Monitoring of the 2023 Financial Management Plan September 2024

Background

In between actuarial valuations, the Trustee monitors the financial position of the Scheme. This document provides details of the monitoring for the quarter ending 30 September 2024 based on the 2023 valuation. It follows the Financial Management Plan and monitoring framework which the Trustee has established for the Scheme.

The purpose of the monitoring is to indicate whether or not the Scheme's financial position is progressing as expected. It does not lead to any direct action from the Trustee other than potentially commissioning further analysis and advice.

Further, it should be noted that monitoring is not intended to answer the question: what are the contribution requirements if a valuation was undertaken at the monitoring date?

This document is published by the Trustee for information only and is not intended to be used as the basis for any decisions.

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Monitoring of the 2023 Financial Management Plan September 2024

Differences between monitoring and actuarial valuation

The monitoring approach is not as thorough as that adopted at an actuarial valuation and hence does not give the same outcome as would be given by an actuarial valuation at the effective date. This is for a number of reasons, including:

- While monitoring updates the main financial assumptions, these and other assumptions do not go through the same level of assessment as would be the case for an actuarial valuation. For example, when setting the mortality assumption at a valuation we would undertake a full review of the Scheme's experience, as well as considering other relevant evidence. Further, the assumptions used for monitoring do not necessarily reflect the risk capacity and appetite of employers at that date. A valuation also involves a full review of the covenant provided by the employers whilst our monitoring seeks only to capture any change in the covenant that requires further investigation. In practice for an actuarial valuation the Trustee's Integrated Risk Management Framework would also potentially influence the choice of assumptions.
- An actuarial valuation would require consultation with UCEA in relation to the assumptions used and the contributions payable; it is not possible to pre-judge the outcome of any such process.
- Any deficit recovery contributions needed would be based on additional factors, including the views of the Pensions Regulator.
- The calculations do not allow for new membership data, and contain some approximations relative to an actuarial valuation.

The monitoring position is relatively volatile from quarter to quarter, and in light of this the Trustee considers the overall history and trends since the valuation date rather than just the position at the monitoring date.

- Market conditions at the end of September 2024 were comparable to those at the end of June 2024. As such, the Technical Provisions surplus and future service contribution requirement at the end of September were similar to those at the end of June 2024.
- Since the March 2023 valuation date, market conditions have become more favourable. This leads to a higher TP surplus when compared to the valuation date, allowing for benefit improvements granted on 1 April 2024, and a lower future service contribution requirement. The self-sufficiency funding position has also improved since the valuation date and now shows a small surplus.

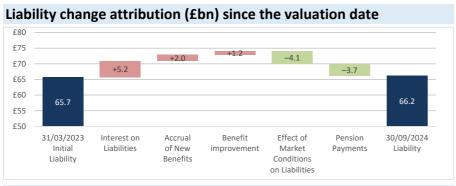
QUARTER END FMP MONITORING REPORT - END SEPTEMBER 2024

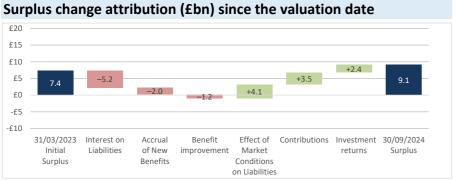
Technical Prov	isions	Self-	Sufficiency		Assets		
£9.1bn Surplus		£1.0b	£1.0bn Surplus		£75.3b	£75.3bn	
Valuation date (31/03/2023)	£7.4bn Surplu	S Valuation date	£	5.1bn Deficit	Valuation date	£73.1bn	
Liability	£66.2b	n Liability		£74.3bn	'Breakeven' discount rate	Gilts + 0.36% CPI + 1.81%	
Pre-retirement discount rate				Gilts + 0.37%			
Post-retirement discount rate	e Gilts + 0.799	Self-sufficiency VaR		£15.0bn			
Future Service Contributi	on Requirement	Future Service Co	ntribution Re	quirement	Investment R	isk	
18.9%		Current RAG	18	3.9% (Green)			
Valuation date	20.69	Last quarter-end (Jur	1-24) 18	3.7% (Green)	The underlying Investment Ri green	isk metrics are all	
	20.07	Trigger if Red for two	quarters	No		RAG Green	
IRMF - Actual R	eliance	IRMF - T	arget Relianc	е	Covenant		
31-M	ar-23 30-Sep-24	ı	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24	Unchang	ed	
Actual Reliance (£bn) 13		Target Reliance (£bn	•	16.1	Valuation date	Strong	
% of AffRC 47 RAG Gre		% of AffRO		56% Green	Co	ovenant: Green	

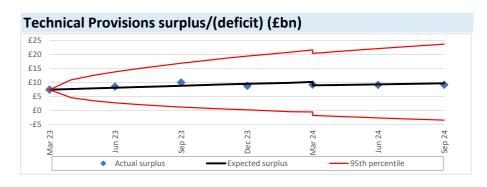
Note: Affordable Risk Capacity is determined as the present value of 10% of salaries over 30 years. The 'Breakeven' discount rate is that at which the liability value equals the asset value.

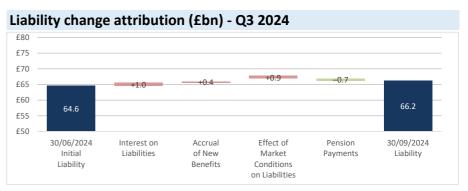
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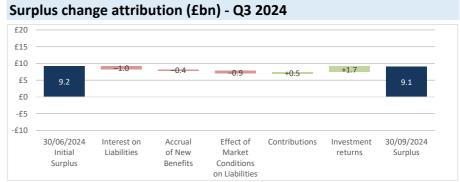
Technical Provisions 31-Mar-23 30-Sep-24 Change Assets £bn 73.1 75.3 +2.2 Liabilities £bn 65.7 66.2 +0.5 Surplus/(deficit) £bn 7.4 9.1 +1.7 Funded Status % 111% 114% +3%











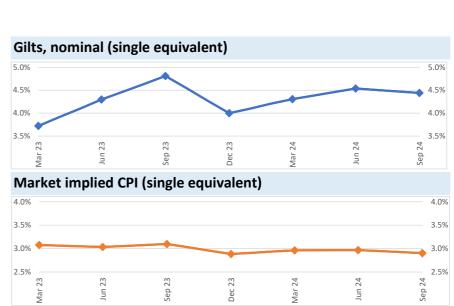
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Market Gilts and CPI	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24
Gilts, nominal (single equivalent)	3.72%	4.44%
Market implied CPI (single equivalent)	3.08%	2.90%

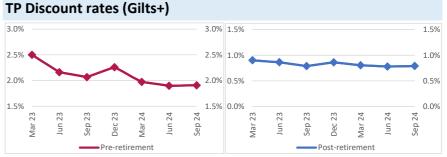
Technical Provisions - Assumptions	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24
Assumed future TP CPI (single equivalent) *	3.0%	3.0%
Change in market implied CPI relative to TP CPI (a)		-0.17%
CME Pre ret expected rtn vs Index-linked gilts **	ILG + 3.92%	ILG + 3.16%
Change since 31-Mar-23 relative to ILG (b)		-0.76%
Pre-retirement discount rate: Adjusted by (b) - (a)	Gilts + 2.50%	Gilts + 1.91%
CME Post ret expected rtn vs Index-linked gilts **	ILG + 1.08%	ILG + 0.80%
Change since 31-Mar-23 rel to ILG (c)		-0.28%
Post-retirement discount rate: Adjusted by (c) - (a)	Gilts + 0.90%	Gilts + 0.79%

Single equivalent discount rates	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24
Single equivalent discount rate (TP)	Gilts + 1.4%	Gilts + 1.2%
	CPI + 2.2%	CPI + 2.6%
Single equivalent discount rate (TP future service)	Gilts + 1.8%	Gilts + 1.5%
	CPI + 2.5%	CPI + 2.9%

^{*} This is our forward view of expected inflation. We allow for known inflation and its effect on the Scheme's liabilities in the cashflows valued. Market CPI (also allowing for known inflation) is assumed for the self-sufficiency liability.







^{** 30} yr expected return VIS portfolio. Calculated on a deterministic basis allowing for an estimated rebalancing premium for monitoring purposes.

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Future service contributions required				
	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24		
DB Future Service contribution required	18.3%	16.5%		
Expenses	0.5%	0.5%		
Expected DC contributions ¹	1.8%	1.9%		
Total	20.6%	18.9%		

Note 1. Includes 0.1% subsidy.



Sensitivity and Duration

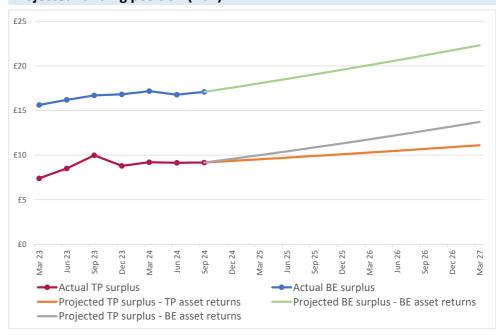
	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24
TP Sensitivity (£bn) ¹	-1.0	-1.0
TP Duration of scheme (years)	17.2	16.5

Note

1. Sensitivity is the impact of a +0.1% change in the TP discount rates

Best Estimate basis					
	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24	Change		
Pre-retirement discount rate	Gilts + 4.75%	Gilts + 4.16%	-0.59%		
Post-retirement discount rate	Gilts + 1.20%	Gilts + 1.09%	-0.11%		
Assets (£bn)	73.1	75.3	+2.2		
Liabilities (BE) £bn	57.5	58.2	+0.7		
Surplus/(deficit) (BE) £bn	15.6	17.1	+1.5		
Future Service conts reqd (BE)	15.2%	14.1%	-1.1%		
SE discount rate (liabilities)	Gilts + 2.3%	Gilts + 2.0%	-0.3%		
SE discount rate (future service)	Gilts + 3.3%	Gilts + 2.9%	-0.4%		

Projected funding position (£bn)



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Self-Sufficiency Self-Sufficiency					
	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24	Change		
Discount rate	Gilts + 0.50%	Gilts + 0.37%	-0.13%		
Assets £bn	73.1	75.3	+2.2		
Liabilities £bn	78.2	74.3	-3.9		
Surplus/(deficit), £bn	-5.1	1.0	+6.1		
Funded Status %	93%	101%	+8%		
Single equivalent discount rate	Mkt CPI + 1.2%	Mkt CPI + 1.9%	+0.7%		

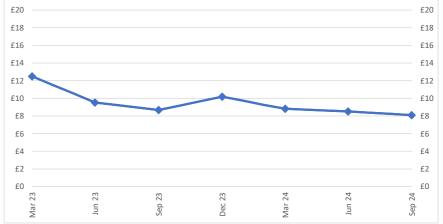
Self-Sufficiency surplus/(deficit) (£bn)



Affordable Risk Capacity: Value of 10% of pay for 30yrs

	31-Mar-23	30-Sep-24	Change
Discount rate to calculate the AffRC	Gilts + 0.70%	Gilts + 0.47%	-0.23%
Affordable Risk Capacity, £bn	28.1	28.6	+0.5
Range: +/- 10%, £bn	25 - 31	26 - 31	

Gap between Self-Sufficiency and Technical Provisions (£bn)



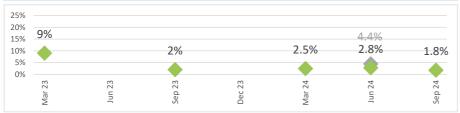
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INVESTMENT RISK

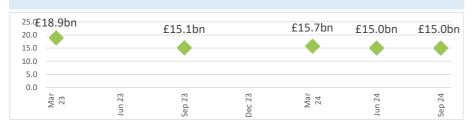
1. Probability of Actual Reliance exceeding Limit of Reliance in three years



2. (a) Probability of Actual Reliance exceeding Affordable Risk Capacity in three years



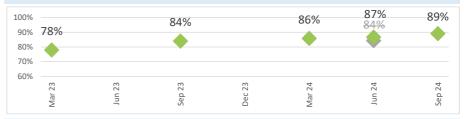
2. (b) Self-sufficiency funding deficit 1-year Value at Risk



3. (a) Probability of the contribution requirement exceeding 26% in three years



3. (b) Probability of TP full funding in 2032, allowing for contributions of 26% from 2026



Overall investment risk metric

The underlying Investment Risk metrics are all green

RAG Green

Note: The colour of the diamond is the RAG status at each date. For the RAG definitions please see Appendix B.

Figures are based on the 2023 Valuation Investment Strategy and were not calculated at Jun 23 or Dec 23.

Metric 3(a) for March 2024 and Metrics 1, 2(a), 3(a) and 3(b) for June 2024 have been restated as the previously published numbers were incorrect due to an error in the underlying system used to generate these metrics. Whilst the restatement changes the value of the metrics it does not change the RAG status.

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Quarterly covenant monitoring update

SUMMARY The covenant remains Strong

Rationale:

- No indication of significant weakening of financial position of employers that contribute the majority of employer risk capacity
- · Employer capacity to support risk remains in excess of Scheme reliance on employers

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Department for Education announced that HE sector regulator the OfS will be refocussed to prioritise the financial stability of the sector and deliver better quality and outcomes for students. DfE also announced the appointment of Sir David Behan as interim chair of the OfS following his earlier review of the regulator and its work (Aug-24).
- UCAS data for the end of the first month of the 2024 Clearing process showed overall undergraduate applicant numbers down 1% y/y to 675K, the second successive year of decline (although participation rates for the 18y/o cohort were up slightly y/y). Undergraduate acceptances were up 1% y/y overall (to 498k), with "high tariff" HEIs increasing acceptances by 7.8% while "medium tariff" HEIs saw a 0.5% decline in acceptances and "low tariff" HEIs a 4.4% decline. Various media sources reported that Clearing was notably more competitive than it has been in recent years (Sept-24).
- Walesonline covered the announcement by the Welsh government of a 10% reduction in HE sector funding in the principality for 2024-25 (Jul-24). The Scottish government announced a 6% y/y reduction in cash funding to the sector for 2024-25 (Sept-24).
- The Australian government announced it would cap new international student enrolments at 270k in 2025 (new enrolments in 2023 were 283k), with fixed quotas for individual universities (Aug-24). The Canadian government announced a 10% y/y reduction in the number of international students it intends to admit for 2025, targeting 437k study visas in aggregate (2024: 485k) with regional quotas. Canada issued 514k study visas in 2023 (Sept-24).
- The Home Office's monthly release of visa application data showed a 17% y/y decline in the number of applications for study visas for the first 8 months of 2024 and an 83% decline in applications by students' dependants for the same period (Sept-24).

ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITY	QTD	YTD
(Not survey-related, # cases)		
Notifications of intention to execut	te:	
 new secured debt 	0	1
 new Quasi-security 	1	1
Open engagement cases	1	1
Total engagement cases	2	7

DEBT MONITORING SURVEY	2024	2023	
Response rate			
 All employers 	90%	75%	
 Pre-92 universities 	100%	98%	
 All HEIs 	97%	88%	
Average # metrics A-D exceeded			
per response	1.12	0.79	
# in-scope employers:			
 above engagement thresholds 	14	10	
 requiring additional measures 	1	0	

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APPENDIX A - IRMF RAG rating definitions

Actual Reliance

Self-sufficiency liabilities + Transition Risk - Assets

Green Less than or equal to 90% of Affordable Risk Capacity Lower Amber Between 90% and 125% of Affordable Risk Capacity

Upper Amber Between 125% of Affordable Risk Capacity and Limit of Reliance

Red Above Limit of Reliance (150% of Affordable Risk Capacity)

Target Reliance

Self-sufficiency liabilities + Transition Risk - Technical Provisions

Green Less than or equal to 90% of Affordable Risk Capacity

Amber Between 90% and 110% of Affordable Risk Capacity

Red Above 110% of Affordable Risk Capacity

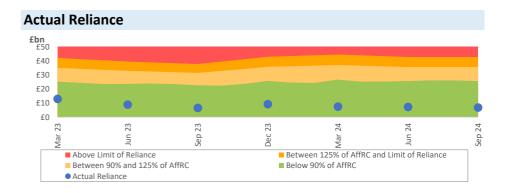
Contribution Metric

Green If the total contribution requirement is less than or equal to 23%

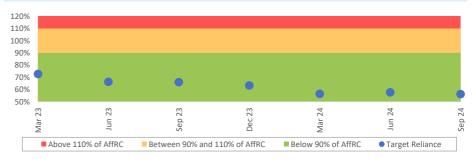
(i.e. the current contribution rate plus a margin)

Amber If the total contribution requirement is between 23% and 26% Red If the total contribution requirement is greater than 26%

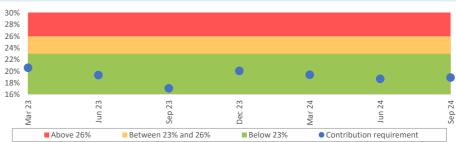
The metric will be deemed to have triggered if 'Red' for two consecutive quarter-ends



Target Reliance as % of Affordable Risk Capacity



Contribution Metric



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APPENDIX B - Investment Risk RAG rating definitions

1. Probability of Actual Reliance exceeding Limit of Reliance in three years

Green < 1% Amber 1% - 5% Red > 5%

2. (a) Probability of Actual Reliance exceeding Affordable Risk Capacity in three years

Green <10% Amber 10% - 25% Red > 25%

2. (b) Self-sufficiency funding deficit 1-year Value at Risk

Green < £20bn Amber £20bn - £25bn Red > £25bn

3. (a) Probability of the contribution requirement exceeding 26% in three years

Green < 15% Amber 15% - 30% Red > 30%

3. (b) Probability of TP full funding in 2032, allowing for contributions of 26% from 2026

Green > 70% Amber 60% - 70% Red < 60%

Overall Investment Risk Metric

Green Where the underlying metrics are all green

Amber Where at least one underlying metric is not green, but no underlying metrics have been red at two consecutive quarter ends

Red Where at least one particular underlying metric has been red for two consecutive quarter ends