

# National Union of Mineworkers Officials' and Permanent Employees' Superannuation Fund

## Statement of Investment Principles

Prepared: September 2020

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This is the Statement of Investment Principles prepared by the Trustees of the National Union of Mineworkers Officials' and Permanent Employees' Superannuation Fund (the Scheme). This statement sets down the principles which govern the decisions about investments that enable the Scheme to meet the requirements of:
  - the Pensions Act 1995, as amended by the Pensions Act 2004;
  - the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005, as amended by the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) (Amendment) Regulations 2010,
  - the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment and Disclosure) (Amendment and Modifications) Regulations 2018; and
  - the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment and Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.
- 1.2. In preparing this statement the Trustees have consulted the National Union of Mineworkers, the Principal Employer, and obtained advice from Barnett Waddingham LLP, the Trustees' investment consultants. Barnett Waddingham is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.
- 1.3. This statement has been prepared with regard to the 2001 Myners review of institutional investment (including subsequent updates), and Scheme Funding legislation.
- 1.4. The Trustees will review this statement at least every three years or if there is a significant change in any of the areas covered by the statement.

The investment powers of the Trustees are set out in Clause 49 of the Definitive Trust Deed & Rules, dated 3 July 2015. This statement is consistent with those powers.

## 2. Choosing investments

- 2.1. The Trustees' policy is to set the overall investment target and then monitor the performance of their managers against that target. In doing so, the Trustees consider the advice of their professional advisers, who they consider to be suitably qualified and experienced for this role.
- 2.2. The day-to-day management of the Scheme's assets is delegated to one or more investment managers. The Scheme's investment managers are detailed in Appendix 1 of this Statement. The investment managers are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, and are responsible for stock selection and the exercise of voting rights.
- 2.3. The Trustees review the appropriateness of the Scheme's investment strategy on an ongoing basis. This review includes consideration of the continued competence of the investment managers with respect to performance within any guidelines set. The Trustees will also consult the employer before amending the investment strategy.

## 3. Investment objectives

- 3.1. The Trustees have discussed key investment objectives in light of an analysis of the Scheme's liability profile as well as the constraints the Trustees face in achieving these objectives. As a result, the Trustees' main investment objectives are:

- to ensure that the Scheme can meet the members' entitlements under the Trust Deed and Rules as they fall due;
- to manage the expected volatility of the returns achieved in order to control the level of volatility in the Scheme's required contribution levels;
- to invest in assets of appropriate liquidity which will generate income and capital growth to meet, together with new contributions from members and the participating employer, the cost of current and future benefits which the Scheme provides;
- to reduce the risk of the assets failing to meet the liabilities over the long term;
- to minimise the long-term costs of the Scheme by maximising the return on the assets whilst having regard to the above objectives.

3.2. The Trustees are aware of the relationship that exists between the particular investment portfolio that is held and the level of funding of the Scheme's liabilities. The Trustees have obtained exposure to investments that they expect will meet the Scheme's objectives as best as possible.

## 4. Kinds of investments to be held

- 4.1. The Scheme is permitted to invest in a wide range of assets of any nature, situated in any part of the world, including equities, bonds, cash, property and alternatives.
- 4.2. Any investment in derivative instruments is only made to contribute to a reduction in the overall level of risks in the portfolio or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.
- 4.3. The Trustees monitor from time-to-time the employer-related investment content of their portfolio as a whole and will take steps to alter this should they discover this to be more than 5% of the portfolio. Typically this check is carried out annually by the Scheme's auditors.

## 5. The balance between different kinds of investments

- 5.1. The Scheme invests in assets that are expected to achieve the Scheme's objectives. The allocation between different asset classes is contained within Appendix 1 of this Statement.
- 5.2. The Trustees consider the merits of both active and passive management for the various elements of the portfolio and may select different approaches for different asset classes. The current arrangements are set out in Appendix 1 of this Statement.
- 5.3. From time to time the Scheme may hold cash and therefore deviate from its strategic or tactical asset allocation in order to accommodate any short-term cashflow requirements or any other unexpected items.
- 5.4. The Trustees are aware that the appropriate balance between different kinds of investments will vary over time and therefore the Scheme's asset allocation will be expected to change as the Scheme's liability profile matures.

## 6. Risks

- 6.1. The Trustees have considered the following risks for the Scheme with regard to its investment policy and the Scheme's liabilities, and considered ways of managing/monitoring these risks:

<b>Risk versus the liabilities</b>	The Trustees will monitor and review the investment strategy with respect to the liabilities in conjunction with each actuarial valuation. The investment strategy will be set with consideration to the appropriate level of risk required for the funding strategy as set out in the Scheme's Statement of Funding Principles.
<b>Covenant risk</b>	The creditworthiness of the employer and the size of the pension liability relative to the employer's income are monitored on a regular basis. The appropriate level of investment risk is considered with reference to the strength of the employer covenant.
<b>Solvency and mismatching</b>	This risk is addressed through the asset allocation strategy and ongoing triennial actuarial valuations. The Trustees are aware that the asset allocation required to minimise the volatility of the solvency position may be different from that which would minimise the volatility on the Scheme's funding basis.
<b>Asset allocation risk</b>	The asset allocation is detailed in Appendix 1 of this Statement and is monitored on a regular basis by the Trustees.
<b>Investment manager risk</b>	The Trustees monitor the performance of each of the Scheme's investment managers on a regular basis in addition to having meetings with each manager from time to time as necessary, usually on an annual basis. The Trustees have a written agreement with each investment manager, which contains a number of restrictions on how each investment manager may operate.
<b>Governance risk</b>	Each asset manager is expected to undertake good stewardship and positive engagement in relation to the assets held. The Trustees monitor these and will report on the managers' practices in their annual Implementation Statement.
<b>ESG/Climate risk</b>	The Trustees have considered long-term financial risks to the Scheme and consider ESG factors, as well as climate risk, to potentially be financially material and will continue to develop their policy to consider these, alongside other factors, when selecting or reviewing the Scheme's investments in order to avoid unexpected losses.
<b>Concentration risk</b>	Each investment manager is expected to manage broadly diversified portfolios and to spread assets across a number of individual shares and securities.
<b>Liquidity risk</b>	The Scheme invests in assets such that there is a sufficient allocation to liquid investments that can be converted into cash at short notice given the Scheme's cashflow requirements. The Scheme's administrators assess the level of cash held in order to limit the impact of the cashflow requirements on the investment policy.

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Currency risk	The Scheme's liabilities are denominated in sterling. The Scheme may gain exposure to overseas currencies by investing in assets that are denominated in a foreign currency or via currency management. Currency hedging can be employed to manage the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.
Loss of investment	The risk of loss of investment by each investment manager and custodian is assessed by the Trustees. This includes losses beyond those caused by market movements (e.g. default risk, operational errors or fraud). The Trustees undertake an annual review of the internal controls and processes of each of the investment managers.

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## 7. Expected return on investments

- 7.1. The Trustees have regard to the relative investment return and risk that each asset class is expected to provide. The Trustees are advised by their professional advisors on these matters, who they deem to be appropriately qualified experts. However, the day-to-day selection of investments is delegated to the investment managers.
- 7.2. The Trustees recognise the need to distinguish between nominal and real returns and to make appropriate allowance for inflation when making decisions and comparisons.
- 7.3. In considering the expected return from investments, the Trustees recognise that different asset classes have different long-term expected returns and expected volatilities relative to the liabilities.
- 7.4. Having established the investment strategy, the Trustees monitor the performance of each investment manager against an agreed benchmark as frequently as appropriate according to market conditions and the Scheme's funding position. The Trustees meet the Scheme's investment managers as frequently as is appropriate, normally on an annual basis, in order to review performance.

## 8. Realisation of investments

- 8.1. The Trustees have delegated the responsibility for buying and selling investments to the investment managers. The Trustees have considered the risk of liquidity as referred to above.
- 8.2. Ultimately, the investments will all have to be sold when the Scheme's life comes to an end. In this situation, the Trustees are aware of the fact that the realisable value of some investments, were there to be a forced sale, might be lower than the market value shown in the Scheme accounts.

## 9. Financially material considerations, non-financially material considerations, the exercise of voting rights and engagement activities

- 9.1. The Trustees have set policies in relation to these matters. These policies are set out in Appendix 2 of this Statement.

## 10. Policy on arrangements with asset managers

### Incentivising alignment with the Trustees' investment policies

- 10.1. Prior to appointing the investment manager, the Trustees discuss the investment manager's benchmark and approach to the management of ESG and climate related risks with the Scheme's investment consultant, and how they are aligned with the Trustees' own investment aims, beliefs and constraints.
- 10.2. When appointing an investment manager, in addition to considering the investment manager's investment philosophy, process and policies to establish how the manager intends to make the required investment returns, the Trustees also consider how ESG and climate risk are integrated into these. If the Trustees deem any aspect of these policies to be out of line with their own investment objectives for the part of the portfolio being considered, they may use another manager for the mandate.
- 10.3. The Trustees carry out a strategy review at least every three years where they assess the continuing relevance of the strategy in the context of the Scheme's membership and their aims, beliefs and constraints. The Trustees monitor the investment managers' approach to ESG and climate related risks on an annual basis.
- 10.4. In the event that an investment manager ceases to meet the Trustees' desired aims, including the management of ESG and climate related risks, using the approach expected of them, their appointment may be terminated.
- 10.5. Investment manager ESG policies are reviewed in the context of best industry practice and feedback may be provided to the investment manager.

### Incentivising assessments based on medium to long term, financial and non-financial considerations

- 10.6. The Trustees are mindful that the impact of ESG and climate change has a long-term nature. However, the Trustees recognise that the potential for change in value as a result of ESG and climate risk may occur over a much shorter term than climate change itself. The Trustees acknowledge this in their investment management arrangements.
- 10.7. When considering the management of objectives for an investment manager (including ESG and climate risk objectives), and then assessing their effectiveness and performance, the Trustees assess these over a rolling timeframe. The Trustees believe the use of rolling timeframes, typically 3 to 5 years, is consistent with ensuring the investment manager makes decisions based on an appropriate time horizon. Where a fund may have an absolute return or shorter term target, this is generally supplementary to a longer term performance target. In the case of assets that are actively managed, the Trustees expect this longer term performance target to be sufficient to ensure an appropriate alignment of interests.
- 10.8. The Trustees expect investment managers to be voting and engaging on behalf of the Scheme's holdings and the Scheme monitors this activity within the Implementation Statement in the Scheme's Annual Report and Accounts. The Trustees do not expect ESG considerations to be disregarded by the investment managers in an effort to achieve any short term targets.

### Method and time horizon for assessing performance

- 10.9. The Trustees monitor the performance of their investment managers over medium to long term periods that are consistent with the Trustees' investment aims, beliefs and constraints.

- 10.10. The Scheme invests in pooled funds. The investment manager is remunerated by the Trustees based on the assets they manage on behalf of the Trustees.
- 10.11. The Trustees believe that this fee structure, including the balance between any fixed and performance related element, enables the investment manager to focus on long-term performance without worrying about short term dips in performance significantly affecting their revenue.
- 10.12. The Trustees ask the Scheme's investment consultant to assess if the asset management fee is in line with the market when the manager is selected, and the appropriateness of the annual management charges are considered regularly as part of the review of the Statement of Investment Principles.

### Portfolio turnover costs

- 10.13. The Trustees acknowledge that portfolio turnover costs can impact on the performance of their investments. Overall performance is assessed as part of the quarterly investment monitoring process.
- 10.14. During the investment manager appointment process, the Trustees may consider both past and anticipated portfolio turnover levels. When underperformance is identified, deviations from the expected level of turnover may be investigated with the investment manager concerned if it is felt they may have been a significant contributor to the underperformance. Assessments reflect the market conditions and peer group practices.
- 10.15. The Trustees acknowledge that for some asset classes, such as LDI, a higher turnover of contracts such as repurchase agreements, can be beneficial to the fund from both a risk and cost perspective.

### Duration of arrangement with asset manager

- 10.16. For the open-ended pooled funds in which the Scheme invests, there are no predetermined terms of agreement with the investment managers.
- 10.17. The suitability of the Scheme's asset allocation and its ongoing alignment with the Trustees' investment beliefs is assessed every three years, or when changes deem it appropriate to do so more frequently. As part of this review the ongoing appropriateness of the investment managers, and the specific funds used, is assessed.

## 11. Agreement

- 11.1. This statement was agreed by the Trustees, and replaces any previous statements. Copies of this statement and any subsequent amendments will be made available to the employer, the investment managers, the actuary and the Scheme auditor upon request.

**Signed:** C J R Kitchen

**Date:** 29 September 2020

**On behalf of the National Union of Mineworkers Officials' and Permanent Employees' Superannuation Fund**



# Appendix 1 Investment policy of the Scheme as at August 2020 in relation to the current Statement of Investment Principles

## 1. The balance between different kinds of investment

The Scheme has a strategic asset allocation as set out in the sections below, which has been agreed after considering the Scheme's liability profile, funding position, expected return of the various asset classes and the need for diversification.

### Guaranteed Benefits Portfolio

Assets will be invested in a combination of the below investments in order to hedge 100% of the interest rate and inflation risk of the non-annuity benefits. This portfolio is managed by Schroders.

- Nominal gilt funds
- Inflation-linked gilt funds
- Buy and maintain credit funds
- Cash
- Cash pooled funds

The structure of the guaranteed benefits portfolio will be adjusted over time to reflect the changing nature of the liabilities. This will typically be following completion of the triennial actuarial valuation, or following an event which is expected to have meaningfully changed the nature of the liabilities.

### Rebalancing

The Trustees recognise that the asset allocation of investments in different asset classes will vary over time as a result of market movements. The Trustees seek to maintain a balance between maintaining the asset allocation in line with its benchmark and limiting the costs of rebalances. Schroders assume the responsibility to rebalance holdings within the guaranteed benefits portfolio to maintain the target level of hedging.

## 2. Choosing investments

The Trustees have appointed the following investment managers to carry out the day-to-day investment of the Scheme:

- Schroder Investments Limited ("Schroders")

In addition, since 6 December 2011, the Trustees have held a pensioner buy-in (bulk annuity) contract with Rothery Life Limited (formerly MetLife Assurance Limited) to pay the guaranteed benefits of a number of the Scheme's pensioner members.

The investment managers are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The investment benchmarks and objectives for each investment manager are given below:

Investment manager	Fund	Benchmark	Objective
Schroder	Nominal and Inflation-linked Gilt Funds	Liability proxy	To hedge 100% of the interest rate and inflation risk of the non-annuity benefits
	Buy and Maintain Credit Cashflow Funds	-	Target a cash payout profile that supports typical UK pension scheme benefit needs

The performance of the investment managers will be monitored as frequently as the Trustees consider appropriate in light of the prevailing circumstances. The monitoring takes into account both short-term and long-term performance.

### 3. Fee agreements

The fee arrangements with the investment managers are summarised below:

Investment manager	Fund	Annual Management Charge (% p.a.)
Schroder	Nominal and Inflation-linked Gilt Funds	0.10% p.a. (inclusive of the Schroder Sterling Liquidity Plus Fund and any cash held)
	Buy and Maintain Credit Cashflow Funds	0.13% p.a.

As well as the annual management charges given above, additional fund expenses will apply (covering legal, accounting and auditing fees for each fund). The additional fund expenses will vary from quarter to quarter.

The fees paid to Rothesay Life Limited consisted of a premium at the time the contract was entered into.

The Trustees have appointed Barnett Waddingham LLP to advise on investment matters. Barnett Waddingham are normally remunerated on a time-cost basis, although fixed fees may be agreed for specific tasks.

### 4. Investments and disinvestments

Investments and disinvestments are usually made so as to move the actual asset allocation more in line with meeting the objectives set out above.

New monies paid into the Scheme (after the Scheme's cash flow requirements have been met) would usually be invested first into the LDI portfolio to make up the shortfall, if any, in the level of hedging coverage. Any excess new monies would then be made into the cash funds held with Schroders.

The Scheme's cashflow requirements are expected to be met by the principal employer's contributions and the pensioner buy-in policy held with Rothesay Life, however where this is insufficient the Trustees may disinvest some of its investments.

## Appendix 2 Note on financially material considerations, the exercise of rights and engagement activities, and non-financial matters

### Policy on financially material considerations

The Trustees held a training session in 2019 with their investment advisors to consider the financial materiality of Environmental, Social and Governance issues, including climate change (referred to together as “ESG issues”). The Trustees considered the research findings presented at this training to form their views on the financial materiality of ESG issues (where they apply to the Scheme’s current investments).

The Trustees believe that ESG issues (as defined above), have the potential to have a financially material impact – that is, they have the potential to impact the value of the Scheme’s investments. At the time of writing, this is predominantly applicable within the credit funds used

Given that the Scheme remains open to accrual and the objective to fund future member benefits as they fall due, the Trustees have a long-term time horizon over which they take into account the financial materiality of ESG issues (including climate change). The Trustees are also cognisant of the different investment timeframes that may apply to investments. The Trustees believe that ESG issues, including climate change issues, are likely to have a greater impact over a longer timeframe, compared to investments that are held for a shorter timeframe.

The Trustees appreciate that the method of incorporating ESG in the investment strategy and process may differ between asset classes. A high-level summary of the Trustees’ views for each asset class in which the Scheme invests is outlined below.

#### Gilt and Money Market funds

The Trustees believe there is limited scope for the consideration of ESG issues to improve risk-adjusted returns in these asset classes because of the nature of the instruments used within the gilt funds and the fact that money market investments are short term.

It is worth noting that when transacting in gilt and money market funds, the Trustees require due diligence is undertaken to assess the credit-worthiness of the counterparty both at the start of and throughout any investment, whilst at the same time looking to achieve best execution. The Trustees believe this is more relevant for longer term trades compared to shorter term trades and should incorporate ESG factors where these assist with the credit-worthiness assessment. No voting rights are attached to these investments.

#### Buy and Maintain Credit funds

The Trustees believe that ESG issues have the potential to be financially material to the risk-adjusted returns achieved by the Scheme’s credit fund manager. The Trustees are therefore supportive of the fund manager taking ESG issues into account in the investment process (where relevant). The Trustees also support engagement activities although they appreciate that fixed income assets do not typically provide voting rights. The process for incorporating ESG issues should be consistent with, and proportionate to, the rest of the investment process.

## Rothesay Life

In terms of the pensioner buy-in (bulk annuity) contract with Rothesay Life Limited (formerly MetLife Assurance Limited), there is limited scope for the consideration of ESG issues from a financial materiality perspective given the investment is illiquid and its objective is to match pensioner experience.

## Policy on the selection, retention and realisation of investments

The Trustees take ESG factors into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments as follows:

**Selection of investments:** assess the investment managers' ESG integration credentials and capabilities, including stewardship, as a routine part of requests for information/proposals as well as through other regular reporting channels.

**Retention of investments:** Developing a robust monitoring process in order to monitor ESG considerations on an ongoing basis by regularly seeking information on the responsible investing policies and practices of the investment managers.

**Realisation of investments:** The Trustees will request information from investment managers about how ESG considerations are taken into account in decisions to realise investments.

The Trustees will also take those factors into account as part of its investment process to determine a strategic asset allocation, and consider them as part of ongoing reviews of the Scheme's investments.

The Trustees will continue to monitor and assess ESG factors, and risks and opportunities arising from them, as follows:

- The Trustees will obtain regular training on ESG considerations in order to understand fully how ESG factors including climate change could impact the Scheme and its investments;
- As part of ongoing monitoring of the Scheme's investment managers, the Trustees will use any ESG ratings information available within the pensions industry or provided by its investment consultant, to assess how the Scheme's investment managers take account of ESG issues; and
- Through their investment consultant the Trustees will request that all of the Scheme's investment managers provide information about their ESG policies, and details of how they integrate ESG into their investment processes on an annual basis.

The Trustees are comfortable that the current investment manager has a suitable approach to taking ESG into account in the management of the respective funds, and within applicable guidelines and restrictions.

## Policy on the exercise of voting rights

The current investments do not usually have voting rights. Where future investments may have voting rights, the Trustees' policy on the exercise of rights attaching to investments, including voting rights, and in undertaking engagement activities in respect of the investments is that these rights should be exercised by the investment managers on the Trustees' behalf. In doing so, the Trustees expect that the investment managers will use their influence as major institutional investors to exercise the Trustees' rights and duties as shareholders, including where appropriate engaging with underlying investee companies to promote good corporate governance, accountability and to understand how those companies take account of ESG issues in their businesses.

The Trustees will monitor and engage with the investment managers about relevant matters (including matters concerning an issuer of debt or equity, including their performance, strategy, capital structure, management of actual or potential conflicts of interest, risks, social and environmental impact and corporate governance), through the Scheme's investment consultant where needed.

Investment managers will be asked to provide details of their stewardship policy and engagement activities on at least an annual basis. The Trustees will, with input from their investment consultant where needed, monitor and review the information provided by the investment managers. Where possible and appropriate, the Trustees will engage with their investment managers for more information and ask them to confirm that their policies comply with the principles set out in the Financial Reporting Council's UK Stewardship Code.

## Policy on engagement activities

The Trustees acknowledge the importance of ESG and climate risk within their investment framework. When delegating investment decision making to their investment managers they provide their investment managers with a benchmark they expect the investment managers to either follow or outperform. The investment manager has discretion over where in an investee company's capital structure it invests (subject to the restrictions of the mandate), whether directly or as an asset within a pooled fund.

The Trustees are of the belief that ESG and climate risk considerations extend over the entirety of a company's corporate structure and activities, i.e. that they apply to equity, credit and property instruments or holdings. The Trustees also recognise that ESG and climate related issues are constantly evolving and along with them so too are the products available within the investment management industry to help manage these risks.

The Trustees consider it to be a part of their investment managers' roles to assess and monitor developments in the capital structure for each of the companies in which the managers invest on behalf of the Scheme or as part of the pooled fund in which the Scheme holds units.

The Trustees also consider it to be part of their investment managers' roles to assess and monitor how the companies in which they are investing are managing developments in ESG related issues, and in particular climate risk, across the relevant parts of the capital structure for each of the companies in which the managers invest on behalf of the Scheme.

Should an investment manager be failing in these respects, this should be captured in the Scheme's regular performance monitoring.

The Scheme's investment managers are granted full discretion over whether or not to invest in the Principal Employer's business. Through their consultation with the Principal Employer when setting this Statement of Investment Principles, the Trustees have made the Principal Employer aware of their policy on ESG and climate related risks, how they intend to manage them and the importance that the pensions industry as a whole, and its regulators, place on them.

The Scheme's investment consultant, Barnett Waddingham, is independent and no arm of their business provides asset management services. This, and their FCA Regulated status, makes the Trustees confident that the investment manager recommendations they make are free from conflict of interest.

The Trustees expect all investment managers to have a conflict of interest policy in relation to their engagement and ongoing operations. In doing so the Trustees believe they have managed the potential for conflicts of interest in the appointment of the investment manager and conflicts of interest between the Trustees /investment manager and the investee companies.

In selecting and reviewing their investment managers, where appropriate, the Trustees will consider investment managers' policies on engagement and how these policies have been implemented.

### Policy for taking into account non-financial matters

The Trustees do not take into account the views of Scheme members and beneficiaries in relation to ethical considerations, social and environmental impact, or present and future quality of life of the members and beneficiaries of the Scheme (referred to as "non-financial matters" in the relevant Regulations) in the selection, retention and realisation of investments on the grounds that the investment objectives of the Scheme will take priority over other considerations.