

Risk no	Service	Risk	Causes (s)	Consequences	Risk Owner	List of current controls	I	L	Current Risk Score	Risk Response; Tolerate Treat Terminate Transfer	Further Actions / Additional Controls	I	L	Residual Risk Score	Action owner
1	Pens	If the Pension Fund fails to reconcile HMRC Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) data with the Pension Section data there is a risk of overpayment of Pensions Increase	From 2018 the pensions section has had responsibility for GMPs creating the need to ensure that this is accounted for in the pensions increases	Overpaying pensions (i.e. for GMP cases pension increases are lower) Reputation	Ian Howe	Checking of HMRC GMP data to identify any discrepancies Full time person recruited to work on the project	3	3	9	Treat	Working through cases Developed reporting tools to assist HMRC have closed their window for new submissions	2	1	2	Ian Howe
2	Pens	The Pension Section is unable to meet its statutory requirements on the production of annual benefit statements and pension taxation saving statements	Coronavirus has closed some employers so they are unable to provide year-end information. Staff sickness could increase so resource to complete year-end reduces	Unable to provide annual benefit statements by the 31 August Unable to provide pension taxation saving statements by the 6 October Reputation Pension breaches Reports TPR Possible fines imposed on the Fund and scheme members	Ian Howe	Written to employers requesting their year-end information or a date when this can be expected Informed the Pension Board Liaising nationally with the LGA on the national picture TPR maintaining a proportionate and fair approach to breaches	3	4	12	Treat	Develop a two stage approach for annual benefit statements 1. For employers than meet the deadline for their return submission and 2, for those that cannot.	3	2	6	Ian Howe

3	Pens	If the pensions fund fails to receive accurate and timely data from employers, scheme members pension benefits could be incorrect or late	A continuing increase in Fund employers is causing administrative pressure in the Pension Section. This is in terms of receiving accurate and timely data from these new employers who have little or no pension knowledge	Late or inaccurate pension benefits to scheme members Reputation Increased appeals Greater administrative time being spent on individual calculations	Ian Howe	Training provided for new employers Guidance notes provided for employers Amended SLA and communication and administration guide distributed to employers making IConnect a statutory requirement by 31/3/2021)	3	3	9	Treat	Implement IConnect with employers so they provide monthly data in a secure and timely manner Inform the Local Pension Board each quarter on progress made	3	2	6	Ian Howe
4	Pens	If the Pensions Section fails to meet the information/cyber security and governance requirements then there may be a breach of the statutory obligations.	Pensions database now hosted outside of LCC. Employer data submitted through online portal. Member data accessible through member self service portal (MSS). Data held on third party reporting tool (DART). Greater awareness of information rights by service users.	Diminished public trust in ability of Council to provide services. Loss of confidential information compromising service user safety. Damage to LCC reputation. Financial penalties.	Ian Howe	Regular LCC Penetration testing and enhanced IT health checks in place. LCC have achieved PSN compliance. New firewall in place providing two layers of security protection in line with PSN best practice.	5	2	10	Treat	Work with LCC ICT and Aquila Heywood (software suppliers) to establish processes to reduce risk, e.g. can Aquila Heywood demonstrate that they are carrying out regular penetration testing and other related processes take place. Liaise with Audit to establish if any further processes can be put in place in line with best practice.	5	1	5	Stuart Wells
5	Pens	Retaining the administration of the Firefighter Pension Schemes until Dec 2020 could negatively impact on the Pensions Section.	The three Fire Authorities have opted to undergo a full tender process for the pensions administration, meaning that the initial plan to for LCC to cease administration in April 2020 has ceased. Following the original plan to cease administering Fire Pensions, a member of the team has decided to resign,	In addition to dealing with regular casework with less resource; 2020 is a valuation year for Fire, which will result in extra work; There is a potentially new area of Fire work	Ian Howe	Provide a reduced service – agreed with the 3 Fire Authorities Do not do the new modified retained exercise, leaving it for the next administrator, with the exception of any statutory areas. It is felt unlikely that	4	3	12	Treat	Investigate additional resource, e.g. overtime; Fire Team Manager to spend more time on casework; Checking of some areas of work to move to Pensions Manager; Fire Authorities to request support from	4	2	8	Ian Howe

			reducing staff from three to two. CV19 may impact on the tender and delay the transfer further	pending relating to the new modified retained exercise; The remedy for the McCloud situation could be confirmed before the end of the contract period; Fire Team staff will not be able to transfer to the LGPS administration teams		McCloud will be resolved by December 2020, though remains a possibility.				their Pension Boards to reduce estimate requests from fire-fighters, thereby reducing work coming into the Pension Section Fire Authorities colleagues to help provide resource and assistance for the Pension					
6	Pens/ Invs	The resolution of the McCloud case could increase administration significantly resulting in difficulties providing the ongoing pensions administration service The liabilities of the Fund are expected to increase for all employers	Mr McCloud winning his appeal on age discrimination on public sector pension schemes and the protection afforded to older members during the move to career average benefits, followed by Government losing their right of appeal.	Ultimate outcome currently unknown but likelihood is; Increasing administration Revision of previous benefits Additional communications Complaints/appeals Increased costs	Ian Howe	Guidance from LGA, Hymans, Treasury	3	3	9	Treat once details are confirmed	Employer bulletin to employers making them aware of the current situation Await proposed resolution from the employment tribunal Assisting the LGA on the employer McCloud data template (missing hours April 2014 to date)	2	3	6	Ian Howe
7	Invs	Employer and employee contributions are not paid accurately and on time	Error on the part of the scheme employer CV19 may reduce some employer's income so they are unable to make payment	Potentially reportable to The Pensions Regulator as late payment is a breach of The Pensions Act.	Ian Howe	Receipt of contributions is monitored and late payments are chased quickly. Communication with large commercial employers with a view to early view of funding issues.	2	4	8	Treat	Late payers will be reminded of their legal responsibilities.	2	3	6	Declan Keegan
8	Invs	Assets held by the Fund are ultimately insufficient to pay	Ineffective setting of employer contribution rates over many consecutive	Significant financial impact on scheme	Chris Tambini	Input into actuarial valuation, including ensuring that actuarial	5	2	10		Actuarial assumptions need to include an element of prudence,	4	2	8	

		benefits due to individual members	actuarial valuations	employers due to the need for large increases in employer contribution rates.		assumptions are reasonable and the manner in which employer contribution rates are set does not bring imprudent future financial risk				Treat	and Officers need to understand the long-term impact and risks involved with taking short-term views to artificially manage employer contribution rates. The 2019 valuation will assess the contribution rates with a view to calculating monetary contributions alongside employer percentages of salaries where appropriate. Regular review of market conditions and dialogue with the schemes biggest employers with respect to the direction of future rates.				Bhulesh Kachra
9	Pens/ Invs	Sub-funds of individual employers are not monitored to ensure that there is the correct balance between risks to the Fund and fair treatment of the employer	Changing financial position of both sub-fund and the employer	<p>Significant financial impact on employing bodies due to need for large increases in employer contribution rates.</p> <p>Risk to the Fund of insolvency of an individual employer. This will ultimately increase the deficit of all other employers.</p>	Ian Howe/ Declan Keegan	Ensuring, as far as possible, that the financial position of each employer is understood. On-going dialogue with them to ensure that the correct balance between risks and fair treatment continues.	5	2	10	Treat	<p>Dialogue with the employers, particularly in the lead up to the setting of new employer contribution rates.</p> <p>Include employer risk profiling as part of the Funding Strategy Statement update. To allow better targeting of default risks</p> <p>Investigate arrangements to de-risk funding arrangements for individual employers.</p> <p>Ensure that the implications of the independent, non-public sector status, of</p>	4	2	8	Ian Howe/ Declan Keegan

										further education, sixth form colleges, and the autonomous, non-public sector status of higher education corporations is fully accounted for in the Funding Strategy					
10	Invs	Market investment returns are consistently poor and this causes significant upward pressure onto employer contribution rates	Poor market returns, most probably caused by poor economic conditions and/or shocks eg CV19.	Significant financial impact on employing bodies due to the need for large increases in employer contribution rates	Chris Tambini	Ensuring that strategic asset allocation is considered at least annually, and that the medium-term outlook for different asset classes is included as part of the consideration	5	2	10	Treat	Making sure that the investment strategy is sufficiently flexible to take account of opportunities and risks that arise but is still based on a reasonable medium-term assessment of future returns.	4	2	8	Bhulesh Kachra
11	Invs	Market returns are acceptable, but the performance achieved by the Fund is below reasonable expectations	Poor performance of individual managers, or poor asset allocation policy	Opportunity cost in terms of lost investment returns, which is possible even if actual returns are higher than those allowed for within the actuarial valuation	Chris Tambini	Ensuring that the causes of underperformance are understood and acted on where appropriate	3	3	9	Treat	After careful consideration, take decisive action where this is deemed appropriate. It should be recognised that some managers have a style-bias and that poorer relative performance will occur. Decisions regarding manager termination to consider multiple factors including performance versus mandate and reason for original inclusion.	2	2	4	Bhulesh Kachra
12	Invs	Failure to take account of ALL risks to future investment returns within the setting of asset allocation policy and/or the	Some assets classes or individual investments perform poorly as a result of incorrect assessment of all risks inherent within the	Opportunity cost within investment returns, and potential for actual returns to be low. This will lead to	Chris Tambini	Ensuring that all factors that may impact onto investment returns are taken into account when setting the asset	3	3	9		Responsible investment aims to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment decisions, to better	2	2	4	

		appointment of investment managers	investment.	higher employer contribution rates than would otherwise have been necessary.		allocation. Only appointing investment managers that integrate responsible investment (RI) into their processes. Utilisation of dedicated RI team at LGPS Central and preparation of a RI plan for the fund.				Treat	manage risk and generate sustainable, long-term returns. Annual refresh of the Fund's asset allocation allows an up to date view of risks to be incorporated and avoids significant sort term changes to the allocation. Asset allocation policy allows for variances from target asset allocation to take advantage of opportunities and negates the need to trade regularly where investments under and over perform in a short period of time.					Bhulesh Kachra
13	Invs	Investment pooling within the LGPS fails to deliver a higher long term net investment return	LGPS Central fails to deliver better net investment returns than the Fund would have expected to achieve if investment pooling did not occur	Lower returns will ultimately lead to higher employer contribution rates than would otherwise have been the case	Chris Tambini	Shareholders' Forum, Joint Committee and Practitioners' Advisory Forum will give significant influence in the event of issues arising. Appraisal of each investment products before a commitment to transition is made	3	3	9	Treat	The set-up of LGPS Central is likely to be the most difficult phase. The Fund will continue to monitor closely how the company evolves Programme of LGPS Central internal audit activity, which has been designed in collaboration with the audit functions of the partner funds	2	2	4		Bhulesh Kachra
14	Invs	Investment decisions are made without having sufficient expertise to properly assess the risks and potential returns	The combination of knowledge at Committee, Officer and Consultant level is not sufficiently high	Poor decisions likely to lead to low returns, which will require higher employer contribution rates	Chris Tambini	Continuing focus on ensuring that there is sufficient expertise to be able to make thoughtfully considered	3	3	9	Treat	On-going process of updating and improving the knowledge of everybody involved in the decision-making process	2	2	4		Bhulesh Kachra

						investment decisions									
15	Invs	The transition of investment assets to LGPS Central is not successful	<p>Pooling does not reduce the on-going management costs of assets</p> <p>Transition costs are significantly higher, for example the cost of selling the existing investments and buying new ones.</p>	Savings available do not justify the transition costs and on-going cost of running LGPS Central	Chris Tambini	<p>Central maintains the flexibility to run funds internally.</p> <p>Specialist transition manager being appointed, with independent specialist oversight.</p> <p>Formal review follows each transition.</p> <p>Implementation being phased, allowing capacity to be managed and lessons learned.</p>	2	3	6	Treat	<p>Approach for each transition assessed independently.</p> <p>Views from 8 partners sought throughout the transition process.</p> <p>LGPS Central's Internal Audit plan includes an assessment of the governance surrounding the transition</p>	2	2	4	Bhulesh Kachra

Risk Impact Measurement Criteria

Scale	Description	Departmental Service Plan	Internal Operations	People	Reputation	Financial per annum / per loss
1	Negligible	Little impact to objectives in service plan	Limited disruption to operations and service quality satisfactory	Minor injuries	Public concern restricted to local complaints	Pension Section <£50k Investments Losses expected to be recovered in the short term
2	Minor	Minor impact to service as objectives in service plan are not met	Short term disruption to operations resulting in a minor adverse impact on partnerships and minimal reduction in service quality.	Minor Injury to those in the Council's care	Minor adverse local / public / media attention and complaints	Pension Section £50k-£250k Minimal effect on budget/cost Investments Some underperformance, but within the bounds of normal market volatility

Scale	Description	Departmental Service Plan	Internal Operations	People	Reputation	Financial per annum / per loss
3	Moderate	Considerable fall in service as objectives in service plan are not met	Sustained moderate level disruption to operations / Relevant partnership relationships strained / Service quality not satisfactory	Potential for minor physical injuries / Stressful experience	Adverse local media public attention	Pension Section £250k - £500k Small increase on budget/cost: Handled within the team/service Investment Underperformance by a manager requiring review by the Investment Sub-committee
4	Major	Major impact to services as objectives in service plan are not met.	Serious disruption to operations with relationships in major partnerships affected / Service quality not acceptable with adverse impact on front line services. Significant disruption of core activities. Key targets missed.	Exposure to dangerous conditions creating potential for serious physical or mental harm	Serious negative regional criticism, with some national coverage	Pension Section £500-£750k. Significant increase in budget/cost. Service budgets exceeded Investment Underperformance of significant proportion of assets leading to a review of the Investment or Funding strategy
5	Very High/Critical	Significant fall/failure in service as objectives in service plan are not met	Long term serious interruption to operations / Major partnerships under threat / Service quality not acceptable with impact on front line services	Exposure to dangerous conditions leading to potential loss of life or permanent physical/mental damage. Life threatening or multiple serious injuries	Prolonged regional and national condemnation, with serious damage to the reputation of the organisation i.e. front-page headlines, TV. Possible criminal, or high profile, civil action against the Council/Fund, members or officers	Pension Section >£750k Large increase on budget/cost. Investment Employer contributions expect to increase significantly above Funding Strategy requirement

Risk Likelihood Measurement Criteria

Rating Scale	Likelihood	Example of Loss/Event Frequency	Probability %
1	Very rare/unlikely	EXCEPTIONAL event. This will probably never happen/recur.	<20%
2	Unlikely	Event NOT EXPECTED. Do not expect it to happen/recur, but it is possible it may do so.	20-40%
3	Possible	LITTLE LIKELIHOOD of event occurring. It might happen or recur occasionally.	40-60%
4	Probable /Likely	Event is MORE THAN LIKELY to occur. Will probably happen/recur, but it is not a persisting issue.	60-80%
5	Almost Certain	Reasonable to expect that the event WILL undoubtedly happen/recur, possibly frequently.	>80%

Risk Scoring Matrix

Impact

5 Very High/Critical

4 Major

3 Moderate

2 Minor

1 Negligible

5	10	15	20	25	
4	8	12	16	20	
3	6	9	12	15	
2	4	6	8	10	
1	2	3	4	5	
	1	2	3	4	5
	Very Rare/Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible/Likely	Likely	Almost certain

Likelihood of risk occurring over lifetime of objective (i.e. 12 mths)

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