strategy.
- iv As these risks were assessed as part of the asset and liability modelling exercise undertaken in 2009 by the Fund's investment consultant, it is envisaged that this will next be done during 2014-2015 following the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2014.

- v The retrospective impact of investment risk on the Fund's funding position is monitored on a quarterly basis via investment reports prepared by the Fund's investment managers, the Fund's performance monitoring company and the investment consultants.

#### 4.20 **Investment Managers**

- i To reduce the risk that the Fund significantly underperforms, performance and risk targets and controls are set for each manager relative to their benchmark. These are set out in formal Investment Management Agreements with each of the appointed managers.
- ii The managers are required to provide data monthly and report quarterly on portfolio management issues. This information is reported to the Committee on a quarterly basis. The monitoring includes assessing their achievement of performance that meets or outperforms their individual targets.
- iii The managers must also provide data to WM Performance Services, the company chosen by the Committee to provide it with independent performance comparisons.
- iv The managers are also required to attend at the Committee at least twice a year to give an account of their activities and performance.
- v The managers must comply with all lawful instructions given to them by the Committee (in accordance with the mandates agreed) and their contracts can be terminated at no more than one month's notice.
- vi All manager mandates will always impose the investment restrictions contained in the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations.

#### 4.21 **Advisers**

- i The Committee is required to secure proper advice to ensure that their decision making processes are appropriately informed. The current advisers to the Fund are:

Investment Consultant	Aon Hewitt Limited
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Actuaries	Barnett Waddingham
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#### 4.22 **Concentration Risk and Diversification**

- i Concentration risk arises from the failure of any investments which constituted a significant proportion of the Fund's assets. In order to reduce this risk a spread of assets is held. The diversification is both within, and across, the major asset classes and will be enhanced through investment in alternative asset classes.
- ii Diversification is used to manage the risk involved in pursuing an active management approach to a substantial part of the fund.
- iii This is achieved through diversification of investment over various types of asset, by the use of at least two managers with different styles or specialism, and by requiring a wide range of individual stocks and shares to be held.

#### 4.23 **Transition Management Arrangements**

- i A specialist transition manager will be employed to manage complex changes in investment strategy and/or manager(s).
- ii The use of these specialists is intended to reduce the cost of transition to the Fund and minimise the overall impact on the Fund value at the point of transition.

#### 4.24 **Currency Risk**

- i During 2009 the Committee approved the commencement of a Passive Currency Hedging mandate to hedge 50% of the currency exposure within the overseas equity portfolios.
- ii The mandate is operated by State Street Global Advisors within a 5% tolerance which is monitored monthly and generates a realised gain or loss quarterly.
- iii The key purpose of the passive hedging is to reduce the short term volatility in the Fund's asset valuations which results from currency movements.
- iv In March 2012 the Committee approved a refinement to hedge 25% of currency risk using a passive approach and 25% using an active approach to maintain an overall benchmark hedge ratio of 50% of the currency exposure within the overseas equity portfolios but allow some flexibility to the ratio to reflect the active currency hedging manager's views, and aim to reduce payments made from the Fund when sterling is weakening. A procurement will be undertaken during 2013-14 to allow implementation of this approach.

#### 4.25 **Safe Keeping of Assets**

- i The services of a global custodian, currently J.P. Morgan, are employed to ensure the safeguarding of the Fund's assets and ensure that all associated income is collected.
- ii The Fund is provided with statements of assets, cashflow and transactions, which Finance staff reconcile to data reported by the managers.
- iii The custodian also has a responsibility for keeping the Council informed of any concerns arising in its dealings with the investment managers.
- iv Investment in pooled funds managed by UBS, Morgan Stanley and LGT gives the Fund a right to the cash value of the units rather than to the underlying assets. UBS, as manager of the pooled funds, is responsible for the appointment and monitoring of the custodian of the pooled funds' assets.

#### 4.26 **Cashflow Risk and Realisation of Investments/Liquidity**

- i The overall liquidity of the Fund is considered in the light of potential demands for cash. The Fund will hold sufficient cash to meet the likely benefit payments. Additionally, the Fund will hold sufficient assets in liquid or readily realisable form to meet any unexpected cashflow requirements so that the realisation of assets will not disrupt the Fund's overall policy.



- ii The majority of the Fund's investments are quoted on major stock markets and may be realised relatively quickly if required.
- iii A small proportion of the Fund's investments, in particular Property, and future investments in other alternative assets would take longer to be realised.

## 5. Types of Investment

- 5.1 The Fund has approval from the Committee to use the following different types of investment and income generating mechanisms to achieve the overall investment objectives:
- Equities (UK, Overseas and Global mandates including direct holdings, Managed Funds, Unit trusts, Investment Trusts, Open Ended Investment Companies)
  - Bonds
  - UK Property
  - Currency
  - Alternative assets such as commodities, hedge funds, infrastructure, emerging market debt, private equity, high yield debt and convertible bonds.
  - Cash (including Treasury Bills and Money Market Funds)
  - Derivatives and other Managed transactions
- 5.2 Stock Lending is not currently authorised by the Committee for the directly held investments under the custody of its custodian. For the Fund's investments in pooled funds managed by UBS, UBS participate in a stock lending programme where the revenue is reflected in the unit price. UBS AG (the parent company) acts as the principal counterparty so irrespective of the end borrower UBS' counterparty risk is only to UBS AG. Security is provided for the stock loaned by the borrower transferring ownership of other collateral assets to UBS for the period of the loan.

## 6. Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Issues

- 6.1 The Committee has an overriding fiduciary duty to maximise investment returns for the benefit of the Fund members. It is aware that in doing so the financial contributions required of Fund employers will be minimised.
- 6.2 The Committee believes that environmental, social and governance issues can affect the financial performance of companies and that it has a responsibility to take these issues seriously and where appropriate, to act upon them.
- 6.3 The Committee considers engagement with companies in which the Fund invests to be the most effective means of understanding and influencing the social, environmental and business policies of those companies. The investment managers for the Fund are therefore encouraged to constructively engage with companies on issues which are consistent with the Fund's fiduciary responsibilities.
- 6.4 The Committee recognises its responsibility to exercise voting rights to ensure transparency and accountability in corporate governance.
- 6.5 The Fund's investment managers maintain close contact with the management of companies in which investments are held or contemplated and subject their affairs to considerable analysis and skilled scrutiny. In recognition of this activity, the Sub-Committee delegates to its managers all voting and other rights attaching to Fund investments.

- 6.6 The investment managers have delegated powers to exercise such rights in the best financial interests of the Fund and would in particular expect them to vote appropriately at company Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs).
- 6.7 The Committee has, however, drawn the attention of managers to its general concern that the remuneration practices of companies should be patently fair and reasonable. It has asked that managers reflect such concern when voting shares in companies in which the Fund is directly invested. The Committee is content to allow its managers discretion on the voting of in-house pooled fund shares subject to referring any matters relating to the remuneration of Fund managers to it for direction

## 7. Audit responsibilities

- 7.1 The Pension Fund is subject to review by both the Council's external auditors and the Internal Audit team.
- 7.2 The external auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the Council's Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council's Pension Fund, for the year then ended. Their audit report is formally presented to the Council each year. A detailed Annual Report of the Pension Fund is produced in addition and circulated to employers and other interested parties. This derives information from both audited accounts and unaudited sources of background information.
- 7.3 The Internal Audit team carries out a programme of work designed to re-assure the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer that Pension Fund investment systems and records are properly controlled and that Pension Fund assets are safeguarded.

## 8. Compliance with the Myners principles

- 8.1 In October 2008 the Treasury report *Updating the Myners Principles: A Response to Consultation* (October 2008) created the requirement for Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administering authorities to prepare, publish and maintain statements of compliance against a set of six principles for pension fund investment, scheme governance, disclosure and consultation.
- 8.2 In December 2009, CIPFA issued *Investment Decision Making and Disclosure in the Local Government Pension Scheme: A Guide to the Application of the Myners Principles*.
- 8.3 The consultation draft of the LGPS amended regulations requires any future SIP to contain this statement of compliance with the six principles.
- 8.4 The six principles are:
- i Effective Decision Making
  - ii Clear Objectives
  - iii Risk and Liabilities
  - iv Performance Assessment
  - v Responsible Ownership

vi Transparency and Reporting

8.5 Appendix 4 contains this statement of compliance.

## Appendix 1

### Investment responsibilities of the Pension Fund Committee

1. To approve, monitor compliance with, and review the content of the Statement of Investment Principles.
2. To consider the implications of the triennial valuation report of the Fund's Actuary.
3. To decide on the allocation of assets.
4. To approve the appointment and dismissal of Managers, Custodians and Advisors.
5. To assess the performance of each Investment Manager against the targets set.
6. To monitor the performance of the Fund as a whole and compliance with the terms of this Statement.
7. To set and review the investment parameters within which the Investment Managers may operate.

## Appendix 2

### Strategic Asset Allocation

Asset Class	Manager	Original Benchmark %	Strategic Benchmark %	Permitted Range / Tolerance %
<b>UK Equity</b>	UBS <sup>1</sup>	14.0%	12.6%	
	Baillie Gifford	7.0%	6.4%	
	Total	21.0 %	19.0%	16% - 22%
<b>Global Equity</b>	UBS	14.0%	9.9%	
	Baillie Gifford	21.0%	21.7%	
	Morgan Stanley	14.0%	14.4%	
	Total	49.0%	46.0%	58% - 72%%
<b>Bonds</b>				
Govt. Fixed Interests Bonds	UBS <sup>2</sup>	7.5 %	7.5%	3% - 12%
Corporate Fixed Interest Bonds	UBS <sup>2</sup>	7.5 %	7.5%	3% - 12%
	Total	15.0 %	15%	13% - 17%
<b>Alternatives <sup>3</sup></b>				
Multi-Asset Alternatives Fund	LGT	10.0 %	15%	
Property	UBS	5.0 %	5%	
	Total	15.0%	20%	15% - 25%
<b>Cash</b>		0%	0%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

#### Note:

<sup>1</sup> This is a passive investment mandate which requires the FTSE All Share index to be tracked.

<sup>2</sup> At present the Committee have used the permitted ranges to reduce the Govt. Fixed Interests Bonds weighting to close to the bottom of the range.

<sup>3</sup> Alternative assets such as commodities, hedge funds, infrastructure, emerging market debt, private equity, high yield debt and convertible bonds.

## Appendix 3

### Investment Management Arrangements

Asset Class	Manager		Performance Objective (all net of fees)	Benchmark Indices Used
UK Equity	UBS	Benchmark Return	+0.0%	FTSE All-Share Index
	Baillie Gifford	Benchmark Return	+1.0%	FTSE All-Share Index
Global Equity	UBS	Benchmark Return	+2.0%	FTSE All World Developed World Index
	Baillie Gifford	Benchmark Return	+2.5%	MSCI AC World Index
	Morgan Stanley	Benchmark Return	Not Defined	MSCI World Net Index
<b>Bonds</b>				
Govt. Fixed Interests Bonds	UBS *	Benchmark Return	+0.6%	FTSE Actuaries Government Securities Index
Corporate Fixed Interest Bonds	UBS *	Benchmark Return	+1.6%	iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilts Index
Multi-Asset Alternatives Fund	LGT	Benchmark Return	+4.0%	LIBOR
Property	UBS	Benchmark Return	+0.75%	IPD UK PPF I All Balanced Funds Index

## Appendix 4

### Statement of Compliance with Myners Principles

This table summarises the principles, best practice guidance as provided by CIPFA and the Fund’s current status in relation to compliance .

Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund’s Current Status
<p><b>1. Effective Decision-Making</b></p> <p>Administering authorities should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decisions are taken by persons or organisations with the skills, knowledge, advice and resources necessary to make them effectively and monitor their implementation; and</li> <li>• those persons or organisations have sufficient expertise to be able to evaluate and challenge the advice they receive, and manage conflicts of interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The administering authority should have a designated committee of members responsible for the management of the pension fund and wherever possible appointments to the committee should take account of relevant skills, experience and continuity.</li> <li>• The committee should have terms of reference, and where investment decisions are delegated the process should be recorded, with the roles of members, officers, advisers and managers specified.</li> <li>• The committee should have appropriate skills for, and is run in a way that facilitates, effective decision-making.</li> <li>• There are sufficient internal resources and access to external resources for the administering authorities and Members to make effective decisions.</li> <li>• It is good practice to have an investment sub-committee, to provide the appropriate focus and skills on investment decision-making.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full Compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fund has a designated committee – the Committee - with the experience and skills to take decisions.</li> <li>• The Committee’s terms of reference is contained within the Scheme of Administration for the Council.</li> <li>• The Committee receives training either during meetings or at specific training sessions, including on investment issues.</li> <li>• Induction training is provided for new Members and Officers.</li> <li>• The Committee has an appointed investment consultant to provide specific investment advice.</li> <li>• The Chief Financial Officer and other senior officers provide advice and support to the Sub-Committee</li> <li>• The Committee does not have an investment sub committee and has decided that decisions should be made by all the Members to ensure continuity of knowledge and good levels of understanding by all Members.</li> <li>• The Committee carry out regular reviews of the Fund and compliance with regulations.</li> </ul>

<b>Principle</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidance</b>	<b>Fund's Current Status</b>
<p><b>1. Effective Decision-Making (contd.)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee should obtain proper advice at reasonable intervals from suitably qualified persons.</li> <li>• The Chief Financial Officer should be given responsibility for developing a training plan for committee members.</li> <li>• A business plan should be in place which should include milestones and should review level of resources needed.</li> <li>• Members allowances should be published and reviewed regularly.</li> <li>• Meeting papers should be clear and circulated sufficiently in advance of the meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee's Members are reimbursed for all reasonable expenses incurred through their duties as Sub-Committee Members but the issue of payment is not relevant to a local government fund.</li> <li>• The Committee's legal advisers and any other relevant parties review any new investment contracts put in place.</li> <li>• Meeting papers are circulated 7 days in advance of meeting.</li> <li>• Members' training is the responsibility of the Clerk to the Council with input from the Chief Financial Officer</li> <li>• Members' Allowances are regularly published as required by the Local Government (Allowances and Expenses) (Scotland) Regulations 2007.</li> </ul>



Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund's Current Status
<p><b>2. Clear Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An overall investment objective(s) 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The committee should set an overall investment objective considering the fund's liabilities in the context of net cashflow, the funding position and maturity of liabilities.</li> <li>Specialist advice should be sought as to how the objective might be expressed as an expected, or required, rate of return.</li> <li>Appetite for risk should be considered. Asset allocation decisions should consider all asset classes currently available.</li> <li>Peer group benchmarks should be avoided.</li> <li>The general and strategic impact of funding levels on tax should be considered and whether sub-funds should be established.</li> <li>The desirability of asset liability modelling should be considered.</li> <li>Strategic asset allocation decisions, in particular the equity: bond split, diversification of the assets and why some asset classes may be excluded should be given most attention.</li> <li>Proper advice should be taken where appropriate.</li> <li>Transaction and transition costs should be fully understood.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee makes decisions on the strategy, structure and managers following advice from their investment consultant, and in doing so periodically considers the results of asset liability modelling and appetite for risk of the administering authority and scheme employers.</li> <li>The Fund has a scheme specific benchmark. Investment objectives are stated in the Statement of Investment Principles (SIP). The assets are generally managed in segregated accounts where the Sub-Committee set the investment managers individual mandate objectives and risk parameters.</li> <li>An explicit mandate is in place with the fund managers which include clear time horizons for performance measurement and evaluation.</li> <li>Both short and long-term performance is measured quarterly against scheme specific benchmarks and the fund managers are required to attend twice per year to discuss performance against those indices.</li> <li>The Committee regularly reviews the investment structure of the Fund, including different asset classes, styles of management and follows the appropriate procurement regulations for the appointment of managers which includes a review of cost, objectives and mandates (including risk).</li> <li>The Fund considers the full range of asset classes and has decided to add investments in alternative assets such as private equity, infrastructure, commodities and currencies to its portfolio.</li> </ul>

Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund's Current Status
<p><b>3. Risk and Liabilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In setting and reviewing their investment strategy, administering authorities should take account of the form and structure of liabilities.</li> <li>• These include the implications for local tax payers, the strength of the covenant for participating employers, the risk of their default and longevity risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee should have a clear policy on willingness to accept underperformance due to market conditions.</li> <li>• Acceptable tolerances from market index benchmarks returns should be stated.</li> <li>• Benchmarks which are absolute in nature or relative to cash returns or RPI might result in underperformance relative to market indices.</li> <li>• Overall fund objectives should be expressed in terms which relate to the liabilities.</li> <li>• The committee must receive an assessment of the risks associated with their liabilities, valuation and management.</li> <li>• The annual report should include an overall risk assessment.</li> <li>• The committee should satisfy itself on levels of internal controls. Effective internal controls are a responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer.</li> <li>• The committee should ensure the investment strategy is consistent with the scheme employers ability to pay.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee periodically reviews the appropriateness of the investment strategy to achieve the required objectives, taking account of employers ability to pay.</li> <li>• The Committee carried out an investment strategy review using asset liability modelling in 2008. This involved taking account of the form and structure of the liabilities and aiming to reduce risk where appropriate through increased diversification in the strategies or managing specific risks such as currency risk.</li> <li>• The overall Fund investment objective is expressed in terms which relate to the liabilities.</li> <li>• The Committee does not necessarily make changes to the Fund's asset allocation or investment managers due to underperformance, as long as the reasons for this are explained and justified. Advice is taken from the investment consultant regarding any changes to investment policy.</li> <li>• Factors affecting long-term performance and advice on how these impact on the Fund are considered as part of the triennial valuation process and when making changes to investment strategy. Advice is received from the Fund's advisors.</li> <li>• The Committee regularly review and develop where necessary their internal controls.</li> </ul>

Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund's Current Status
<p><b>4. Performance Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangements should be in place for the formal measurement of performance of the investments, investment managers and advisers.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Investments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee should consider the appropriateness of index benchmarks and whether active or passive management is more appropriate, and where active management is felt more appropriate set targets and risk controls.</li> <li>• The mandate provided to each investment manager should cover the investment objective, risk parameters, performance targets and measurement timescales.</li> <li>• Constraints on active managers should not be overly narrow or overly wide.</li> <li>• Investment activity should be monitored and returns measured quarterly in line with regulations, but also over longer time periods.</li> <li>• Variations in returns from the benchmark should be attributed to asset allocation, stock selection, sector selection and currency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advisers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment should take account of the extent of decisions delegated.</li> <li>• A framework should be established for assessing actuaries and consultants who should be assessed on a number of factors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Decision making bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee's self assessment against expectations should cover manager selection, asset allocation, consultant employment and set out in annual report.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The performance of the investment managers is measured quarterly by an independent performance monitoring company and reviewed quarterly by the Committee.</li> <li>• Variations in returns from the benchmark are attributed to asset allocation, stock selection, sector selection and currency.</li> <li>• Investment management agreements with each investment manager cover the investment objective, risk parameters, and performance target.</li> <li>• The Committee consider, with input from the investment consultant, the suitability of active or passive management for each mandate.</li> <li>• Members all participate in meetings, giving opinions and views where relevant. Each persons view is heard and asked for.</li> <li>• Annual self assessment of the committee's performance is carried out.</li> <li>• Periodic assessment of the investment adviser's performance is carried out.</li> <li>• Factors such as past performance and price are taken into account when re-tendering for external advisers.</li> </ul>

Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund's Current Status
<p><b>5. Responsible Ownership</b></p> <p>Administering authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adopt, or ensure their investment managers adopt, the Institutional Shareholders' Committee Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of shareholders and agents,</li> <li>• includes a statement of their policy on responsible ownership in the Statement of Investment Principles; and</li> <li>• report periodically to scheme members on the discharge of such responsibilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies regarding responsible ownership should be disclosed in Statement of Investment Principles contained in the annual report.</li> <li>• The administering authority should consider its approach to environmental, social and governance issues and the potential for engagement in environmental, social and governance issues to add value when formulating investment strategy and selecting investment managers.</li> <li>• The committee should ensure that investment managers have an explicit strategy, setting out the circumstances in which they will intervene in a company.</li> <li>• The committee should ensure its policies are not overridden by an investment manager's general policies.</li> <li>• The committee should ensure that investment consultants adopt the Institutional Shareholder Committee's (ISC) Statement of Practice relating to consultants.</li> <li>• The ISC's Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of Institutional shareholders should be noted.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee are aware of the Institutional Shareholders' Committee Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of Institutional shareholders and have confirmed that their investment managers adopt the Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of shareholders and agents.</li> <li>• The Committee consider environmental, social and governance issues when formulating investment strategy and selecting investment managers but do not give precedent to this factor over other factors which have greater financial implications for the Fund.</li> <li>• The Statement of Investment Principles includes a statement of the Committee's policy on responsible ownership.</li> <li>• Voting on underlying shareholdings is delegated to the fund manager.</li> <li>• Details of the investment manager's house strategy are requested from the manager.</li> <li>• Feedback on interventions to be provided during meeting with manager (minimum of once per annum).</li> <li>• The investment consultant has confirmed that it does adopt the ISC Statement of Practice relating to consultants.</li> </ul>

Principle	Best Practice Guidance	Fund's Current Status
<p><b>6. Transparency and Reporting</b></p> <p>Administering authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• provide regular communication to scheme members in the form they consider most appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Reporting ensures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An integrated approach to governance should be built and governance compliance statements should be maintained regularly.</li> <li>• The Fund's communication statement must set out the policy on the provision of information, the format and the promotion of the scheme.</li> <li>• Examples of good communication from other funds should be sought.</li> <li>• Annual report content should be compared to the regulations.</li> <li>• Funding strategy statement, statement of investment principles and governance compliance statement should be noted as core sources of information.</li> <li>• The governance compliance statement should include information on the extent the administering authority has delegated functions to a committee, and to the extent this complies with CLG guidance.</li> <li>• The committee should know its stakeholders and the interests they have.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Annual Report including the Funding Strategy Statement, Statement of Investment Principles and Governance Statement are published each year.</li> <li>• Examples of good communication from other funds are sought.</li> <li>• Communications are sent to members whenever important changes to the Fund take place, or to provide updates.</li> <li>• The Fund operates transparently and enhances accountability to scheme members.</li> <li>• The Fund's Governance Statement includes information on the extent the administering authority has delegated functions to a committee, and to the extent this complies with Scottish Ministers guidance.</li> </ul>

## VERSION CONTROL TABLE

<b>Version</b>	<b>Nature of Amendment</b>	<b>Date of Change</b>	<b>Author</b>
2000 1.0	SIP – created	March 2000	A Bowman
2006 1.0	SIP – update	March 2006	A Bowman
2010 1.0	Draft SIP – updated to reflect updated FSS and new Myners Principles	March 2010	L Mirley in collaboration with Aon Consulting
2010 2.0	Final Draft of SIP to present to Pension Fund Sub-Committee	June 2010	L Mirley
2013 1.0	Final Draft of SIP to present to Pension Fund Committee	Dec 2013	Kirsty Robb

You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats by contacting the address below. Kirsty Robb can also give information on other language translations as well as providing additional copies.

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