

Statement of Investment Principles – September 2020

1.1 Introduction

This is the Statement of Investment Principles made by the Trustees of the University of Edinburgh Staff Benefits Scheme (“the Scheme”) in accordance with the Pensions Act 2004, the Pensions Act 1995 (as amended) and The Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

It is subject to periodic review by the Trustees at least every three years and without delay after any significant change in investment policy. Details of the Trustees approach to the management and monitoring of their investments is documented in their Myners Code Adherence Document.

In preparing this Statement, the Trustees consulted with the principal employer to the Scheme (The University of Edinburgh) and have taken and considered written advice from the Investment Practice of Hymans Robertson LLP.

From 1 January 2011, the Scheme moved to a career average revalued earnings (CARE) basis for accrual of benefits.

1.2 Scheme Objective

The primary objective of the Scheme is to provide pension and lump sum benefits for members on their retirement and/or benefits on death (before or after retirement) for their dependents, on a defined benefits basis.

The Trustees over-riding funding principles for the Scheme are to:

- make sure the Scheme can meet its obligations to the beneficiaries of the scheme;
- pay due regard to the University of Edinburgh’s interest on the size and incidence of employer’s contribution payments; and
- ensure that an appropriate investment strategy is in place.

For employee members, benefits are based on service completed but allow for a revaluation of the pension earned in each year reflecting the impact of inflation in the period up to retirement. The value of liabilities is calculated on the basis agreed by the Trustees and the Scheme Actuary; the Trustees also consider the Scheme’s funding position on a more stringent risk basis. These funding positions are monitored regularly by the Trustees and formally reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required by the Pensions Act 2004.

1.3 Investment Strategy

1.3.1 Strategic Benchmark

The Trustees have adopted a suitable strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Scheme using advice provided by their Investment Consultants. All day to day investment decisions have been delegated to authorised investment managers. The strategic benchmark is reflected in the choice and mix of funds in which the Scheme invests. The Scheme benchmark is consistent with the Trustees view on the appropriate balance between seeking an enhanced long-term return on investments and accepting greater short-term volatility and risk.

The investment strategy takes due account of the maturity profile (in terms of the relative proportions of liabilities in respect of pensioners and non-pensioners) and funding level of the Scheme (relative to the funding bases used). The Trustees monitor fund performance relative to the agreed asset allocation benchmark. It is intended that investment strategy will be reviewed at least every three years following actuarial valuations of the Scheme and will normally be reviewed annually. In considering strategy, the Trustees will seek advice as required.

The Scheme's strategic benchmark is based on an assessment of the ability of the investment strategy to meet the Trustees objectives and is subject to further review.

The Trustees have adopted a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Scheme which reflects the objectives set out above. This is set out in the table below.

Strategy Benchmark Asset Class	Target Allocation
Global Equities	31.0%
Property	8.0%
Private Equity	7.0%
Private Lending	6.0%
Diversified Growth	15.0%
Multi-Asset Credit	12.0%
Liability Driven Investments (LDI)	21.0%
Total	100.0%

Rebalancing Policy

The Trustees have set a rebalancing policy whereby they review the Scheme's asset allocation on a quarterly basis and rebalance as necessary. To assist in this, the Trustees have set an informal threshold deviation of +/- 5% from total equity, diversified growth, multi-asset credit, property and Liability Driven Investment ("LDI") allocations.

1.3.2 LDI Portfolio

In addition to the strategic benchmark above, the Trustees have agreed target hedge levels for the management of the Scheme's interest rate and inflation exposure. The target current hedge ratio for the Scheme is to hedge 60% of the interest rates and inflation exposure as measured on a Technical Provision basis. Over the course of 2020 and the first half of 2021 the Scheme's hedge ratio is being progressively increased from the previous target hedge ratio for interest rates and inflation of 40%.

1.4 Implementation of investment strategy

1.4.1 Choosing Investments

The Trustees have appointed a number of investment managers who are authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to undertake investment business and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority to undertake investment management.

The Scheme's assets are invested on a pooled fund basis across active and passive managers. The objective of passive investment management is to match the performance of the underlying index. Active managers have the discretion to purchase securities with the objective of outperforming an investment benchmark. The Trustees are satisfied that the pooled funds selected are consistent with the objectives of the Scheme, particularly in relation to diversification, risk, expected return and liquidity.

1.4.2 Kinds of investments to be held

The Scheme may invest in quoted and unquoted securities of UK and overseas markets, including equities, private equity, fixed interest, index-linked bonds, private lending, multi asset credit, cash and property, either directly or through pooled funds. The Scheme may also make use of derivatives and contracts for difference (either directly or in pooled funds investing in these products) for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or

to hedge specific risks. The Trustees consider all of these classes of investment to be suitable in the circumstances of the Scheme.

1.4.3 Balance between different kinds of investments

The mix of investments is determined mainly by the choice of strategic asset allocation benchmark as outlined above. Within each major market the manager will maintain a diversified portfolio of stocks through direct investment or pooled vehicles.

The asset allocation benchmark has been determined with specific reference to the Scheme's liabilities and this is reviewed formally at least once every three years. The Scheme Secretary monitors the overall Scheme allocation and reports to the Trustees at Quarterly meetings. The Trustees have an informal threshold deviation of +/- 5% at asset class level.

1.4.4 Expected return on investments

Over the long term, the overall level of investment return is expected to exceed the rate of return assumed by the Actuary in calculations for the funding of the Scheme.

1.4.5 Realisation of investments

The majority of the Scheme's investments may be realised quickly if required. Property, private lending and private equity, which together represent approximately 21% of the Scheme's strategic benchmark, may be difficult to realise quickly in certain circumstances.

1.5 Manager Engagement

The Trustees have appointed its investment managers to deliver returns relative to specific benchmarks, which overall will align to deliver the broader Scheme investment strategy. The Trustees ensure that their managers have clearly defined benchmarks, objectives and management parameters.

The Trustees will invest in pooled funds where the objectives of the fund and the policies of the investment manager will be evaluated by the Trustees to ensure that they are appropriate for the needs of the Scheme. The Trustees will take advice in determining the appropriateness of each manager and mandate for the Scheme. By investing in this manner, the Trustees are confident that the managers appointed will make decisions which are commensurate with the period over which the Trustees expect to be invested in each mandate.

The Trustees review the performance of each of its mandates on a regular basis against a series of metrics, including financial performance against the benchmark and objectives of the mandate. Material deviation from performance or risk targets is likely to result in the mandate being formally reviewed. The Trustees draw input from their investment adviser to support any such review of and engagement with its investment managers. Where necessary, the Trustees will highlight any areas of concern identified during such reviews to the manager as part of its engagement process.

Remuneration for each mandate is determined at the inception of each mandate based on commercial considerations and typically applied as a percentage of overall assets under management. Where appropriate to the nature of the mandate, the term of the mandate and the role the mandate plays within the investment strategy, the Trustees may agree to a fee structure where the manager is incentivised to deliver outperformance relative to an agreed benchmark, typically in conjunction with a lower base fee. The Trustees periodically review the fees paid to all of its managers against industry standards.

The Trustees recognise the long-term nature of its liability profile and appoints its managers to invest in such a way that generates long term sustainable returns. The Trustees will carry out necessary due diligence on the underlying investment decision making process, to ensure the manager makes investment decisions over an appropriate time horizon aligned with the Scheme objectives.

The duration of each mandate is determined by the Trustees at the inception of each mandate. For open-ended investments, the Trustees generally engage with managers on an ongoing basis with no pre-determined term of appointment. For such mandates, the Trustees expect the minimum duration of the appointment will be three years, this being the period over which performance of the mandate can be appropriately evaluated although all mandates are subject to ongoing review against various financial and non-financial metrics in addition to their continued appropriateness within the investment strategy. For close-ended investments, the Trustees expect the term of the appointment to be the lifetime of the investment.

The Trustees have expectations of the level of turnover within each mandate which are determined at the inception of the mandate, based on the Trustees knowledge of the manager, investment process and the nature of the underlying portfolio. Whilst the Trustees expect financial performance to be delivered net of costs, including the costs of trading within the portfolio, the Trustees also expect managers to report on at least an annual basis on the underlying assets held within the portfolio and details of any transactions over the period, including details of the costs associated with transactions. The Trustees will challenge the manager if there is a material deviation in portfolio turnover from expectations or historic experience within the mandate.

A summary of the Scheme's investment mandates, and the respective benchmarks, is included in the appendix.

1.6 Risk

The Scheme is exposed to a number of risks which pose a threat to the Scheme meeting its objectives. The principal risks affecting the Scheme are:

1.6.1 Funding risks

- Financial mismatch
 - The risk that Scheme assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting Scheme liabilities.
 - The risk that unexpected inflation increases the pension and benefit payments and the Scheme assets do not grow fast enough to meet the increased cost.
- Changing demographics
 - The risk that longevity improves, and other demographic factors change, increasing the cost of Scheme benefits.
- Systemic risk
 - The possibility of an interlinked and simultaneous failure of several asset classes and/or investment managers, possibly compounded by financial 'contagion', resulting in an increase in the cost of meeting Scheme liabilities. Climate change is a particular systemic risk that has the potential to cause economic, financial and demographic impacts.

The Trustees measure and manage financial mismatch in two main ways:

1. As indicated, they have set a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Scheme. They assess risk relative to that benchmark by monitoring the Scheme's actual asset allocation and investment returns relative to the benchmark. They also assess risk relative to liabilities by monitoring the delivery of benchmark returns relative to liabilities.
2. The Trustees have set a target hedge ratio of 60% of interest rate and inflation exposure (on a technical provisions basis).

The Trustees keep under review mortality and other demographic assumptions which could influence the cost of the benefits. These assumptions are considered explicitly at each formal valuation.

The Trustees seek to mitigate systemic risk through a diversified portfolio, but it is not possible to make specific provision for all possible eventualities that may arise under this heading.

1.6.2 Asset risks

- Concentration - The risk that significant allocation to any single asset category and its underperformance relative to expectation would result in difficulties in achieving funding objectives.
- Illiquidity - The risk that the Scheme cannot meet its immediate liabilities because it has insufficient liquid assets.
- Manager underperformance - The failure by the fund managers to achieve the rate of investment return assumed in setting their mandates.
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) – The extent to which ESG issues are not reflected in asset prices and/or not considered in investment decision making leading to underperformance relative to expectations.
- Climate risk - The extent to which climate change causes a material deterioration in asset values as a consequence of factors including but not limited to policy change, physical impacts and the expected transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Credit default - The possibility of default of a counterparty in meeting its obligations.

The Trustees manage asset risks as follows. There are practical constraints on the Scheme's investments deviating greatly from the intended approach by setting diversification guidelines and by investing in a range of investment mandates each of which has a defined objective, performance benchmark and manager process which, taken in aggregate, constrains risk within the Trustees' expected parameters.

By investing across a range of assets, including quoted equities, the Trustees have recognised the need for some access to liquidity in the short term. In appointing several investment managers, the Trustees have considered the risk of underperformance by any single investment manager.

The Trustees do not expect managers to take excess short term risk and will regularly monitor the manager's performance against the benchmarks and objectives set on a short, medium and long terms basis.

The Trustees' approach to the consideration of ESG risks and climate risk is set out in further detail below.

1.6.3 Other provider risk

- Transition risk - The risk of incurring unexpected costs in relation to the transition of assets among managers. When carrying out significant transitions, the Trustees take professional advice and considers the appointment of specialist transition managers.

The Trustees maintain a risk register to identify and monitor risks and document the control procedures they have in place.

1.7 Consideration of financially material factors in investment arrangements

The Trustees recognise that the consideration of financially material factors, including ESG factors, is relevant at different stages of the investment process. The Trustees further recognise that the financial materiality of any factor, including ESG factors, is context specific and that whilst some factors may be relevant to certain stocks/assets, they may not be relevant to others.

The Trustees will consider such factors in the development and implementation of their investment arrangements, for the purposes of determining the selection, retention and realisation of investments, where there is sufficient data or evidence to allow them to systematically do so. Where there is not sufficient data or evidence, they will

engage with their investment managers to ensure they take such considerations into account within their decision making.

1.7.1 Strategic considerations

The strategic benchmark has been determined using appropriate long-term economic and financial assumptions from which expected risk/return profiles for different asset classes have been derived. These assumptions apply at a broad market level and are considered to implicitly reflect all financially material factors.

Given the inherent uncertainty, the Trustees have not made explicit allowance for the risks of climate change in setting their strategic benchmark.

1.7.2 Selecting investment managers

Within active mandates, the Trustees have delegated responsibility for the consideration of stock specific issues to their individual Investment Managers. The Trustees expect the managers to take into account all financially material factors in the selection of assets within their portfolios and to be able to demonstrate their approach when challenged.

In passive mandates, the Trustees recognise that the choice of benchmark dictates the assets held by the investment manager and that the manager has minimal freedom to take account of factors that may be deemed to be financially material. The Trustees accept that the role of the passive manager is to deliver returns in line with the benchmark and believe this approach is in line with the basis on which their current strategy has been set.

In selecting new investment managers for the Scheme, where relevant to the investment mandate, the Trustees explicitly consider potential managers' approach to responsible investment and the extent to which managers integrate ESG issues in the investment process as a factor in their decision making.

The Trustees meet with the Scheme's investment managers regularly, and the managers are expected to address manager performance and company engagement. Managers will be challenged on their approach where this is not aligned to the Trustees' policies.

The Trustees expect their investment consultants to provide input and analysis to assist the Trustees in assessing their managers' performance. Where necessary, the Trustees will highlight any areas of concern identified during such reviews to the manager as part of its engagement process and request that the manager takes appropriate action. This may include concerns over performance, risk management, stewardship practices, investment process and operational issues and, where such concerns are raised, the Trustees will require the manager to demonstrate levels of improvement. Failure to achieve the desired improvements will result in the mandate being reduced or terminated.

1.8 Consideration of non-financially material factors in investment arrangements

Given the objectives of the Scheme, the Trustees have not considered any non-financially material factors in the development and implementation of their investment strategy. The Trustees have not imposed any restrictions or exclusions to the investment arrangements based on non-financially material factors.

1.9 Stewardship

The Trustees recognise that stewardship encompasses the exercise of voting rights, engagement by and with investment managers and the monitoring of compliance with agreed policies.

1.9.1 Voting and engagement

The Trustees have adopted a policy of delegating voting decisions on stocks to their Investment Managers on the basis that voting power will be exercised by them with the objective of preserving and enhancing long term

shareholder value. The Investment Managers are expected to exercise the voting rights attached to individual investments in accordance with their own house policy.

Where relevant, the Trustees have reviewed the voting policies of their Investment Managers and determined that these policies are appropriate. On an annual basis, the Trustees will request their Investment Managers provide details of any change in their house policy. Where appropriate, the Trustees will engage with and may seek further information from their Investment Managers on how portfolios may be affected by a particular issue.

The Trustees do not engage directly but believe it is sometimes appropriate for their investment managers to engage with key stakeholders which may including corporate management, regulators and governance bodies, relating to their investments in order to consider the management of conflicts of interest and improve corporate behaviours, improve performance and mitigate financial risks. Where necessary, investment managers are expected to notify the Trustees of any issue on which it may be beneficial for the Trustees to undertake further engagement. The Trustees will review engagement activity undertaken by their investment managers as part of its broader monitoring activity.

Responsibility for investment decisions has been delegated to the investment managers which includes consideration of the capital structure of investments and the appropriateness of any investment made. Where managers are responsible for investing in new issuance, the Trustees expect the manager to engage with the issuer about the terms on which capital is issued and the potential impact on the rights of new and existing investors.

The Trustees separately consider any conflicts of interest arising in the management of the Scheme and its investments and has ensured that each manager has an appropriate conflicts of interest policy in place.

1.9.2 Monitoring

Investment Managers report on voting activity to the Trustees on a periodic basis. The Trustees will monitor Investment Managers voting activity and may periodically review managers voting patterns. The Trustees may also monitor Investment Managers' voting on particular companies or issues affecting more than one company.

The Trustees aim to meet with all their Investment Managers on an annual basis. The Trustees provide their managers with an agenda for discussion, including, where appropriate, ESG issues. Managers are challenged both directly by the Trustees and by their investment advisers on the impact of any significant issues including, where appropriate, ESG issues that may affect the prospects for return from the portfolio.

1.10 Additional Voluntary Contributions

The Trustees give members the opportunity to invest in a range of vehicles at each member's discretion. This facility is currently offered through Standard Life.

Signed for and on behalf of the Trustees of the University of Edinburgh Staff Benefits Scheme

AF

Secretary

RD

Trustee

Date 8 September 2020

Appendix – Manager Benchmark Summary

Mandate	Benchmark Description	Performance Target (% p.a.)
Baillie Gifford Global Alpha	MSCI AC World	Benchmark +2% (net of fees) over rolling 5 year periods
Baillie Gifford Diversified Growth Fund	BoE Base Rate +3.5%	Positive 3 year return, Base Rate +3.5% (net of fees) over rolling 5 year periods, volatility under 10% p.a.
LGIM RAFI (equities)	FTSE RAFI AW 3000 GBP Hedged	Track Benchmark
Morgan Stanley Private Equity	MSCI AC World	No explicit target set
Threadneedle Property	MSCI /AREF UK All Balanced Quarterly Property Fund Index	To outperform benchmark
Barings Multi Asset Credit	3 Month GBP LIBOR +5%	As per benchmark description
Barings Private Lending	N/A	IRR of 6-7% net of fees
LGIM Liability Driven Investment (LDI)	N/A	N/A
LGIM Sterling Liquidity Fund	Libid 7-day	Outperform Benchmark