

Mineworkers' Pension Scheme
Report and Accounts
2020

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**MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES
as at 30 September 2020**

Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Limited (the Trustee)

Committee of Management (the Committee)

The Appointed and Elected Pensioner Representative Trustee Directors are shown below.

Appointed Trustee Directors

C Cheetham (Chairman)
K Jones
I Maybury
J McAleenan
P Trickett

Elected Pensioner Representative Trustee Directors

K Capstick - Yorkshire & North Lincolnshire
R Clelland - Scotland, North West England & North Wales
AW Jones - Central & Southern England & South Wales
M Newton¹ - Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire & Lincolnshire
A Young - North East England & Overseas

Investment Sub-committee (ISC)

P Trickett (Chairman)
R Clelland
I Maybury
A Young
J Betteridge²
I Harwood²

Risk and Assurance Sub-committee (RASC)

J McAleenan (Chairman)
AW Jones
I Maybury
M Newton¹

Member Experience Sub-committee (MESc)

K Jones (Chairman)
K Capstick
C Cheetham
R Clelland

Discretions and Appeals Sub-committee (DASC)

K Jones (Chairman)
K Capstick
C Cheetham
R Clelland

- ¹ Mr M Newton was elected as a Pensioner Representative Trustee Director for Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire with effect from 1 October 2019. Mr Newton replaced Mr J Bonser, who retired on 30 September 2019. Mr Newton replaced Mr Bonser as a member of the Risk and Assurance Sub-committee with effect from 1 October 2019.
- ² Mr I Harwood and Mr J Betteridge are advisers to the Investment Sub-committee.

**Appointments
as at 30 September 2020**

Trustee Company

Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Limited

Executive - Coal Pension Trustees Services Limited (CPT)

G Mellor & G Lane, Co-Chief Executives

M Walker, Chief Investment Officer

A Gibbons, Scheme Secretary

Principal Investment Adviser - Coal Pension Trustees Investment Limited (CPTI)

Principal Investment Managers ¹

LaSalle Investment Management (LaSalle)

Legal and General Investment Management (Legal & General)

AQR Capital Management (AQR)

Actuary - M Clarke, Government Actuary

Principal Legal Adviser - Linklaters LLP

Pension Administrator - Capita Employee Benefits

Auditor – Deloitte LLP ²

Bankers - JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.

Lloyds Bank plc

NatWest Group plc

Custodian - JP Morgan Investor Services³

Medical Adviser - Dr RM Quinlan RPS Business Healthcare

The Scheme's registration number with The Pensions Regulator is 10058240.

¹ Principal Investment Managers are defined as those managing at least 5% of the Scheme's Net Assets by market value as at 30 September 2020.

² Ernst & Young LLP resigned as Auditor on 8 April 2020. Deloitte LLP was appointed as Auditor on 22 April 2020.

³ Following completion of a review of the custodian market the Committee have decided to move the Custodian services to The Northern Trust Company. The transition from JP Morgan Investor Services is expected to complete on 1 April 2021.

Chairman's Introduction

On behalf of the Committee, I am pleased to be able to introduce the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic posed significant challenges to the Committee across all aspects of the Scheme's business in the second half of the Scheme year. We have been faced with volatile investment markets, and the challenges of operating the Scheme remotely (due to offices being shut and travel being severely restricted). Very sadly we have also had to respond to a higher than expected number of deaths among our members. I have highlighted those issues, and the actions we have taken to address them, in my comments below. Although none of us could have predicted the nature of the challenges we faced, I'm pleased to report that we have been able to manage the Scheme effectively throughout this difficult period and continue to do so.

Our objective as the Trustee of the MPS is simple to state. It is to strive to deliver the best possible outcomes for all members. While our key focus is on securing and improving pension benefits, we are also committed to ensuring a friendly and efficient member experience and clear communications about pensions. I discuss each of these areas below.

Protection of Bonuses

The Committee has had an ongoing dialogue with the Government over the past few years, seeking to improve outcomes for members. The Committee are only able to make changes to the MPS Scheme and Rules which might benefit members if the Government agrees to such changes.

Last year, we reported that we had reached agreement with the Government to make some changes to the Scheme to protect members' current bonuses. We were delighted to be able to announce that those changes were implemented in September 2020. Prior to the change, bonus pensions could be lost or reduced if there was a deficit at an actuarial valuation. That can no longer happen to the current bonuses, although any new bonuses earned after the 2023 actuarial valuation would not be protected.

These changes are particularly valuable to members during these challenging and uncertain times. The Committee has been concerned for some time about the impact of a significant fall in value of the Scheme investment portfolio, especially around the time of an actuarial valuation that could result in a deficit. That is one of the main reasons why the Committee were pleased to agree a six-year deal at the 2017 actuarial valuation. This enabled us to lock-in a bonus pension increase to members of 4.2% of guaranteed pensions every year until the actuarial valuation in September 2023.

It is very important to remember that members' pensions are backed by a government guarantee. This is the most important part of the way the Scheme works. Without the guarantee, the Committee may need to adopt a lower investment risk strategy in an attempt to protect members' pensions. However, this would lead to lower investment returns and at the current time would make it highly unlikely that there would be a surplus at any future valuation. As a result, it would not be possible to award new bonuses to members. The Committee has been clear that it would not support any changes to the Scheme that might weaken the government

guarantee. The changes to protection that we have implemented improve the guarantee, as a greater part of members' bonus pensions are now included within it.

Investment Strategy

Until recently, investment markets were buoyant for a number of years, providing high returns across a range of asset classes. The Committee was able to take advantage of these high returns to help deliver the 4.2% per annum bonus pension. However, more recently markets have become more challenging. During 2020, markets have been very volatile and expected returns on assets are now lower than we have projected historically.

The success of the Scheme's investment strategy going forward will obviously be critical to member outcomes. It should be no surprise, therefore, that the Committee spends much of its time discussing investment matters with the Scheme's advisors. We have also thought very carefully about what our investment objectives should be. Our overarching goal is to achieve the best possible pension benefits going forward for all members, including deferred members who have yet to draw their pensions, but there are three aspects of this challenge the Committee continue to focus on.

The first question concerns the annual level of new bonuses that might be achievable in the long term. This is difficult to predict because it depends upon the performance of financial markets, but we believe that delivering new bonuses to members that would allow inflation-linking of total pensions, i.e. of the guaranteed pension plus current bonuses, is an achievable target as long as financial markets perform reasonably well.

Secondly, the Committee is conscious of the risks that our chosen investment strategy necessarily involves. As noted in the investment report on page 19, the financial markets have continued to be volatile over the year and the returns from investments over the last two years have been lower than in previous years.

Thirdly, we are aware that the Scheme is now very mature with annual benefit payments of nearly £700 million. These cash outflows exceed the income that can be earned on the Scheme's investments so that, as a result, we will need to continue to sell assets to pay pensions. To put this in perspective, over the remaining life of the Scheme we need to invest the £11.2 billion of Scheme assets in order to pay pensions to members totalling at least £17 billion. Ideally, we will be able to pay significantly more to members through additional bonuses.

Taken together and recognising the benefit of having a Government Guarantee, these three considerations mean that the Trustee can continue to pursue an investment strategy which seeks high returns. The risks associated with this approach are addressed through a broad diversification of investments, including into so-called 'alternative' assets such as ships, property and UK infrastructure, while investment in assets which also generate high levels of cash income are designed to help mitigate the risks associated with being 'forced to sell' assets to pay pensions at a time when their prices may have fallen in the market. This helped the Committee navigate through the worst impact of the fall in markets earlier this year. We held sufficient cash and other liquid assets to pay pensions without having to sell public market equities that had significantly fallen in value.

An important part of the Committee's investment focus relates to environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations. Our objective, of course, is to maximise prospective returns

for any given level of risk, but the Committee recognises that ESG factors, including climate change which is gathering increased focus and attention, can impact investment outcomes and ensures that they are considered in all investment decisions. The Scheme is a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code and it is also a signatory to the UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment.

Further detail on how the Committee considers stewardship of the companies they have invested in and engagement with those companies is included in the Implementation Statement on pages 24-27. This is the first time we have included an Implementation Statement in the Report & Accounts.

Benefits Administration and Member Communications

At the time of my report last year we had just entered the initial COVID-19 lockdown period. Our primary focus at that time was to ensure that our benefits administrator, Capita Employee Benefits, had put in place robust plans and processes to ensure that all pensions could be paid on time and they could continue to serve the needs of members. I am pleased to report that they adapted their operations very quickly and effectively to work remotely. As a result, they continued to perform well in serving members over the past year, especially on the high priority areas of deferred members taking their pensions for the first time and in handling notification of member deaths.

Whilst some of the planned improvements in member communications were delayed due to COVID-19 in the year we expect to introduce them in 2021. These include a new secure member website and a simplified retirement pack. We continue to review the various member communications and your feedback is always welcome.

In addition to our benefits administrator most of our other service providers and advisors, including our executive at Coal Pension Trustees Services, also had to adapt their operations to work remotely. This was a significant undertaking for most of them and, as with Capita Employee Benefits, they were all very effective in keeping the services and support to the Scheme running throughout the COVID-19 environment, and they continue to do so. The Committee appreciates all of their efforts to deliver a good service to members and in working diligently and skilfully on your behalf in this very challenging environment.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my fellow Trustee Directors on the Committee for their support and hard work over the past year. Like everybody else, the Committee has had to adapt to the COVID-19 environment and embraced the technology to have mostly virtual meetings. This has ensured that we can continue with effective oversight and running of the Scheme, which has taken on even more significance at this time.

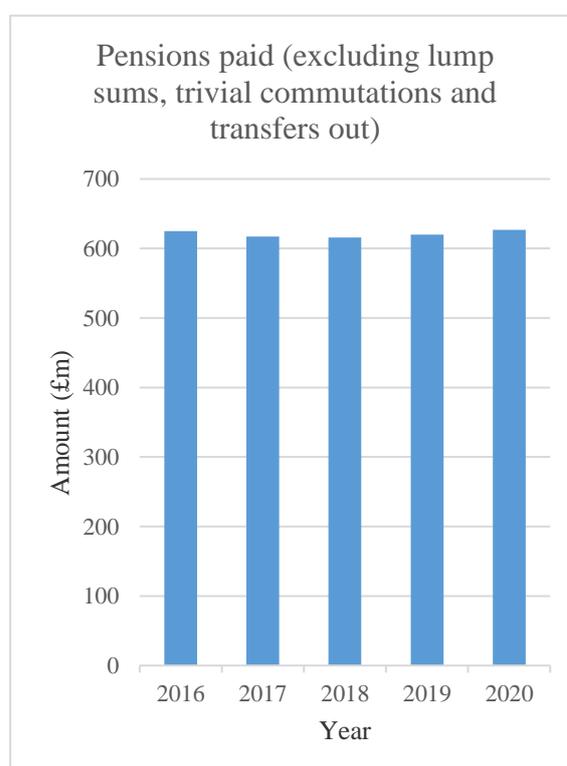
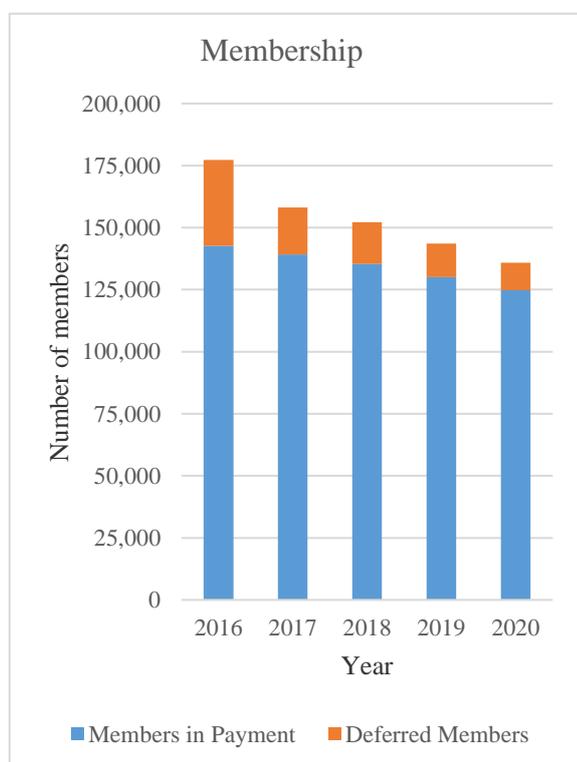
Key Statistics

Key Statistics for 2020

Total number of pensioner members	124,796
Total number of deferred members	11,104
Total benefits paid and transfers out	£700m
Net decrease in the Fund during the year	(£433m)
Net assets of the Scheme at the end of the year	£11,220m

Five Year Summary of the Fund Account

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Benefits and payments out of the Scheme					
Benefits and transfers out of Scheme	(882)	(678)	(696)	(696)	(700)
Payments to the Guarantor	(113)	(51)	(526)	(142)	(142)
Administrative expenses	(7)	(6)	(7)	(6)	(6)
Net withdrawals from the Scheme	(1,002)	(735)	(1,229)	(844)	(848)
Returns on investments					
Investment income	277	290	308	302	278
Change in market value of investments	1,680	1,338	706	259	175
Investment management expenses	(50)	(48)	(47)	(43)	(38)
Net returns on investments	1,907	1,580	967	518	415
Net increase/(decrease) in the Fund during the year	905	845	(262)	(326)	(433)
Net assets of the Scheme at the end of the year	11,396	12,241	11,979	11,653	11,220



Report of the Committee of Management

The Committee is pleased to present the Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (the Scheme) for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The Investment Report on pages 19 to 23, the Implementation Statement on pages 24 to 27 and the Compliance Statement on page 55 form part of this Annual Report.

Management of the Scheme

The Trustee has ten directors who form the Scheme's Committee. Of the ten members of the Committee, five are appointed, and may be removed, by the Committee. When there is an appointed Trustee Director vacancy, the Nomination Group recommends a suitable candidate to the Committee. The term of office for an appointed Trustee Director is three years. The maximum number of terms served is three, although this can be extended with the agreement of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (the Guarantor).

The remaining five members of the Committee are Pensioner Representatives elected by Scheme members from five geographical constituencies. The term of office for an elected Pensioner Representative Trustee Director is five years, after which the Pensioner Representative will be eligible for re-election.

The five-year term of office for the Pensioner Representative Trustee for the North East of England & Overseas constituency was due to end on 30 September 2020. However, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions the Committee, with the approval of the Guarantor, made the decision to suspend the election until 2021. Allen Young will serve as a Pensioner Representative Trustee for a further year and the successful candidate in the election in 2021 will serve for a four-year term.

Attendance at Meetings

During the year there were four meetings of the Committee and an additional meeting held for training purposes. Trustee Directors are notified of all meetings in advance. For decisions to be valid, a minimum of four Trustee Directors must be present (of whom two must be appointed directors and two Pensioner Representatives). In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting has a second or casting vote.

Sub-committees

To help perform its duties and to streamline decision making, the Committee has established, and delegated some of its powers, to four Sub-committees. Each Sub-committee has its own written Terms of Reference agreed by the Committee. The membership of each Sub-committee is shown on page 3. Sub-committee meetings are open to all members of the Committee to attend.

During the year: DASC met on three occasions; ISC met on four occasions; MESC met on four occasions and RASC met on four occasions.

Remuneration

Members of the Committee are entitled to remuneration for the work they undertake for the Scheme. The rates of remuneration are set by the Guarantor for all Committee posts other than the Chairman, the Chairman of ISC and the Chairman of RASC which are set by the

Committee, after showing that the pay rates have been benchmarked to the satisfaction of the Guarantor.

Remuneration rates are reviewed annually with effect from 1 April to reflect any increase in the Retail Prices Index (RPI). From 1 April 2020, the rates of remuneration for all members of the Committee increased in line with the 2.6% rise in RPI, to £76,350 per year for the Chairman, to £60,550 per year for the Chairman of ISC, to £41,800 per year for the Chairman of RASC, to £25,250 for the Chairman of MESC and to £20,050 per year for all other members of the Committee.

The total remuneration paid in the year to the members of the Committee was £319,975.

Appointments

A list of the key appointments made by the Committee is on page 4. These appointments are periodically reviewed by the Committee. The principal investment managers and custodian are also listed on page 5 and a full list of the investment managers is included in the investment report on page 21.

Coal Pension Trustees Services Limited

Coal Pension Trustees Services Limited (CPT), a company owned jointly by the Scheme and the British Coal Staff Superannuation Scheme (BCSSS), acts as the Scheme's Executive. Four members of the Committee sit on the Board of Directors of CPT. At the year-end, these were Mr Cheetham, Mr Jones, Mr McAleenan and Mr Young. The Board met three times during the year.

A subsidiary company of CPT, Coal Pension Trustees Investment Ltd (CPTI) provides investment advice to the Committee. CPTI is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

Auditors

In line with good governance practice, the Committee undertook a review of the external audit to ensure good value for the cost of the annual audit of the Scheme. Following that review the Committee approved a decision to appoint Deloitte LLP as the Scheme's auditor with effect from 22 April 2020. Ernst & Young LLP formally resigned as the Scheme auditor on 8 April 2020 and concluded that there were no circumstances connected with their resignation that should be brought to the attention of the beneficiaries of the Scheme. The Committee would like to place on record, their thanks to Ernst & Young for the auditing of the Scheme over many years.

Custodian

The Committee also undertook an external review of the Custodian market over the year to ensure good value was being received by the Scheme for these services. After careful consideration the Committee concluded that the Custodian services contract should move to The Northern Trust Company. The project to undertake the transition from JP Morgan Investor Services is expected to complete on 1st April 2021.

Further Information

Enquiries about the Scheme should be sent to the Scheme Secretary at the address shown on the next page.

Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure

It is expected that most queries about pension benefits can be resolved by the Scheme Administrator. In the event that a complaint cannot be resolved, Scheme members can lodge a formal complaint using the Scheme's Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure (IDRP).

The Scheme's IDRP complies with the requirements of Section 50 of the Pensions Act 1995 and The Occupational Pension Schemes (Internal Dispute Resolution Procedures Consequential and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2008. The IDRP is the route under which any disputes between the Committee and Scheme beneficiaries may be resolved.

Details of the IDRP can be obtained from the Scheme Secretary at:

Coal Pension Trustees Services Limited

Ventana House, 2 Concourse Way, Sheaf Street, Sheffield, S1 2BJ.

IDRP forms can also be downloaded from the 'Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure' section of the Scheme's website.

Complainants have recourse to The Pensions Ombudsman (TPO) to assist them in taking their complaint through the dispute process. TPO is appointed by the Government and can be contacted at:

10 South Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4PU

www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

Transfers out of the Scheme

Transfer values paid during the year in respect of transfers to other pension schemes have been calculated on a basis decided by the Committee following advice from the Actuary. The Committee has directed the Actuary not to take discretionary pension increases into account in the calculation of transfer payments.

Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMP) Equalisation

In October 2018, the High Court determined that benefits provided to members who had contracted out of the state second pension should be recalculated where necessary to reflect the requirement for the equalisation of overall benefits between May 1990 and April 1997 as between men and women. In November 2020, a further ruling by the High Court determined that trustees are liable for any top-up required to transfers out of a scheme in respect of members who had contracted out of the state second pension to reflect the equalisation of overall benefits between May 1990 and April 1997 as between men and women where the transfer was made under the cash equivalent transfer value legislation.

The Committee is aware of a potential liability in respect of GMP Equalisation and continues to liaise with the Scheme's professional advisers to establish the financial impact on the Scheme. However, on the basis that the additional liability is not expected to have a material impact upon the Scheme, the Committee has decided not to include a specific provision for GMP Equalisation in these financial statements. As soon as the impact of the ruling on the Scheme is finalised and any related Scheme liability quantified, a liability will be included in the Scheme financial statements.

Departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union

On 31 January 2020 the United Kingdom (UK) left the European Union (EU) and entered into a transition period for one year. On 24 December 2020 the UK Government reached a trade agreement with the EU, effectively ending the UK's involvement in the European Union. The Committee continues to monitor the situation on the Scheme and takes appropriate advice as required.

Statement of Investment Principles

Under Clause 9A of the Scheme and Rules of the Scheme (Scheme and Rules) the Committee is required to prepare and maintain a written statement of the principles governing decisions about investments for the purposes of the Scheme. The Statement is reviewed at least every three years and immediately after any significant change in investment policy. The statement was updated following completion of the Strategic Investment Framework review by the Committee. The latest Statement can be viewed on the Scheme website.

Discretionary Benefits

The Committee may, in certain circumstances, pay discretionary benefits where Scheme benefits are not yet in payment. The Committee currently has a discretionary power to grant early payment of unreduced Scheme benefits in extreme and exceptional circumstances, whatever a member's age. For example, discretionary benefits may be paid where a deferred member provides medical evidence to show that they would be unable to undertake any form of employment due to physical or mental deterioration in their health before the age of sixty.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

The Committee has a conflicts of interest policy which sets out its principles for identifying, managing and monitoring any Trustee Director, Scheme Executive or Scheme adviser's actual or potential conflicts of interest which may arise in the conduct of Committee business and decision making. The policy is reviewed regularly.

Evaluation of Trustee Director Performance

The Committee evaluates formally its performance and the performance of its Sub-committees on a periodic basis.

Membership of the Scheme

Details of changes in the numbers of pensioners and deferred pensioners during the year are shown below.

Deferred members at 30 September 2019	13,483
Additions:	
Pension sharing credits	4
Reductions:	
Retirements	1,344
Deaths	97
Transfers	18
Commutations paid	87
Archived records**	836
Adjustments*	1
Deferred members at 30 September 2020	11,104
Pensioners in payment at 30 September 2019	130,047
Additions:	
Retirements	1,344
Dependants' pensions	1,430
Children's pensions	30
Adjustments*	13
Reductions:	
Deaths	7,148
Commutations paid	110
Children's pensions	38
Archived records**	772
Pensioners in payment at 30 September 2020	124,796

*Adjustments consist of records where members moved between the various categories shown above during the year, and late notifications.

** During the year, 836 records for deferred members over the age of 70 who had not claimed their pension and where the Scheme did not hold an address, were archived. In addition, 772 suspended pensioner member records where the Scheme had been unable to trace the member over five years were also archived. Although there is no material impact to the liabilities of the Scheme, they remain a liability and benefits will be payable should a claim be made.

Report on the 2017 Valuation

The Scheme is exempt from the statutory scheme funding requirements for occupational pension schemes (Part 3 of the Pensions Act 2004). The funding requirements for the Scheme are instead set out in the Scheme and Rules as established by the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994 and the Guarantee Deed relating to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme under paragraph 2(9) at schedule 5 to the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Clause 17 of the Scheme and Rules requires that the Government Actuary carries out an Actuarial Valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Scheme at least every three years.

The Scheme is split into four notional sub-funds known as the Guaranteed Fund, the Bonus Augmentation Fund, the Guarantor's Fund and the Investment Reserve. More details on the operation of these sub-funds is set out in notes 1 and 22 of these accounts.

The last Actuarial Valuation was carried out as at 30 September 2017. A summary of the Actuary's report is on page 54 and includes details of the outcome of the valuation of each of the notional sub-funds.

A summary of the valuation results is given below:

- the surplus of £1,216 million in the Guaranteed Fund (plus a further £18 million to cover the projected future expenses which are associated with this portion of the Fund) was divided equally between the Bonus Augmentation Fund and the Guarantor's Fund;
- the surplus in the Bonus Augmentation Fund was £851 million following the transfer of £617 million surplus from the Guaranteed Fund. With the agreement of the Guarantor, £836 million of this surplus was allocated to pay a bonus in each of the years from 2018 to 2023. In addition, an allocation of £15 million was made for the award of discretionary benefits for deferred members in serious ill health;
- the surplus in the Guarantor's Fund was £672 million following the transfer of £617 million surplus from the Guaranteed Fund;
- the Investment Reserve has no quantifiable liabilities, is not subject to a valuation and had a market value at 30 September 2017 of £1,488 million.

Pensions paid from the Guaranteed Fund (excluding any Guaranteed Minimum Pension) continue to be increased in line with inflation measured by the RPI, although bonuses earned before 2012 will be reduced each year by the same amount. The new bonuses to be granted from 2018 to 2023 will increase members' total pension by 4.2% per annum of the Guaranteed Fund pensions (excluding any Guaranteed Minimum Pension).

The Actuary recommended that the existing stream of outstanding payments to the Guarantor from the Guarantor's Fund as at 1 October 2018 be increased. He also recommended that the surplus of £617 million transferred from the Guaranteed Fund to the Guarantor's Fund be allocated to a new stream of ten annual payments of £80.2 million each, which takes account of expected future investment returns on this amount. The payment to the Guarantor during the year of £142 million from the Guarantor's Fund is explained in note 22 to the accounts.

In accordance with the Scheme and Rules, the Actuary considered whether, taking into account the outcome of the 2017 valuation, monies should be released to the Guarantor from the Investment Reserve. He concluded that a payment of £475 million should be made to the

Guarantor no later than 30 September 2018. The £475 million payment was made to the Guarantor on 17 July 2018.

Method and Significant Assumptions Adopted at the 2017 Actuarial Valuation

The Scheme's financial position is measured by comparing the current value of its assets with the Actuary's estimate of the current value of the Scheme's liabilities. The current value of the Scheme's assets can be determined at the valuation date. There are uncertainties inherent in estimating the current value of the liabilities, for example, the length of time for which a future pension might be paid, the possibility that a survivor's benefit might be paid, and the future rate of return on assets. Estimates of all these factors are used to determine the amount of assets that would be required today in order to meet, in full, the benefits members have already earned up to the date of the valuation.

The regulations require the assumptions for the Actuarial Valuation to be decided by the Actuary after consultation with the Committee and the Guarantor. The key assumptions used for the 30 September 2017 Actuarial Valuation were as follows:

Discount rate	2.00% pa real (above RPI)
Prudence margin	
Guaranteed Fund	2.00% increase in the liability value
Bonus Augmentation Fund	1.00% increase in the liability value
RPI inflation	
2018 onwards	3.15% pa
CPI inflation	
2018	3.00%
2019 onwards	2.00% pa
Pension increases	These are derived from the inflation assumptions above in line with the Scheme and Rules
Mortality rates	Baseline mortality rates are assumed to be in line with standard tables, adjusted to reflect recent Scheme membership experience, with future improvements projected to be in line with those underlying the Office of National Statistics 2016-based principal UK population projections.

The Actuarial Valuation as at 30 September 2020 is currently in progress. The results are expected to be published in 2021. As part of the outcome of the 2017 valuation, the Committee and the Guarantor have agreed that the outcome of the 2020 Actuarial Valuation will not result in any transfer of assets or liabilities between sub-funds, and will not have any impact on member benefits or payments to or from the Guarantor.

Risk Management

The Committee is responsible for the Scheme's Risk Management Framework, which includes the system of internal control, and for reviewing its effectiveness.

The Risk Management Framework is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve the Committee's objectives and can provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The RASC reviews and monitors the Risk Management Framework and makes recommendations to the Committee, where appropriate, for improvement. It assists the Committee and other Sub-committees in discharging their responsibilities in relation to financial reporting, risk management and internal controls.

A risk register is maintained by the Committee which records the assessment of applicable risks facing the Scheme together with the effectiveness of controls in place to mitigate each risk. Each Sub-committee has responsibility for ensuring that the specific risks that fall within its remit are being adequately managed. The risk register is reviewed and updated regularly.

Key risks are prioritised to enable attention to be focussed appropriately. Risk appetite measures have been established and compliance with these is monitored by the Committee.

Controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use and that benefits are paid in accordance with the Scheme and Rules.

The Committee receives assurance over the operation of the system of internal controls from internal audit and other assurance reviews, according to a programme approved and overseen by RASC.

Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities in Respect of the Accounts

The Mineworkers' Pension Scheme is governed by the Scheme and Rules set out in the Schedule to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994 and as subsequently amended. Under the Definitive Scheme and Rules, the Committee is required to obtain audited accounts. The Committee applies the accounting principles in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and makes available certain other information about the Scheme in the form of an Annual Report.

The financial statements, which comprise the Fund Account, the Statement of Net Assets and the Notes to the Accounts, are the responsibility of the Committee. The Scheme and Rules require, and the Committee is responsible for ensuring, that those financial statements:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the Scheme year and of the amount and disposition at the end of the Scheme year of its assets and liabilities other than liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year; and
- include a statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102, and as required by the Scheme and Rules include specific disclosures in respect of the sub-funds.

In discharging the above responsibilities, the Committee is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies, to be applied consistently, making any estimates and judgments on a prudent and reasonable basis, and for the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Scheme will not be wound up.

The Committee also has a general responsibility for ensuring that adequate accounting records are kept and for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Scheme and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities, including the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control.

Trustee Statement on Going Concern

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Statement of Recommended Practice, Financial Reports of Pension Schemes (2018), the Committee has considered whether the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis. The Scheme will only cease to be a going concern in a situation whereby the Trustee and the Guarantor have agreed to a winding up of the Scheme.

The Committee considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Scheme benefits from the Government Guarantee, which ensures the payment of the guaranteed member benefits and, in addition, they have not entered into any discussion with the Guarantor regarding winding up of the Scheme.

Investment Report

Policy

The responsibility for setting the investment policy of the Scheme lies with the Committee. Decisions concerning the establishment of investment objectives, risk parameters and formulation of an investment strategy which seeks to achieve the objectives are made by the Committee. The ISC is responsible for overseeing the efficient implementation of the investment strategy and deciding on the most appropriate investment structure within delegated parameters. Decisions are made after consideration of advice from CPTI, the Scheme's investment adviser.

Day-to-day investment decisions are delegated to the Scheme's investment managers who are required to follow specific guidelines.

Investment Review and Performance

The year to September 2020 was mixed for financial markets. Although at the end of the year, global equity prices had experienced gains from a year earlier, this masked significant volatility during the period driven by the COVID-19 pandemic. Global stock markets reached record highs in early February 2020 followed by their worst month since 2008 as the economic consequences of the measures to contain the pandemic took their toll. Markets have partially recovered as governments and central banks provided unprecedented levels of support to their respective economies. The UK equity market has been one of the worst performers and the FTSE 100 index is still trading well below its February high. The optimism seen in markets is not entirely unjustified as the global economy has recovered significantly since March. However, the economic data currently shows an unbalanced recovery with Asian economies recovering much faster and sectors that still require close interaction from governments falling behind.

Global equity markets as measured by the FTSE All World Index rose by 5.7% in sterling terms whilst the FTSE All Gilt Total Return Index rose by 3.4%.

UK commercial property as measured by the IPD All Property Index had a total return of -2.9%.

Sterling experienced volatility over the year as Brexit trade negotiations continued to delay in delivering a clear outcome and as a result sterling weakened by 4.2% against the euro. However, against the US dollar sterling mirrored the equity markets, dropping in March as demand for dollars increased and then rebounding towards the year end.

Over the year to September 2020, the Scheme's allocation to public equities increased due to equities markedly outperforming other growth assets. The Committee also sold down some of its government bond exposure and invested in investment-grade credit, in line with their investment strategy.

The Committee uses JP Morgan Investor Services (JP Morgan) to independently calculate Scheme performance over one, three and five-year periods are shown below.

	Scheme Return	Benchmark
	%	%
1 Year	3.85	6.83
3 Years	5.57	7.50
5 Years	9.91	11.72

The benchmark is a composite of individual asset class benchmarks, weighted in accordance with the investment strategy agreed by the Committee. It provides an indication of how effectively the Scheme's investment strategy has been executed in the period under review.

The Scheme's investment managers and the nature of each mandate are shown below: -

		£m	Total net assets £m
Cash	Insight	508	
	Other cash	58	566
Global government bonds	BlackRock	90	90
Global investment grade credit	PGIM	269	
	Wellington	266	535
High yielding bonds	Wellington	140	
	PGIM	139	279
Private debt	Bain Capital	285	
	Goldman Sachs MBD	171	
	Ares	216	
	HIG Whitehorse	141	
	Goldman Sachs Mezzanine	1	814
Special situations debt	Various	922	922
Public equity	Legal & General	1,424	
	AQR	626	
	Cantillon	431	
	Baillie Gifford	424	
	Lazard	360	
	Edinburgh Partners	245	
	Genesis	117	
	JO Hambro	110	
	Schroder	103	
	Green Court Capital Management	101	
	AQR China	90	4,031
Private equity	Various	1,464	1,464
Property	LaSalle	1,497	1,497
UK infrastructure	Dalmore	477	
	Greencoat Solar	83	
	Aviva	44	604
Global macro	Bridgewater	216	216
Insurance	Securis	7	7
Shipping	Tuften Oceanic	191	191
Residual cash, assets & liabilities			4
Total net assets as at 30 September 2020			11,220

The manager totals include investment debtors, creditors and investment cash.

The analysis shown in the table on the previous page is based on underlying investments. These differ from the classification used in note 7 to the accounts which have been presented in line with accounting standards.

The ten largest public equity holdings at 30 September 2020 were:

	Market Value £m	% of Total Scheme Net Assets
Alibaba	45.4	0.41%
Amazon	45.1	0.41%
Tencent	42.4	0.38%
Alphabet	39.1	0.35%
Taiwan Semiconductor	31.7	0.29%
Apple	29.9	0.27%
Microsoft	29.3	0.26%
Facebook	27.3	0.25%
Samsung Electronics	26.6	0.24%
Tesla	26.5	0.24%
	343.3	3.09%

Custodial and Cash Arrangements

The Scheme's quoted securities are held by a custodian, JP Morgan, who also provides investment accounting, investment performance measurement, securities lending, derivatives and bank loan valuation and other fund services.

Insight Investment manages most sterling cash balances within its Liquidity funds. The remaining cash is either deposited with JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. or placed on deposit in the name of the Scheme.

The Committee's approval is required for any borrowings in excess of agreed short-term overdraft facilities with JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Lloyds Bank plc.

Public equities and bonds are registered in the name of nominee companies controlled by the Scheme's custodian or sub-custodians. Passively managed securities are mainly held in pooled funds, which appoint their own custodian.

Property investments are primarily registered in the name of Coal Pension Properties Ltd (CPPL) or Crucible Residential Properties Ltd (CRPL) which are nominee companies controlled jointly by the Scheme and BCSSS, together the Schemes, and incorporated for the purpose of holding title to the Scheme properties. Title deeds are held by firms of solicitors. Trust deeds between the nominee companies and the Schemes establish that the properties are held on behalf of the Schemes and which Scheme holds which property.

Special situations debt, private equity and shipping investments are held in the name of the Mineworkers' Private Equity Trust on behalf of the Scheme.

Private debt and UK infrastructure investments are held in the name of Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Limited on behalf of the Scheme.

Regular reconciliations are carried out of evidence of title and value held by the custodian with records maintained by the Scheme's investment managers.

Corporate Governance

The Committee believes that widespread adoption of good corporate governance practice by investee companies will improve the quality of investee company management and, as a consequence, potentially increase the returns to long-term investors.

In compliance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment and Disclosure) Regulations 2019 the most significant engagement and voting activities in the year are now included in the Implementation Statement on page 24.

Securities Lending

The Scheme participates in securities lending through its custodian, JP Morgan. Approved borrowers are required to provide collateral valued in excess of securities on loan. Additional controls include limits on lending to borrowers and restrictions on acceptable collateral. The Scheme also benefits from an indemnity from JP Morgan against losses on borrower default.

Transaction costs

The management of transaction costs and the obligation to seek best execution is the responsibility of each investment manager, with whom there is a regular dialogue.

Derivatives

The Committee has authorised the use of equity, foreign exchange and bond index futures, credit default swaps, currency, interest rate, inflation and total return swaps. These are used by the Scheme's investment managers to contribute to the reduction of risk and to facilitate efficient portfolio management (including the reduction of cost or the generation of additional capital or income with an acceptable level of risk). Controls in place include authorisation of permitted instruments, limits on market exposures and on total tracking errors and collateral requirements.

JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. also provides an independent valuation for derivatives.

Currency Hedge

At year end exposure to all non-sterling currencies within global multi-asset credit, global investment grade credit and private debt is 100% hedged. Exposure to US dollars, euros and yen is 75% hedged in relation to developed market public equity.

Implementation Statement

Overview

MPS is a Defined Benefit scheme and the primary focus of this implementation statement is how the Committee have actioned the engagement and voting policies as outlined in the Statement of Investment Principles. The Committee approved a new Statement of Investment Principles on 23 September 2020. The Scheme’s Corporate Governance Policy was unchanged during the Scheme year.

The Committee believes that effective engagement and intervention requires a deep knowledge of the underlying businesses in which the Scheme effectively invests and for this reason they have chosen to work closely with Federated Hermes EOS (“EOS”) for many years. EOS undertake the engagement and voting activities for most of the public equity managers, except those who demonstrate to the Committee that they effectively undertake this activity on the Scheme’s behalf and it is an integral part of their investment process.

For other investment classes the Committee relies upon its investment adviser, CPTI, to undertake effective due diligence and ongoing monitoring to ensure that ESG considerations are considered in the selection, retention and realisation of investments through its investment managers.

Voting & Engagement Activity

The voting and engagement reports from EOS and the other investment managers are published on the Scheme website (www.mps-pension.org.uk/about-mps/responsible-investing) or in the case of LGIM reporting on the passive equity mandate, there is a link to their website. We have summarised below the breakdown of our public equity voting and engagement activity across EOS and the other investment managers as at 30 September 2020.

Managers undertaking Voting & Engagement activity	Allocation at 30/09/2020
EOS	46.9%
LGIM	35.3%
Baillie Gifford	10.5%
Schroders	2.5%
Green Court	2.5%
AQR China	2.2%

Proxy voting services

EOS, LGIM, Baillie Gifford and Schroders subscribe to voting research on investee companies from proxy advisors such as ISS. However, all voting decisions are made independently by the respective managers.

Voting Activity

We have identified below some of the most significant votes undertaken by the Scheme over the course of the year by the managers with the largest equity allocations. We have focused on those votes where the Scheme voted against the recommendation proposed by the management and the reason for that decision.

All of the significant votes were consistent with the Scheme's voting policy including in relation to linking pay and performance; promoting board independence and diversity; promotion of equitable shareholder rights; and appropriate governance disclosure.

Voting provider	Company	Date	Summary of resolution	Rationale for decision	Outcome of vote
EOS	Alibaba	30/09/2020	Elect Walter Teh Ming Kwauk as Director	Lack of independence on board	Pass
EOS	Tencent	13/05/2020	Approve issuance of equity or equity-linked securities without pre-emptive rights	Issue of equity raises concerns about excessive dilution of existing shareholders	Pass
EOS	Alphabet	03/06/2020	Amend omnibus stock plan	Concerns about overall performance	Pass
EOS	Analog Devices	11/03/2020	Advisory vote to ratify named executive officers' compensation	Apparent failure to link pay and appropriate performance	Pass
EOS	Fidelity National Information Services	28/05/20	Advisory vote to ratify named executive officers' compensation	Apparent failure to link pay and appropriate performance	Fail
EOS	Thermo Fisher Scientific	20/05/20	Advisory vote to ratify named executive officers' compensation	Apparent failure to link pay and appropriate performance	Pass
LGIM	International Consolidated Airlines	07/09/20	Approve remuneration report	Concerns with the link between pay and performance	Pass
LGIM	Olympus	30/07/20	Elect Takeuchi Yasuo as Director	Lack of board diversity with no female members on the board	Pass
Baillie Gifford	Amazon.com	27/05/20	Shareholder proposal to improve the transparency of corporate lobbying policies	Lack of transparency related to indirect spending on lobbying	Fail
Baillie Gifford	Kering	16/06/20	Approve remuneration report	Concerns with the link between pay and performance	Pass

Engagement Activity

CPTI, as primary investment advisor to the Committee, regularly engages with EOS and the relevant investment managers with regards to engagement and voting, on behalf of the Committee. This helps to ensure that the Scheme's interests are being represented in accordance with the policy agreed by the Committee over the period. CPTI have recently reviewed EOS's 2021 voting principles and are undertaking a review of the other managers who are currently voting on behalf of the Scheme. The primary focus is on reviewing conflicts between company management relationships and voting principles on key areas such as diversity, remuneration and climate change.

EOS and our investment managers are kept under review with consideration given as to whether the voting and engagement best rests with the underlying investment manager or a third-party provider and whether EOS remains the appropriate third-party provider for the Scheme.

Engagements with the Scheme's investee companies are typically undertaken by the respective managers over multiple years. We include below summaries of two example case studies of engagements that EOS have published over the year to 30 September 2020.

Diageo case study

EOS began engaging with Diageo about water management in 2012, raising concerns about the future impact that water stress could have on the business. EOS held regular meetings with heads of sustainability and, latterly, the chief sustainability officer. In 2015, the company set five-year targets and EOS continued to discuss progress, annually. Informed by a materiality assessment the same year, which confirmed water as one of its most material environmental impacts, the company set a number of annual water targets up to 2020. EOS welcomed these goals and received annual updates on progress against them.

By 2018 EOS evidenced that the company had achieved 40% of its 50% target for water efficiency and was focused on how it could achieve the final and most challenging 10%. In 2019, in a meeting with the chief sustainability officer, EOS discussed the water risk assessments to be conducted by the company every three years and increasing its visibility of potentially stressed sites out to 2030, enabling longer-term business planning. The company also employs various methods to reduce water use at stressed sites, enabled by new technologies and processes. EOS consider that the initial objective of assessing and monitoring progress of Diageo's system to manage water risks across its supply chain, to be substantially completed. EOS continue to engage with the company on its water stewardship.

Repsol case study

EOS' engagement on climate action began in 2013 with the joint CEO and chair and other senior executives to discuss Repsol's sustainability strategy. From 2015 through 2019 EOS focussed on five key aspects of climate action: scenario analysis and the disclosure of resilience to Paris-aligned decarbonisation; the alignment of strategy and targets with the goals of the Paris Agreement; internal carbon price assumptions and their use in investment decisions; the disclosure of a carbon intensity indicator; and reporting in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

At its 2017 Sustainability Day, EOS welcomed Repsol's commitment to start using a single internal carbon price across the group. In 2018, EOS welcomed its strategic update, which set a path to climate transition by capping production and committing significant capex to low-carbon business. Since its 2018 integrated management reporting the company has disclosed

a carbon intensity indicator for the energy it supplies, and a goal to reduce this intensity in line with the International Energy Agency’s Paris-aligned Sustainable Development Scenario. In December 2019 Repsol became the first oil and gas company to commit to a net-zero goal, supported by a decarbonisation pathway with interim targets.

Wider Stewardship initiatives

The Scheme is a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). This demonstrates a commitment to responsible investment and provides a framework for integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into the investment decision-making and the fiduciary duties of the Committee. As a PRI signatory the Scheme is required to have a responsible investment policy and the Committee will also report annually on Responsible Investment. The first PRI transparency report was submitted in April 2020.

The Scheme is also a signatory to the Financial Reporting Council’s (FRC) UK Stewardship Code which was updated with effect from 1st January 2020. This sets out a number of areas of good practice to which the FRC believes institutional investors should aspire. It also describes the steps that asset owners can take to protect and enhance the value that accrues to the ultimate beneficiary. The updated Code broadens the definition of stewardship and explicitly places an obligation on signatories to consider how ESG issues impact on investments. The Scheme will be required to report annually on its stewardship activities to remain a signatory.

As part of the 2020 Stewardship Code and following the agreement of a new Responsible Investment Policy in 2018, CPTI, on behalf of the Committee, has been strengthening its oversight of the investment managers approach to Stewardship across all asset classes. CPTI regularly reviews the Scheme’s investment managers in relation to their integration of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in investment decision making and has developed a robust rating system to identify leaders and ensure minimum standards are met.

External investment managers must be able to explain the ESG considerations included in making investment decisions. In particular, investment managers must be able to demonstrate that where there is a material risk or return consideration to an underlying investment from one or more ESG factors, they are able to identify, model as appropriate, and consider the potential threats and/or opportunities to their investment case. CPTI continue to evolve this assessment, in particular, with an increased focus on climate change and with access to more ESG data.

For and on behalf of the Committee of Management:

Chris Cheetham
..... Chairman

A Jones
..... Committee Member

22 March 2021

FUND ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £m	2019 £m
Contributions and benefits			
Benefits paid and payable	2	(697)	(691)
Payments to and on account of leavers	3	(3)	(5)
Payments due to the Guarantor	4	(142)	(142)
Administrative expenses	5	(6)	(6)
Net withdrawals from dealings with members and the Guarantor		(848)	(844)
Returns on Investments			
Investment income	6	278	302
Change in market value of investments	7	175	259
Investment management expenses	8	(38)	(43)
Net Returns on Investments		415	518
Net decrease in the fund during the year		(433)	(326)
Net assets of the Scheme at the beginning of the year		11,653	11,979
Net assets of the Scheme at the end of the year		11,220	11,653

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £m	2019 £m
Investment assets:	7		
Equities		2,676	2,329
Fixed income securities	9	1,639	2,326
Property	10	1,497	1,725
Pooled investment vehicles	11	4,470	4,507
Derivatives	12	81	57
Shipping	13	176	221
Cash and cash equivalents		790	587
Other financial assets	14	97	85
		<u>11,426</u>	<u>11,837</u>
Investment liabilities:			
Derivatives	12	(96)	(80)
Other financial liabilities	14	(114)	(106)
Net investment assets		<u>11,216</u>	<u>11,651</u>
Current assets	19	20	13
Current liabilities	20	(16)	(11)
Net assets of the Scheme at 30 September		<u>11,220</u>	<u>11,653</u>

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposition of the Trustee. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the Scheme year. The actuarial position of the Scheme, which does take into account such obligations, is dealt with in the Report on the 2017 Actuarial Valuation included on page 15 and these accounts should be read in conjunction with that Report.

The notes on pages 30 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

These accounts were approved by the Committee on 22 March 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Management:

Chris Cheetham

.....Chairman

A Jones

.....Committee Member

Scheme Registration Number: 10058240

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) - the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and with the guidelines set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice – Financial Reports of Pension Schemes (2018) (SORP), and, as required by the Scheme and Rules include specific disclosure in respect of the sub-funds. This is the first year that the 2018 SORP has been applied to the Scheme's accounts. There were no significant changes other than additional disclosures. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these accounts are set out below.

The Scheme is established as a trust under English law. The address for enquiries to the Scheme is included in the compliance statement on page 55.

Basis of accounting

The accounts include the assets and liabilities, excluding obligations to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year, together with the net income arising during the year. The majority of assets and liabilities are held through nominee, Trustee or subsidiary companies, limited partnerships and other pooling arrangements.

Basis of consolidation

The results of subsidiary undertakings are included from the date of acquisition and up to the date of disposal using the acquisition method of accounting.

Investment income

Income is recognised when the Scheme's right to receive payment is established as follows:

Income from equity investments is included in the accounts on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend, or where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the Scheme's right to receive payment is established.

Income from fixed income securities, property, shipping and cash is taken into account on an accruals basis. Income from property and shipping is stated net of any expenses which relate directly to the income against which it has been incurred.

Income arising from the underlying investments of the pooled investment vehicles that is reinvested within the pooled investment vehicles is reflected in the unit price and is reported within the change in market value. Where income is distributed it is included in investment income when the Scheme's right to receive payment is established. Distributions from pooled investment vehicles which are not split between income and realised gains are included in change in market value.

Individual transfers

Individual transfers from the Scheme during the year are recognised in the accounts on the basis of when the member liability is accepted by a registered pension arrangement.

Benefits

Benefits payable are included in the accounts on an accruals basis when the member notifies the Trustee as to the type or amount of benefit to be taken or, where there is no choice, on the date of retirement or leaving.

Administrative expenses and investment management expenses

Administrative expenses and investment management expenses, where they are invoiced directly, are accounted for on an accruals basis. The invoiced amounts expensed, exclude recoverable value added tax. Some investment managers deduct their fees directly from the Fund and these are reflected within the change in market value. Irrecoverable VAT is reflected within the appropriate expense heading.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the period, including purchases and sales of securities, investment income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Amounts denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are translated into sterling, the Scheme's functional currency, at the rate of exchange ruling at the year-end date. Gains and losses on foreign currency denominated investments are shown in aggregate within the change in market value of investments to which they relate in the Fund Account. Gains and losses relating to cash are included in investment income.

Change in market value

The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on sales of investments during the year.

Investment assets and liabilities

The Statement of Net Assets includes investments at fair value and details of the valuation techniques involved in estimating fair values of certain investments are included below and in note 18.

Taxation

The Scheme is a registered Pension Scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 and is therefore exempt from income tax and capital gains tax.

Fair value measurement

The Committee measures all of its investments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. FRS 102 and the SORP require the use of a three-level hierarchy to describe the way the estimate was carried out as shown in note 18.

The methods of determining fair value for the principal classes of investments are detailed below.

- Equities and fixed income securities which are traded in an active market are included at the quoted price, which is normally the bid price. Transaction costs arising on all investment purchases and sales are charged to the Fund Account within change in market value by adding to purchase costs and netting against sale proceeds, as appropriate for all investment types.

- The fair value of fixed income securities which comprise various types of debt instruments which are unquoted or not actively traded on a quoted market are either based on advice from the respective investment manager or are evaluated by pricing vendors using financial models and comparable security data.
- The value of shipping and pooled investment vehicles which are unquoted or not actively traded on a quoted market, are estimated by the Committee based on advice from the respective investment manager. Where the value of a pooled investment vehicle is primarily driven by the fair value of its underlying assets, the net asset value advised by the fund manager is normally considered a suitable approximation to fair value. Where the last valuation provided by the investment manager is prior to the year-end, the valuation is adjusted for cash flows in the intervening period.
- Unitised pooled investment vehicles comprising unit linked insurance policies which are not traded on an active market but where the manager is able to demonstrate that they are priced daily, weekly or at each month end, and are substantially traded on all pricing days, are included at the last price provided by the manager at or before year-end.
- Property is valued at open market value as at 30 September 2020, determined in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' Appraisal and Valuation Standards and the Practice Statement contained therein. The properties have been valued by Cushman and Wakefield (C&W), Chartered Surveyors, an external independent valuer with recognised and relevant professional qualifications who has recent experience of the locations and types of properties held by the Scheme, taking account of, amongst other things, the current estimate of rental values and market yield.
- Futures, which are contractual arrangements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price at a predetermined future date, are traded in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges, and are subject to daily cash margin requirements. They are valued at the fair value as determined by the closing exchange price as at the year-end.
- Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, and normally transacted over-the-counter (OTC). They are valued at the current value of future expected cash flows arising from the swap, determined using a discounted cash-flow model and market data at the reporting date.
- Forward foreign exchange contracts are customised contracts transacted in the OTC market. They are valued by determining the gain or loss that would arise from closing out the contract at the year-end by entering into an equal or opposite contract at that date.

Other investment arrangements

The Committee continues to recognise assets it has lent under securities lending arrangements to reflect its ongoing interest in those securities. Collateral received in respect of these arrangements is disclosed in note 16 but not recognised as a Scheme asset. Collateral payments in respect of OTC derivative contracts and initial margin deposits in respect of futures contracts are reported within cash.

Sub-funds

The Scheme is notionally split into four sub-funds; Guaranteed Fund, Bonus Augmentation Fund, Guarantor's Fund and Investment Reserve, in accordance with the Scheme and Rules as established by the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994. Movements between the sub-funds, as calculated by the Actuary, are recognised following completion of the latest Actuarial Valuation as required by the Scheme and Rules. Bonus pensions payable are charged to the Bonus Augmentation Fund on an accruals basis. Each of the sub-funds is allocated annually a proportional share of income, expenses and movements in asset values as shown in note 22.

2. Benefits paid and payable

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Pensions	516	515
Dependant benefits	153	144
Lump sum retirement benefits	28	32
	697	691

3. Payments to and on account of leavers

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Individual transfers to other schemes	3	5

4. Payments to the Guarantor

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Payments to the Guarantor	142	142

Details of the above payments and future payments to be made to the Guarantor are shown in notes 21, 22 and 23.

5. Administrative expenses

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Pension administration	5	5
Legal, actuarial and other fees	1	1
	6	6

6. Investment income

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Dividends from equities	41	54
Income from fixed income securities	100	116
Property rents (net of expenses)	65	73
Income from pooled investment vehicles	39	25
Income from shipping (net of expenses)	30	31
Interest on cash deposits and margin accounts	1	1
Other	2	2
	278	302

Property expenses of £15 million (2019: £22 million) were deducted from property income. Shipping expenses of £46 million (2019: £44 million) were deducted from shipping income.

7. Investments

	Value brought forward at 1 October 2019	Purchases at cost and derivative payments	Sale proceeds and derivative receipts	Change in market value	Value carried forward at 30 September 2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Equities	2,329	948	(890)	289	2,676
Fixed income securities	2,326	1,715	(2,332)	(70)	1,639
Property	1,725	19	(102)	(145)	1,497
Pooled investment vehicles	4,507	803	(852)	12	4,470
Derivatives	(23)	771	(913)	150	(15)
Shipping	221	-	-	(45)	176
Cash and cash equivalents	587	214	-	(11)	790
Other financial assets and liabilities	(21)	9	-	(5)	(17)
	11,651	4,479	(5,089)	175	11,216

Transaction costs are included in the cost of purchases and deducted from sale proceeds. Direct transaction costs include costs charged to the Scheme such as fees, commissions and stamp duty.

Transaction costs analysed by main asset class and type of costs are as follows:

	Commissions 2020	Taxes 2020	Total 2020	Total 2019
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Equities	1	1	2	2
Property	-	-	-	1
	1	1	2	3

In addition to the transaction costs disclosed above, the Scheme also incurs indirect transaction costs on private debt, special situations debt, private equity and pooled investment vehicles. Such costs are taken into account in calculating the bid-offer spread of these investments and are not separately reported.

8. Investment management expenses

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Administration, management and custody	34	38
Other advisory fees	4	5
	38	43

Other advisory fees include £2.0 million (2019: £2.0 million) of costs relating to CPTI, the Scheme's investment adviser. Also included in other advisory fees are £2.0 million (2019: £3.0 million) of legal and other third-party adviser costs.

9. Fixed income securities

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Bonds	824	1,457
Loans	815	869
	1,639	2,326

Loans comprise secured loans made direct to entities through four investment managers principally to businesses based in the UK, continental Europe and the US and bank loans which are debt financing obligations issued by a bank or similar financial institution purchased via the secondary market. Loans are not traded on an active market which may restrict the ability of the Scheme to realise them at short notice.

10. Property

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
UK property	1,497	1,725

When property investments are sold, the period between the initiation and completion of the disposal process can take time.

The preparation of financial statements requires the Trustees to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

A key source of estimation uncertainty that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets is in relation to the valuation of directly held property, particularly in light of the current ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as valuations are more subjective.

In order to give a clearer picture of the impact on the Scheme's results or financial position of potential changes in significant estimates and assumptions, a sensitivity analysis to assess the

impact of a change of 10% in value of directly held properties determined that the valuation could change by £150 million (2019: £173 million). This analysis is based on assumptions and conditions prevailing at the year-end and should be used with caution. The effects provided are not necessarily indicative of the actual effects that would be experienced because the Scheme's actual exposures are constantly changing.

11. Pooled investment vehicles

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Global macro	216	263
Global and UK infrastructure	604	530
Insurance-linked securities	7	21
Private equity	1,464	1,360
Special situations debt	922	959
Unit linked insurance policies	1,257	1,374
	4,470	4,507

Pooled investment vehicles include holdings in UK and overseas equities, bonds, loans, derivatives, infrastructure and insurance-linked securities. The underlying investments of the special situations debt investments are principally loans made to companies in Europe and the US. Global and UK infrastructure, private equity, special situations debt investments and insurance-linked securities are not traded on an active market which may restrict the ability of the Scheme to realise them at short notice.

12. Derivative contracts

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	67	39
Futures contracts	2	2
Swaps	12	16
Liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(68)	(56)
Futures contracts	(1)	(1)
Swaps	(27)	(23)
Net derivative contracts	(15)	(23)

Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

The Committee has authorised the use of derivative financial instruments by its investment managers as follows:

- Forward foreign exchange contracts are used to provide the Scheme with protection against changes in exchange rates which may adversely affect the value of overseas investments in foreign currencies.
- Futures contracts are used to provide the Scheme with exposure to the equity and bond markets.

- Swaps are used for efficient portfolio and risk management as well as hedging purposes in pursuit of the Scheme's investment objective. They provide exposure to interest bearing assets and debt investments in both sterling and foreign currencies.

Forward foreign exchange contracts	Bought £m	Sold £m	Asset £m	Liability £m
Euro	581	(1,208)	4	(9)
Sterling	6,248	(3,298)	-	-
US Dollar	2,631	(4,596)	57	(55)
Yen	102	(421)	5	(4)
Other	61	(101)	1	-
	9,623	(9,624)	67	(68)

The above table aggregates the exposures to currencies acquired or sold through over the counter forward foreign exchange contracts at year end sterling values.

Futures contracts

The Scheme holds long and short index futures contracts with economic exposure of £336 million (2019: £160 million) and £232 million (2019: £340 million) respectively. The majority expire within 3 months of year end and are held on various global market indices. The market values of these positions are an asset of £2 million and a liability of £1 million giving a net asset position of £1 million.

Swaps contracts

Contract	Expiration	Nature of Swap	Notional principal £m	Asset £m	Liability £m
Credit default swaps	4 to 43 years	Buying and selling credit exposure	63	-	(3)
Interest rate swaps	1 to 30years	Paying and receiving fixed for floating	1,180	12	(24)

The notional principal amount of the swap is used for the calculation of cash flow only. At the end of the year the Scheme held collateral of £12 million (2019: £7 million) in respect of OTC swaps.

13. Shipping

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Shipping	176	221

The Scheme's shipping investments are held through wholly owned subsidiary undertakings. When shipping investments are sold, the period between the initiation and completion of the disposal process can take time.

14. Other financial assets and liabilities

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Amounts due from brokers	21	22
Other debtors	31	22
Outstanding income and withholding tax	45	41
Amounts due to brokers	(43)	(45)
Other creditors	(71)	(61)
	(17)	(21)

15. AVC Investments

Members' additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) are invested separately from the Scheme in investments administered by the Prudential Assurance Company Limited. The value of the AVC fund is included in other financial assets, and movements in the AVC fund value are included in the Fund Account. The AVC fund value at 30 September 2020 was £0.2 million (2019: £0.2 million).

16. Securities Lending

The Scheme participates in public equity and fixed income securities lending through its custodian, JP Morgan. Approved borrowers are required to provide collateral valued in excess of securities on loan. The value of securities on loan and the collateral provided is shown in the table below.

	Securities on loan 2020 £m	Collateral provided 2020 £m	Securities on loan 2019 £m	Collateral provided 2019 £m
Equities	272	288	133	144
Fixed income securities	115	121	152	161
	387	409	285	305

17. Concentration of investments

There are no investments in funds as at 30 September 2020 (2019: nil) which account for more than 5% of the Scheme's net assets.

18. Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities

FRS 102 requires the disclosure of financial instruments held at fair value by class under the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 - the unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

Fair value hierarchy of investment assets and liabilities 2020

	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Equities	2,676	-	-	2,676
Fixed income securities	168	656	815	1,639
Property	-	-	1,497	1,497
Pooled investment vehicles	-	1,257	3,213	4,470
Derivatives	1	(16)	-	(15)
Shipping	-	-	176	176
Cash and cash equivalents	245	545	-	790
Other financial assets and liabilities	(17)	-	-	(17)
	3,073	2,442	5,701	11,216

Fair value hierarchy of investment assets and liabilities 2019

	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Equities	2,329	-	-	2,329
Fixed income securities	451	1,006	869	2,326
Property	-	-	1,725	1,725
Pooled investment vehicles	-	1,374	3,133	4,507
Derivatives	1	(24)	-	(23)
Shipping	-	-	221	221
Cash and cash equivalents	305	282	-	587
Other financial assets and liabilities	(21)	-	-	(21)
	3,065	2,638	5,948	11,651

Derivative contracts netting to a liability of £24 million and previously recorded as level 3 in 2019, have been re-classified as level 2 under the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques**Equities**

Equities are normally quoted at bid prices which are readily available and regularly occurring in active markets from relevant securities exchanges. These are included at level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed income securities

The Committee invests in fixed income securities (bonds) which are traded regularly on an active market. They are included at levels 1 and 2 in the fair value hierarchy. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market bonds, which are investment grade, are valued on a 'clean' basis which excludes accrued interest using observable market data such as recently executed transaction prices of securities of the issuer or comparable issuers. They are included at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Secured loans described in note 9 are valued by the investment managers using discounted cash flow techniques for which significant inputs are the amount and timing of future expected cash flows, market yields, current performance and recovery assumptions and applicable publicly available comparable company valuations. Bank loans described in note 9 are traded OTC and

are valued using an evaluated bid price provided by a pricing vendor using financial models and comparable market security data. These are included at level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Property

The valuation of investment property at the Scheme's year end is performed by C&W who are an external, independent valuer with current knowledge of the relevant markets and the skills and understanding to undertake the valuations competently.

For properties in the course of development, construction and associated costs in respect of both the work completed and the work necessary for completion together with a completion date have been considered. Valuations of completed buildings have been based on an assumption that all works of construction have been carried out in accordance with the building contract and specifications, current British standards and any relevant codes of practice.

The properties have been valued at market value which is primarily derived using comparable recent market transactions on arm's length terms and has taken account of current and estimated annual rents receivable and market yields such as net initial yield, nominal equivalent yield and true equivalent yield. Property investments are included at level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Pooled investment vehicles

Pooled investment vehicles which are traded regularly are included at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The prices are published by the pooled investment vehicle manager at bid price on a daily or weekly basis.

Unquoted pooled investment vehicles are reported using the net asset value (NAV) of the fund. The NAV is determined by the pooled investment vehicle manager using fair value principles to value the underlying investments of the pooled arrangement. These investments, which can also be subject to redemption notice periods and are not traded regularly, are included at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives

The investment managers use valuation models which incorporate foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves for determining fair values of OTC forward foreign exchange contracts. The valuation techniques include forward pricing using present value calculations and other inputs into these models. These investments are included at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Exchange traded future contracts are stated at fair value using market quoted prices. These are included at level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Swaps are valued at the net present value of future cash flows arising therefrom. These are included at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Shipping

With the exception of three vessels, the fair value of shipping investments is derived by obtaining a broker valuation for the vessels. The broker valuation uses the sales comparison approach which is then adjusted by the investment manager for differences in key attributes such as vessel type, features, age, cargo, capacity and potential freight earnings. For the vessels

where a broker valuation is not available, the investment manager has determined the value using a discounted cash flow model where significant inputs are the amount and timing of expected future charter income. Shipping investments are included at level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Committee invests some Scheme cash in sterling liquidity funds. These funds are pooled investment vehicles which are traded regularly and are included at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Cash held in interest bearing bank accounts is held at level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

19. Current assets

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Cash at bank	20	13

20. Current liabilities

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Accrued benefits	9	5
Tax and VAT	7	6
	16	11

21. Related party transactions

The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy acts as Guarantor to the Scheme. A payment was made to the Guarantor during the year of £142 million from the Guarantor's fund in respect of surpluses in earlier years (2019: £142 million).

The Scheme owns UK Government bonds which at the year-end had a market value of £0.2 million (2019: £3 million).

During the year the Scheme paid £266,457 (2019: £242,150) to the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) for provision of actuarial services.

Four members of the Committee were in receipt of a pension from the Scheme. The aggregate amount paid was £53,850 (2019: four members, £52,409).

Members of the Committee are entitled to receive remuneration from the Scheme. The total remuneration paid in the year was £319,975 (2019: £238,300) and is detailed in the Report of the Committee of Management.

CPT is jointly owned by the Scheme and BCSSS with each appointing four members of their Committees of Management as directors. CPT costs, which are in respect of support services, are included within pensions administration costs in note 5 and were £1.9 million (2019: £1.7 million). CPTI costs, which are in respect of investment advisory services, are included within other advisory fees in note 8 and were £2.0 million (2019: £2.0 million).

The Scheme and BCSSS jointly invest in properties and partnerships with a value to the Scheme of £199 million (2019: £205 million).

22. Market value of sub-funds

The movements on the sub-funds during the year, as confirmed by the Actuary, are set out below:

	Guaranteed Fund £m	Bonus Augmentation Fund £m	Investment Reserve £m	Guarantor's Fund £m	Total Assets £m
Market values at 30 September 2019	7,676	1,869	1,182	926	11,653
Payments to the Guarantor	-	-	-	(142)	(142)
Benefits paid	(548)	(152)	-	-	(700)
Allocation of income, expenses and movement in net asset values	269	65	45	30	409
Market values at 30 September 2020	7,397	1,782	1,227	814	11,220

As explained in note 1, the Scheme is notionally split into four sub-funds in accordance with the Scheme and Rules as established by the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994. The basis of each sub-fund is as set out below:

Guaranteed Fund - this is used to fund the pensions which accrued before the Scheme was restructured in October 1994, including the benefit improvements which were made immediately prior to restructuring. Such pensions are guaranteed to increase in line with inflation. A deficit in the Guaranteed Fund is met first by a call on the Investment Reserve. The Committee and Guarantor will then consult on the sub-fund transfers and amounts and timing of payments from the Guarantor required to meet any remaining deficit. If the Committee and Guarantor cannot agree a payment schedule, then the Actuary will decide upon one. Any surplus in the Guaranteed Fund is first used to repay any previous transfers from the Investment Reserve, with any remaining surplus thereafter being split equally between the Bonus Augmentation Fund and the Guarantor's Fund.

Bonus Augmentation Fund - this represents the members' share of surpluses arising from Actuarial Valuations since 1994 and is used to fund bonus pensions, and discretionary benefits in extreme and exceptional circumstances. A deficit in this Bonus Augmentation Fund at any Actuarial Valuation after 30 September 2023 would lead to any bonuses awarded after 2023 being restructured and becoming reducing amounts over time. All bonuses in payment on 29 September 2023 are protected from such restructuring and will continue to be paid at the same level following a deficit.

Investment Reserve - this originally represented the Guarantor's share of surpluses present in the Scheme at the time of restructuring in 1994. It is intended that any remaining balance on the Investment Reserve will be paid to the Guarantor, but whilst it remains in the Scheme it can be used to support the Guaranteed Fund as described above.

Guarantor's Fund - this represents the Guarantor's share of surpluses arising from Actuarial Valuations since 1994, which prior to 23 September 2020, had to be paid out to the Guarantor over ten years. Following the September 2017 valuation, the Actuary recommended that from 1 October 2018 the six outstanding payments to the Guarantor, arising from the March 2013 interim valuation, should be increased from £30.3 million to £37 million and the seven outstanding payments, arising from the September 2014 valuation, should be increased from £20.7 million to £25.2 million. A new series of ten annual payments of £80.2 million, arising from the September 2017 valuation also commenced from 1 October 2018. A payment of £142.4 million (being £37 million, £25.2 million and £80.2 million) made on 1 October 2019 is shown in the table above. With effect from 23 September 2020, at each Actuarial Valuation from 30 September 2023 onwards, or at other times requested by the Guarantor, the Committee and the Guarantor will consult on amounts and timings of payments from the Guarantor's Fund. If the Guarantor and the Committee cannot agree a payment schedule, then the Actuary will decide upon one.

23. Forward Commitments and Contingent Liabilities not provided for in the Accounts

Forward commitments comprise expenditure on investments authorised and contractually committed before the year end which is not provided for in the accounts as it is not yet due. This includes investments in private equity of £515 million (2019: £597 million), special situations debt of £605 million (2019: £661 million) and UK infrastructure of £130 million (2019: £179 million) included within the pooled investment vehicle mandate. There were further commitments of £20 million (2019: £32 million) of secured loans included within the fixed income securities mandate and property and development costs of £12 million (2019: £16 million).

Forward commitments in relation to the secured loans, infrastructure and property purchases and development costs will be paid within approximately twelve months of the year end whilst the special situations debt commitments will be paid within two to three years. The timing of private equity funding is uncertain, but it is assumed that £170 million (33%) will fall due in the next twelve months and the remaining £345 million in later years.

The Guarantor's share of any actuarial surplus is distributed in line with an agreed payment schedule, which from 23 September 2020, is subject to review at each actuarial valuation from 30 September 2023 onwards, or at other times requested by the Guarantor. During the year the Guarantor received payments of £142.4 million (being £37 million, £25.2 million and £80.2 million as described in note 22) and a further £142.4 million was paid on 1 October 2020. Under the current payment schedule in place, £142.4 million is payable in each of the three years from 2021 to 2023, a payment of £105.4 million is payable in 2024 and £80.2 million is payable in each of the three years from 2025 to 2027. The remaining balance of the Investment Reserve is due to be repaid to the Guarantor by 2029 unless the Guarantor, after consultation with the Committee, resolves to bring the repayment forward to 2024.

24. GMP Equalisation

As noted on page 12 in the Report of the Committee of Management, in October 2018, the High Court determined that benefits provided to members who had contracted out of the state

second pension should be recalculated where necessary to reflect the requirement for the equalisation of overall benefits between May 1990 and April 1997 as between men and women. In November 2020, a further ruling by the High Court determined that trustees are liable for any top-up required to transfers out of a scheme in respect of members who had contracted out of the state second pension to reflect the equalisation of overall benefits between May 1990 and April 1997 as between men and women where the transfer was made under the cash equivalent transfer value legislation. The Committee is aware of a potential liability in respect of GMP Equalisation and continues to liaise with the Scheme's professional advisers to establish the financial impact on the Scheme. However, on the basis that the additional liability is not expected to have a material impact upon the Scheme, the Committee has decided not to include a specific provision for GMP Equalisation in these financial statements. As soon as the impact of the ruling on the Scheme is finalised and any related Scheme liability quantified, a liability will be included in the Scheme financial statements.

25. Contingent Assets not provided for in the Accounts

Claims for the recovery of UK and overseas tax credits valued at approximately £72 million (2019: £72 million) are being processed through the Courts as part of a group arrangement with other UK pension funds.

26. Investment risk and management objectives and policies

FRS 102 requires the disclosure of information in relation to certain investment risks. These risks are set out by FRS 102 as follows:

Credit risk: this is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Market risk: this comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

- **Currency risk:** this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- **Interest rate risk:** this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- **Other price risk:** this is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Scheme has exposure to these risks because of the investments the Committee makes to implement its investment strategy. The Committee seeks to maintain a portfolio of suitable assets with sufficient overall liquidity which will maximise the chance of delivering at least RPI increases on total pensions for all members over the full life of the Scheme. As such the Committee's primary investment objective is to achieve the returns required to do this, subject to risks remaining within tolerances that the Committee establishes from time to time.

The Committee bases its investment views on an assessment of the economic situation, economic scenarios, and the valuation of assets through time. As a result, the actual asset allocation will change through time, as a result of changes to the underlying valuation of

different assets, the economic situation and the investment opportunities available. There are control ranges for each asset category to ensure the overall asset portfolio is sufficiently diversified.

Asset liability modelling and other forms of risk analysis are used to estimate the return expectations of the portfolio and the risks that the Committee is taking in seeking to achieve the investment objective.

Consistent with the objective and investment views, the Committee's investment strategy is defined below.

1. **Return principle:** to achieve sustainably over time a return that will deliver at least RPI-linked total pensions with an underlying aim to maximise the expected return subject to the agreed risk controls and market conditions.
2. **Risk controls:**
 - a. **Liquidity:** holding sufficient assets that provide options for raising cash to pay up to 3.5 years of benefit and other payments out of the Scheme.
 - b. **Income:** minimum level of income from assets of £300 million per annum.
 - c. **Illiquidity:** maximum allocation of 50% of the Scheme's total assets to assets that cannot be sold quickly.
 - d. **Diversification:** asset categories to remain within tolerance ranges established from time to time by the Committee.
3. **Asset allocation changes:** formalised into an Annual Investment Plan that takes a forward- looking approach focused on achieving the above investment objective given the market conditions, risk controls, investment environment and new opportunities.

These investment objectives and risk tolerances are implemented through the investment management agreements in place with the Scheme's investment managers and monitored by the Committee by regular reviews of the investment portfolios. Further information on the Committee's approach to risk management and the Scheme's exposures to credit and market risks are set out below.

Credit risk

The Scheme is subject to credit risk because it directly invests in fixed income securities, OTC derivatives, holds cash balances and undertakes securities lending activities.

The Committee also invests in pooled investment vehicles and is therefore directly exposed to credit risk in relation to the instruments it holds in the pooled fund. This is a result of the Committee being dependent on the pooled investment vehicle manager for delivery of the cash flows and for buying and selling of the shares within the pooled arrangement. The Scheme is also indirectly exposed to credit risks arising on the financial instruments held within the pooled investment vehicles.

A summary of exposures to credit risk is given in the following table, and the notes below, which explain how this risk is managed and mitigated for the different classes:

2020	Investment grade	Non- investment grade	Unrated	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Credit risk				
Fixed income securities	625	209	805	1,639
Pooled investment vehicles	-	-	4,470	4,470
Cash and cash equivalents	790	-	-	790
Securities lending - collateral cash	59	-	-	59
	<u>1,474</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>5,275</u>	<u>6,958</u>
2019	Investment grade	Non- investment grade	Unrated	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Credit risk				
Fixed income securities	1,131	420	775	2,326
Pooled investment vehicles	-	-	4,507	4,507
Cash and cash equivalents	587	-	-	587
Securities lending - collateral cash	67	-	-	67
	<u>1,785</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>5,282</u>	<u>7,487</u>

Fixed income securities include a broad range of quoted and unquoted securities, including bonds and loans. Credit risk arising on bonds is mitigated by investing in securities which are rated at least investment grade in accordance with those deemed so by the major ratings agencies or investing in a portfolio of securities where the average credit quality of the portfolio is at least investment grade and limiting the net credit exposure to unrated securities and those below investment grade to 10% of the portfolio's value.

Amounts of holdings in bank loans as described in note 9 which are investment grade and below and are considered a substantial risk are limited. Credit risk on secured loans which are unrated is mitigated by the credit analysis and due diligence work undertaken by the respective investment managers. They ensure that there is adequate security covenant against the loans and there are guidelines within their mandate that require diversification within the portfolio by region, sector and issuer. In the event that a loan becomes impaired and a credit event occurs the investment managers undertake any restructuring processes necessary to protect the interests of the Scheme.

The Committee also manages the credit risk arising on fixed income securities by requesting the investment managers to diversify the portfolio by sector, industry and issuer and limit investments to any one issuer.

The Scheme is directly exposed to credit risk in relation to the units it holds in the pooled investment vehicles and is indirectly exposed to credit risks arising on the financial instruments held within the vehicles. Direct credit risk arising from pooled investment vehicles is mitigated by the underlying assets of the pooled arrangement being ring-fenced from the pooled manager. The Committee ensures that due diligence checks are undertaken on the appointment of any new pooled investment vehicle managers and any changes to the regulatory and operating environment of the manager is monitored on an ongoing basis. The indirect risk is mitigated

by the Committee investing in regulated markets and pooled arrangements where the portfolio of investments is diversified.

A summary of pooled investment vehicles by type of arrangement is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Unit linked insurance contracts	1,257	1,374
Shares of limited liability partnerships	2,997	2,870
Hedge funds	216	263
	4,470	4,507

Credit risk on OTC derivative contracts (which include forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps) arises due to them not being traded on a regulated exchange and therefore the Scheme is subject to the risk of failure of the counterparty. The credit risk for OTC derivative contracts is mitigated through collateral arrangements and ensuring all transactions in financial instruments are with reputable counterparties.

Cash is held with financial institutions which are at least investment grade credit rated.

As explained in the Investment Report the Scheme participates in securities lending to approved borrowers who are required to provide collateral valued in excess of securities on loan. The Committee re-invests cash collateral received. Credit risk arising is managed by re-investing in permissible securities only, limiting the amount that can be re-invested with a given issuer, re-investing in securities that mature within agreed time limits and have a minimum rating as provided by the major ratings agencies.

Currency risk

The Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the investments are held in overseas markets, either as segregated investments (direct exposure) or via pooled investment vehicles (indirect exposure).

The table on the next page summarises the Scheme's net unhedged exposure by major currency at the year-end.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Direct currency risk		
Brazilian real	18	20
Euro	98	61
Hong Kong dollar	201	152
Indonesian rupiah	13	18
Indian rupee	46	41
Japanese yen	48	32
Mexican peso	11	12
US dollar	831	877
South African rand	19	19
Other currencies	284	232
Indirect currency risk		
Pooled investment vehicles	2,563	712
	4,132	2,176

The Committee receives advice from CPTI regarding the management of currency risk which assists it in agreeing a currency hedging policy for the respective currency and asset class.

The Committee typically limits overseas currency exposure by hedging a proportion of the overseas investments' currency risk within agreed limits using forward foreign exchange contracts. The currency exposures within the fixed income securities (excluding US treasuries and high yield bonds) are fully hedged at the reporting date whilst exposure to US dollars, Euros and Yen within the developed markets public equity mandates are 75% hedged.

Interest rate risk

The Scheme is subject to interest rate risk because some investments are held in fixed income securities and debt included within pooled investment vehicles. The value of these investments is impacted by changes in interest rates. Loans included within the fixed income securities mandate and debt within the pooled investment vehicles are all based on floating interest rates and therefore carry negligible interest rate risk. They have a duration close to zero and their prices show very little sensitivity to changes in market rates as they are subject to the interest fixing period.

The table below summarises the Scheme's exposure to interest rate risk at the year-end.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Interest rate risk		
Fixed income securities	1,639	2,326
Pooled investment vehicles	922	959
	2,561	3,285

Other price risk

Other price risk arises principally in relation to equities, global and UK infrastructure, property and shipping. Indirect price risk arises in relation to equity investments held within pooled investment vehicles.

The table below summarises the Scheme's exposure to other price risk at the year-end.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Direct price risk		
Equities	2,676	2,329
Property	1,497	1,725
Shipping	176	221
Indirect price risk		
Equity pooled investment vehicles	3,325	3,264
	7,674	7,539

The Committee manages this exposure to overall price movements by constructing a diverse portfolio of investments across various markets.

27. Related undertakings of Mineworkers' Pension Scheme

In accordance with The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015, a full list of related undertakings, the country of incorporation and the percentage of share class owned as at 30 September 2020 is disclosed below. All undertakings are indirectly owned by MPS other than those indicated.

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Share class	% held by MPS
Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Ltd ¹	England & Wales	Limited by guarantee	100 ¹²
Coal Pension Trustees Services Ltd ¹	England & Wales	£1.00 A Ordinary shares ¹¹	100
Coal Pension Trustees Investments Ltd ¹	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	50
Globe Investments UK Ltd ¹	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	50
Coal Pension Securities Nominees Ltd ¹	England & Wales	Limited by guarantee	50
Coal Pension Venture Nominees Ltd ²	England & Wales	Limited by guarantee	50 ¹²
Coal Pension Securities Nominees Ltd 1 ³	Guernsey	Limited by guarantee	50 ¹²
Coal Pension Properties Ltd ⁴	England & Wales	Limited by guarantee	50 ¹²
Crucible Residential Properties Ltd ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	50
MPS Property Holding Ltd ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS Property GP Ltd ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS Wembley Limited Partnership ⁴	England & Wales	Limited Partnership	100
MPS Norwich Limited Partnership ⁴	England & Wales	Limited Partnership	100
Greengate GP Limited Liability Partnership ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	54.5
Greengate (Manchester) Limited Partnership ⁴	England & Wales	Limited Partnership	54.5
Greengate (Manchester) Nominee Limited ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	54.5
Exchange GP LLP ⁴	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	55.8
Exchange (Birmingham) LP ⁴	England & Wales	Limited Partnership	55.8
Harworth Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Filly Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100

continued...

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Share class	% held by MPS
HSL Nike Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Tonos Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL San Sebastian Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Bronco Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Mykonos Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Sheffield Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Anna Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Lisbon Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Newcastle Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Accord Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Paraty Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Porto Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Portsmouth Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Trader Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Tiger Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Transit Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Trail Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Husum Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL MGC Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Huey Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Louie Shipping Ltd ⁵	Isle of Man	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
HSL Hosanger Shipping Pte Ltd ⁶	Singapore	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS AAIP Cayman Feeder Ltd ⁷	Cayman Islands	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS AEPF3 Ltd ⁷	Cayman Islands	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS AIX Ltd ⁷	Cayman Islands	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS SSD Ltd ⁸	Cayman Islands	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS Investments Ltd ^{9 and 13}	Jersey	\$1.00 Ordinary shares	100
MPS Holdco UK Ltd ¹⁰	England & Wales	£1.00 Ordinary shares	100

The registered office addresses of the above undertakings are as follows:

- ¹ Ground Floor, Ventana House, 2 Concourse Way, Sheaf Street, Sheffield, S1 2BJ.
- ² C/o Hackwood Secretaries Ltd, One Silk Street, London, EC2Y 8HQ.
- ³ East Wing, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3PP.
- ⁴ One Curzon Street, London, W1J 5HD.
- ⁵ St George's Court, Upper Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1EE.
- ⁶ 4 Robinson Road, #05-01 The House of Eden, Singapore, 048543.
- ⁷ c/o Maples Corporate Services Ltd, PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY-1104, Cayman Islands.
- ⁸ c/o Walkers Corporate Services Ltd, Cayman Corporate Centre, 27 Hospital Road, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9008, Cayman Islands.
- ⁹ Aztec Group House, 11-15 Seaton Place, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 0QH.
- ¹⁰ Forum 3 Solent Business Park, Whitely, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15 7FH.
- ¹¹ Coal Pension Trustees Services Ltd is a jointly owned entity of the Scheme and BCSSS. MPS holds 100% of the £1.00 A Ordinary shares of Coal Pension Trustees Services Ltd. BCSSS holds 100% of the £1.00 B Ordinary shares of Coal Pension Trustees Services Ltd.
- ¹² Entity held directly by the Scheme.
- ¹³ Formerly MPS Investments Sárl; this company was re-domiciled in Jersey and renamed.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (the 'Scheme'):

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the year ended 30 September 2020 and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than the liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the year;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- contain the information specified in Clause 14 of the Scheme and Rules in respect of specific disclosure in relation to the sub-funds.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the fund account;
- the statement of net assets; and
- the related notes 1 to 27.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Trustee has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Scheme's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Scheme's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with the Scheme and Rules set out in the Schedule to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994 and as subsequently amended. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading, United Kingdom

Date:

SUMMARY OF THE ACTUARIAL REVIEW AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

An actuarial review of the Scheme is carried out by the Government Actuary usually once every three years. The latest review was carried out as at 30 September 2017 and is described in my report dated 3 July 2018. A summary of the results of the 2017 review is set out below.

The main purpose of a review is to determine whether there is a surplus or a deficiency in each of the Scheme's sub-funds by comparing the assets to the liabilities. The four sub-funds are:

the **Guaranteed Fund** which pays the guaranteed pensions that accrued up to 1994. Under the terms of an agreement reached in 1994, any surplus arising in the Guaranteed Fund is shared equally between the members via the Bonus Augmentation Fund and the Guarantor via the Guarantor's Fund

the **Bonus Augmentation Fund** which finances the award of new bonus pensions to members since 1994

the **Guarantor's Fund** which finances phased payments to the Guarantor

the **Investment Reserve** which contains the share of the unapplied surplus which was allocated to British Coal at the 1993 review and acts as a buffer against adverse experience in the Guaranteed Fund

Sub-fund results at 30 September 2017 (post asset transfers)

	Assets £m	Liabilities £m	Surplus / (Deficit) £m	Comment
Guaranteed Fund	7,813	7,813	-	Guaranteed Fund in balance as the initial £1.2bn surplus was shared equally between the Bonus Augmentation Fund and the Guarantor's Fund
Bonus Augmentation Fund	1,938	1,087	851	The Bonus Augmentation Fund has a surplus of £851m following the transfer of £617m from the Guaranteed Fund
Guarantor's Fund	1,002	330	672	The Guarantor's Fund had a surplus of £672m following the transfer of £617m from the Guaranteed Fund
Investment Reserve	1,488	N/a	N/a	Assets increased from £1,066m at the 2014 valuation in line with asset returns

Outcome of the 2017 actuarial review

The key outcomes of the 2017 actuarial review were:

Members: the surplus in the Bonus Augmentation Fund was utilised by the Trustee to award six annual bonuses in 2018-2023, inclusive, which will provide for each member's total pension to increase annually by 4.2% of their guaranteed pension (excluding any Guaranteed Minimum Pension). Additionally, an allocation of £15 million was made to support the award of discretionary benefits.

Government: as a consequence of the surplus in the Guarantor's Fund, the outstanding payments to Government from 2018 were increased by around 20% and a new series of ten annual payments of £80.2 million was established. Given the relative size of the Investment Reserve at the review date, an additional single payment of £475 million was made in 2018 to the Government from the Investment Reserve.

Valuation outcome period: following agreement between the Trustee and the Government, the valuation outcome period for the 2017 review is six years, rather than the typical three years. This means that the results of the next actuarial review in 2020 will not affect outcomes for either the members or the Government.

The valuation results depend on the value of the Scheme assets at the valuation date as well as on the assumptions made; the most important being the assumed rates of investment return and inflation, and the future mortality rates.

Martin Clarke
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Government Actuary
28 November 2018

Compliance Statement

This statement is included to comply with recommendations contained in the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Reports of Pension Schemes' (revised 2018), issued by the Pensions Research Accountants Group.

A printable version of the Pensions Regulator's (TPR) Guidance for Trustees is available from the Pensions Regulator's website: www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk or a copy is available for inspection at the address of the Scheme Secretary, Ventana House, 2 Concourse Way, Sheaf Street, Sheffield S1 2BJ.

Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Limited is registered with the Information Commissioner's Office under the terms of the Data Protection Act 2018.

The registration number of the Scheme with the Pensions Regulator is 10058240.

The Scheme is a registered pension scheme under the provisions of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004. Accordingly, under the provisions of sections 186 and 187 of the Finance Act 2004 its income and investment gains are free of taxation. However, income from a trading activity is not investment income and so will be assessed to tax in the normal way.

The investments of the Scheme are made in compliance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005.

Cash equivalent transfer values paid during the year were calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Pension Schemes Act 1993.

The Trustee has written agreements in the form of contracts with all major service providers.

Changes to the Scheme Constitution, Rules or Basic Information

Constitution of the Scheme

The Mineworkers' Pension Scheme is governed by the Scheme and Rules set out in the Schedule to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (Modification) Regulations 1994 dated October 1994 with subsequent amendments.

Amendments to the Scheme and Rules

The Scheme and Rules were amended during the year to give effect to the changes to protect members' bonus pensions. Prior to the amendments, bonus pensions could be lost or reduced in the event of a deficit at an actuarial valuation from 30 September 2023 onwards. As a result of the amendments, any bonus pensions built up to 29 September 2023 can no longer be lost or reduced.

The amendments also give the Guarantor more flexibility over how it can access money in the Guarantors' Fund and the Investment Reserve and more flexibility over how it supports members' pensions in the event of a deficit at an actuarial valuation.

Increases to Pensions in Payment

Guaranteed pensions (in excess of any Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) element) are reviewed annually in line with the percentage change in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) in June.

The 2020 increase to guaranteed pensions, effective from 28 September 2020, was 1.1% although previously awarded bonuses that were still in standstill were reduced by the same amount.

However, the surplus in the Bonus Augmentation Fund (BAF), following completion of the Actuarial Valuation as at 30 September 2017, allowed the Committee to award a new bonus which will provide an increase to total pensions equivalent to 4.2% of guaranteed pensions (excluding any GMP entitlement). The bonus was effective from 28 September 2020. The Committee also agreed that the Surplus in the BAF should be utilised to pay three further such bonuses each year from 2021 to 2023 inclusive.

Changes to the Guaranteed pension do not apply to the element of the pension in payment representing any GMP which the Scheme is required to provide as a consequence of contracting out of the State pension arrangements as these increases are provided by the State.

The State will pay any increase to the GMP for Scheme membership before 5 April 1988.

The Scheme will pay the first 3% of any annual cost of living increase due on the GMP for Scheme membership after 5 April 1988. In any year that the increase is more than 3% the State will make up the increase to the cost of living level.

Increases to Benefits in Deferment

Pensions in deferment are generally increased annually in line with price inflation either under statutory revaluation or the Guarantee arrangements. Deferred pensioners have also been awarded bonus increases following distributions of members' share of surplus declared at previous Actuarial Valuations.

All increases were in accordance with the Scheme and Rules or legislative requirements.

For more information

A range of publications is available to members. Requests for copies should be addressed to the Scheme Secretary at:

The Scheme Secretary
Mineworkers' Pension Scheme
Coal Pension Trustees Services Limited
Ventana House, 2 Concourse Way
Sheaf Street, Sheffield S1 2BJ

This is also the registered office of Trustees of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme Limited.

The Trustee can be contacted by email using the 'Contact us' facility on the website.

The Scheme Administrator can be contacted:

By post: MPS
PO Box 555
Stead House
Darlington
DL1 9YT

By telephone: 0333 222 0077

By email: mps@capita.co.uk

The Scheme's website, www.mps-pension.org.uk, gives members access to information about the Scheme, on-line copies of Scheme publications and forms which can be printed off and used to notify the Trustee of changes in circumstances.

Other useful addresses and contact details:

The Pensions Ombudsman

10 South Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London E14 4PU
www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS)

Money and Pensions Service
120 Holborn
London EC1N 2TD
www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk

Pensions Tracing Service

The Pension Service 9
Mail Handling Site A
Wolverhampton WV98 1LU
<https://www.gov.uk/find-pension-contact-details>

The Pensions Regulator

Napier House
Trafalgar Place
Brighton BN1 4DW
www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk