

Research Councils' Pension Schemes

Annual report and accounts 2022–2023

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 14 (5) of Schedule 9
of the Higher Education and Research Act 2017

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 25 January 2024

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Report of the Manager

Statutory background

- 1 These Research Councils' Pension Scheme (RCPS) statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 2022-23 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM, published at www.financial-reporting.gov.uk) issued by HM Treasury.
- 2 The RCPS is an unfunded pension scheme operating by analogy to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). Payments from the Scheme are funded on a 'pay-as-you-go' basis by current employees' and employers' pension scheme contributions, with the difference between these contributions and the RCPS expenditure financed by Grant-in-Aid provided by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Management of the Scheme

- 3 The RCPS is administered by Joint Superannuation Services (JSS), part of UK Research and Innovation. The RCPS Management Board act as trustee of the Scheme and comprises representatives from the main participating employers along with a Trade Union representative. The RCPS Management Board is accountable to the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer for the Scheme is designated by the Accounting Officer of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Description of pension schemes

- 4 The Nuvos scheme section commenced on 30 July 2007. This is a career average pension scheme, which together with the Partnership Pension Account, forms the pension options open to new starters since 30 July 2007. However, members who have a history of membership of the Classic, Classic Plus or Premium schemes may be allowed to re-join their former arrangement depending on the time that has elapsed since they left their former employment and the terms that they left under.
- 5 A Partnership Pension Account was made available to new staff from 1 October 2002. This is a defined contribution stakeholder scheme. The employers pay an age-related contribution to the employee's chosen pension provider, and an additional 0.8% of pensionable pay to the RCPS to cover death in service and ill health benefits. The Partnership scheme liability or funding does not form part of the RCPS accounts.
- 6 A summary of the different scheme sections is set out below:

Scheme Section	Open From - To	Accrual Rate	Normal Scheme Pension Age
Classic (Final salary)	1 Apr 1994 – 30 Sep 2002	$\frac{1}{60}$ th of final salary, plus lump sum of $\frac{3}{60}$ th of final salary	60
Classic Plus (Final salary)	1 Oct 2002 (existing members only, never open to new members)	$\frac{1}{60}$ th of final salary, plus lump sum of $\frac{3}{60}$ ths of final salary (service to 30 September 2002) $\frac{1}{60}$ th of final salary (service from 1 October 2002)	60
Premium (Final Salary)	1 Oct 2002 – 29 July 2007	$\frac{1}{60}$ th of final salary; optional lump sum	60
Nuvos (Career average)	30 Jul 2007	2.3% of each year's pensionable earnings adjusted for inflation; optional lump sum	65

- 7 The employee contribution rates, and the calculation methods are analogous to the PCSPS rates. For the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 the rates and annualised earning brackets were as follows:

Annualised pensionable earnings	Member Contribution Rate (%)
Up to £23,100	4.60
£23,101 - £56,000	5.45
£56,001 - £150,000	7.35
£150,001 and above	8.05

- 8 The Scheme operates on a pay-as-you-go basis and is principally funded by employer and employee contributions from participating organisations. The employer contribution rate has been 26.0% since 1 April 2010. The previous rate of 21.3% was payable from 1 April 2008 until 31 March 2010. Any annual shortfall between cash outgoings and cash contribution received is met by Grant-in-Aid received through the responsible authority for the Scheme; the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Pension increases

- 9 Pensions are increased in accordance with the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 and the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, with annual increases being determined by the prevailing Pensions (Increase) Order. The increase is applied on the first Monday after 6 April each year. In April 2022 pensions in pay were increased by 3.1% and by 10.1% in April 2023.
- 10 Members of the RCPS who leave service before the normal pension age are given a Preserved Pension award, provided they have at least two years' service (or have previously transferred in benefits from another pension arrangement). Preserved Pensions are up-rated annually in line with the provisions of the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971. Preserved members may also transfer their pension benefits to other pension arrangements.

Eligible staff

- 11 All employees of the Participating Employers (paragraph 15), apart from staff on zero-hour contracts, were eligible to join the Nuvos scheme or pay into a Partnership Pension Account. Staff not eligible for RCPS membership are automatically enrolled into an alternative qualifying pension scheme by their employer.

Information for members

- 12 The Joint Superannuation Service (JSS) website (<http://jsspensions.nerc.ac.uk>) gives more information about the scheme and its benefit entitlements.

Auditors

- 13 The accounts of the RCPS are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with section 9 of the Higher Education and Research Act 2017. The audit fee payable is £55,800 (2021-22: £49,000).
- 14 No non-audit work was performed by the auditors on behalf of the RCPS during the year.

Participating employers

- 15 During 2022-23 the following employers had active members enrolled in the RCPS:

- Diamond Light Source
- Moredun Research Institute
- Scotland's Rural College
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
- UK Shared Business Services Ltd

- 16 The following organisations participate in the RCPS as Admitted Bodies. These are organisations that participate in the RCPS following a transfer of staff from a main RCPS participating employer, under HM Treasury Fair Deal for staff transfers principles, and which had active members enrolled in the Scheme during 2022-23:
- The Pirbright Institute
 - Rothamsted Research
 - The Rothamsted Centre for Research and Enterprise
 - Babraham Institute
 - Babraham Bioscience Technologies Ltd
 - John Innes Centre
 - Earlham Institute
 - Norwich Bioscience Institute Partnership
 - Quadram Institute Bioscience
 - National Oceanography Centre
 - UK Centre of Ecology & Hydrology
 - Plymouth Marine Laboratory

Actuarial valuation

- 17 In order that the defined benefit obligations recognised in the financial statements do not differ materially from those that would be determined at the reporting date by a formal actuarial valuation, the FReM normally requires that the period between formal actuarial valuations shall be four years, with approximate assessments in intervening years. Formal actuarial valuations are used to determine the contribution rates.
- 18 The RCPS Management Board commissioned the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) to undertake a valuation of the Scheme as at 31 March 2018 to bring the scheme into line with other public service pension scheme valuations and to reflect current financial assumptions and rates set in HM Treasury 2018 Valuation Directions. The valuation was completed in February 2021 with an employer contribution rate of 27.9%, an increase of 1.9% on the current contribution rate. The RCPS Management Board discussed the valuation and agreed to continue with the current employer contribution rate of 26.0% of pensionable pay in the short term. Their decision to retain the current contribution rate was based on current uncertainties and issues in the main public service pension schemes which could impact on the long-term cost of the schemes. The primary issues are the impact of the McCloud judgement (see paragraph 22); changes to the Superannuation Contributions Adjusted for Past Experience (SCAPE) discount rate; and other financial assumptions set by HM Treasury in its Valuation Directions. The RCPS Board agreed to revisit the financial position of the Scheme in due course once there is more clarity on these issues.
- 19 Actuarial valuations are traditionally carried out every four years. The RCPS Management Board commissioned GAD to undertake a new actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2022. The new valuation will reflect HMT Valuation Directions, including changes to the SCAPE discount rate announced in the Spring 2023 Budget. The valuation is expected to be completed by the end of 2023-24, with any changes to contribution rates likely to be effective from April 2025, subject to stakeholder agreement.

20 GAD were also asked to review the scheme liabilities provided in the Statement by the Actuary section (page 13) using membership data provided by JSS for the 2022 actuarial valuation; data as at 31 March 2022. The purpose was to establish if the 2022 data provided a significantly different liability amount compared to the roll forward approach adopted for the Resource Accounts (where the liability as at 31 March 2018 based on data provided as at 31 March 2018 was rolled forward to 31 March 2023). GAD have confirmed that the scheme liabilities based on the 2022 data are £4,468million, 0.4% higher than the roll forward calculated liability of £4,450million. This is not a material difference. Therefore, the roll forward approach remains an appropriate method for calculating the scheme liability for the purpose of the RCPS Annual Accounts 2022-23.

Changes and events during 2022-23

- 21 The Cabinet Office introduced a new Civil Service pension scheme in April 2015, called Alpha, which is in addition to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) arrangements that comprise the Classic, Classic Plus, Premium and Nuvos Scheme sections. The RCPS is by analogy to the PCSPS. The RCPS is not permitted to operate by analogy to Alpha.
- 22 The RCPS has been working with Government since 2015 to develop and agree reforms, with the expectation that all RCPS members, pensioners and preserved members will eventually transfer to the Civil Service Pension Scheme arrangements managed under contract to the Cabinet Office.
- 23 RCPS reform has been delayed due to further scheme changes being made to the Civil Service Alpha pension scheme to rectify age discrimination issues that arose in 2015 and referred to as the McCloud case. These changes are expected to be completed during 2023-24. As the RCPS is not a reformed scheme the changes do not apply to RCPS members. But this remedy work has impacted the timeline for RCPS reform.
- 24 The RCPS Management Board has agreed that the RCPS should continue as is until a reform plan is agreed with HM Treasury, BEIS, UK Research & Innovation and participating scheme employers. It is anticipated that the reform of the RCPS will now happen after 2024. In the interim, new entrants have been and will continue to be automatically enrolled into the Nuvos section of the RCPS with an option to switch to a Partnership Pension Account. There are only two employers that actively enrol new staff into the RCPS: Diamond Light Source and UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UKSBS).
- 25 Most of the RCPS participating organisations use the Civil Service Compensation Scheme (CSCS) for managed voluntary and compulsory exits. The CSCS was reformed on 9 November 2016. The process that led to the reforms was the subject of a Judicial Review taken by the PCS union. The review concluded that the consultation process was not followed and as a result the previous 2010 CSCS terms were reverted to in August 2017. The 2010 terms remain in place until further notice while the Civil Service Scheme Manager engages with member representatives.

Looking forward

- 26 The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Pension Dashboard Programme will allow individuals to view information about their pensions, including the State Pension, in one place online. All pension scheme providers are required to connect to the Dashboard system over a phased period, with the first originally due to join from 31 August 2023, with Public Service Pension Schemes joining on 30 September 2024. The Pension Dashboard Programme has recently been revised with a new connection deadline of 31 October 2026; this was extended due to the complexity of the technical developments required to enable a multitude of providers to successfully connect to the dashboard systems. Precise scheme-based connection deadlines are yet to be confirmed. In the interim JSS continue to monitor the programme.

Review of the financial statements

- 27 For the year ended 31 March 2023 there was overall net expenditure of £236.1 million (2021-22: £187.8 million).
- 28 Income was £79.3 million in 2022-23 compared to £84.0 million for 2021-22.
- 29 In 2022-23 the pension liability decreased by £2,789 million from £7,239 million to £4,450 million, mainly due to changes in financial assumptions resulting in an actuarial gain of £3,307 million and changes in demographic assumptions resulting in an actuarial gain of £68 million. The main cause of the reduction in liability was an increase in the discount rate (from 1.55% to 4.15%) and to a lesser extent, a reduction in expectations for future indexation through reduced CPI inflation, and long-term pay increases. A full breakdown of the movement in the pension liability can be found in note 15.10 of the accounts.

Freestanding Additional Voluntary Contributions

- 30 Members in service are entitled to make additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) under contracts between the employee and Scottish Widows or Standard Life, to secure additional pension benefits on a money purchase basis. Participating members each receive an annual statement of their contributions and investments directly from their AVC provider. Employee contributions are paid directly by the Participating Employer and accordingly contributions and AVC investments are not included in these accounts. No new AVC arrangements were permitted after August 2018, although existing arrangements held by members were able to continue.

Events after the reporting period

- 31 No reportable events occurred after the Reporting Period and before the Comptroller and Auditor General certified these accounts. The financial statements do not reflect events after this date.

RCPS Membership Report

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	No.	No.
New Schemes		
Current members in Service	5,624	5,972
Pensions in Payment	10,964	10,595
Preserved (Deferred) Pensions	8,937	8,999
Total	25,525	25,566
Old Schemes		
Pensions in Payment	4,238	4,378
Preserved (Deferred) Pensions	426	507
Total	4,664	4,885
GRAND TOTAL	30,189	30,451
Members in Service at 1 April	5,972	6,456
Adjustment resulting from changes notified in current year	(24)	0
Adjusted figure for 1 April	5,948	6,456
New members in year	259	216
Leavers and retirements in year	(583)	(700)
Members in Service at 31 March	5,624	5,972
Current members in service by scheme		
Classic Scheme	1,141	1,254
Classic Plus Scheme	120	136
Premium Scheme	948	1,029
Nuvos Scheme	3,415	3,553
Members in Service at 31 March	5,624	5,972
Holders of Partnership Pension Accounts	91	98

32 UKSBS and Diamond Light Source are the only participating employers that enrol all new staff into the RCPS. New entrants to the RCPS increased by 19.9%; up from 216 in 2021-22 to 259 in 2022-23. Active membership decreased by 6% from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. Leavers and retirements in the year 2022-23 decreased by 16.7% compared to 2021-22.

33 The number of pensions in payment has increased by 3.5% and preserved (deferred) members decreased by 0.7%. Total scheme membership as at 31 March 2023 has decreased by 0.9% to 30,189, compared to 30,451 as at 31 March 2022.

Accounting Officer, Manager, Administrator, Advisers and Employers

Accounting Officer:

Dame Ottoline Leyser

UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, SN2 1UY

Scheme Manager and Administrator:

Kye Honor

Joint Superannuation Services (JSS), Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, SN2 1UY

jsspensions.nerc.ac.uk/contact.asp

Any enquiries concerning the operation of the RCPS should be addressed to JSS.

JSS is part of UK Research and Innovation. UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UK SBS) provides payroll, finance and HR services to JSS and UK Research and Innovation.

Actuary:

Sandra Bell, Chief Actuary Government Actuary's Department,
15-17 Furnival Street, London, EC4A 1AB

The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) is the appointed actuary for the RCPS.

Bankers:

The Royal Bank of Scotland,

2nd Floor 280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4RB

Auditors:

Comptroller and Auditor General,

National Audit Office, 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria, London, SW1W 9SP

Participating Employers:

UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)

Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, SN2 1UY

www.ukri.org

UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UKSBS)

Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, SN2 1FF

www.uksbs.co.uk

Diamond Light Source

Diamond House, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0DE

www.diamond.ac.uk

Moredun Research Institute

Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PZ

www.moredun.org.uk

Scotland's Rural College

Kings Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JG

www.sruc.ac.uk

Dame Ottoline Leyser

UK Research and Innovation Chief Executive and RCPS Accounting Officer

Date: 22 January 2024

Statement by the Actuary

Introduction

- 1 This statement has been prepared by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) at the request of the JSS (the RCPS scheme manager). It provides a summary of GAD's assessment of the scheme liability in respect of the Research Councils' Pension Schemes (RCPS) as at 31 March 2023, and the movement in the scheme liability over the year 2022-23, prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 12 of the 2022-23 version of the Financial Reporting Manual.
- 2 The RCPS is a defined benefit scheme providing pension and lump sum benefits on retirement, death and resignation. The scheme is wholly unfunded. I am not aware of any informal practices operated within the scheme which lead to a constructive obligation.
- 3 The assessment has been carried out by calculating the liability as at 31 March 2018 based on the data provided as at 31 March 2018 and rolling forward that liability to 31 March 2023.

Membership data

- 4 Tables A to C summarise the principal membership data as at 31 March 2018 used to prepare this statement.

Table A – Active members

	Number	Total pensionable pay* (p.a.) £ million
Males	4,438	173.4
Females	3,011	94.3
Total	7,449	267.7

* Pensionable pay is the actual figure.

Table B – Deferred members

	Number	Total deferred pension* (p.a.) £ million
Males	5,159	21.8
Females	5,014	16.2
Total	10,173	38.0

* Pension amounts exclude the pension increase granted in April 2018.

Table C – Pensions in payment

	Number	Annual pension* (p.a.) £ million
Males	7,231	96.0
Females	4,825	25.3
Spouses & dependants	2,047	11.2
Total	14,103	132.5

* Pension amounts exclude the pension increase granted in April 2018.

Methodology

- 5 The present value of the liabilities as at 31 March 2023 has been determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method (PUCM), with allowance for expected future pay increases in respect of active members, and the demographic and financial assumptions applying as at 31 March 2023. The current service cost (expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay) in respect of accruing costs in the year ended 31 March 2023 was determined using the PUCM and the demographic and financial assumptions applicable at the start of the year, that is, those adopted as at 31 March 2022 in the 2021-22 accounts.
- 6 This statement takes into account the benefits normally provided under the scheme, including age retirement benefits, ill-health retirement benefits and benefits applicable following the death of the member. It does not include the cost of injury benefits (in excess of ill-health benefits). It does not include premature retirement and redundancy benefits in respect of current active members, although the assessment of liabilities includes pensions already in payment in respect of such cases.

Financial assumptions

- 7 The principal financial assumptions adopted to prepare this statement are shown in Table D.

Table D – Principal financial assumptions

Assumption	31 March 2023 p.a.	31 March 2022 p.a.
Nominal discount rate	4.15%	1.55%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions (assuming CPI inflation)	2.40%	2.90%
Rate of general pay increases	3.65%	4.15%
Rate of short-term general pay increase	n/a	n/a
Real discount rate in excess of:		
• CPI inflation	1.70%	(1.30)%
• Long-term pay increases	0.50%	(2.50)%
Expected return on assets	n/a	n/a

- 8 The assessment of the liabilities allows for the known pension increases up to and including April 2023.

Demographic assumptions

- 9 Table E summarises the mortality assumptions adopted to prepare this statement, which were derived from the specific experience of the scheme membership, and other relevant sources. The table refers to the standard mortality tables prepared by the Continuous Mortality Investigation (part of the Actuarial Profession) known as the 'S3 tables' with the percentage adjustments to those tables derived with reference to scheme experience.

Table E – Post-retirement mortality assumptions

Baseline mortality	Standard table	Adjustment
Males		
Retirements in normal health	S3NMA	94%
Current ill-health pensioners	S3IMA	100%
Future ill-health pensioners	S3IMA	100%
Dependants	S3NMA	100%
Females		
Retirements in normal health	S3NFA_M	102%
Current ill-health pensioners	S3IFA	100%
Future ill-health pensioners	S3IFA	100%
Dependants	S3DFA	79%

- 10 These assumptions in Table E above are the same as those adopted for the 31 March 2018 funding valuation of the scheme and the accounts as at 31 March 2022. The other demographic assumptions, such as for commutation and family statistics, are unchanged from the 2021-22 accounts, except where otherwise stated in the report referred to below.
- 11 Mortality improvements are assumed to be in line with the 2020-based projections for the United Kingdom published by the ONS in December 2022. This is a different assumption to that used for the 2021-22 accounts.
- 12 Our advice on the selection of assumptions can be found in our assumptions and methodology report dated 2 March 2023.

Liabilities

- 13 Table F summarises the assessed value as at 31 March 2023 of benefits accrued under the scheme prior to this date based on the data, methodology and assumptions described in paragraphs 4 to 12. The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown for comparison.

Table F – Statement of Financial Position

	31 March 2023 £ million	31 March 2022 £ million
Total market value of assets	nil	nil
Value of liabilities	4,450	7,240
Surplus/(Deficit)	(4,450)	(7,240)
of which recoverable by employers	n/a	n/a

Accruing costs

- 14 The cost of benefits accrued in the year ended 31 March 2023 (the current service cost) is assessed as 83.6% of pensionable pay.
- 15 For the avoidance of doubt, the actual rate of contributions payable by employers and employees is not the same as the current service cost assessed for the accounts. Members contributed between 4.6% and 8.1% of pensionable pay, depending on the level of their pay. The actual employer contribution rate was determined as part of a funding valuation using different assumptions. Table G shows the employer and employee contributions during the year 2022-23 as a percentage of pensionable pay and compares the total contributions with the current service cost assessed for the 2022-23 accounts.

Table G – Contribution rate

	2022-23 % of pay	2021-22 % of pay
Employer contributions (excluding expenses ²)	26.0	26.0
Employee contributions (average)	6.5	6.9
Total contributions	32.5	32.9
Current service cost (expressed as a % of pay)	83.6	74.1

- 16 The key difference between the assumptions used for funding valuations and accounts is the discount rate, although price inflation and salary increases are also determined differently and the assumption for future improvements in life expectancy has been updated. The discount rate for accounts is set each year by HM Treasury to reflect the requirements of the accounting standard IAS 19.
- 17 The pensionable payroll for the financial year 2022-23 was £238 million (derived from contributions payable by employers over the year). Based on this information, the accruing cost of pensions in 2022-23 (at 83.6% of pay) is assessed to be £199 million.
- 18 Past service costs arise when an employer undertakes to provide a different level of benefits than previously promised. I am not aware of any events that have led to a material past service cost over 2022-23.
- 19 I am not aware of any events that have led to a material settlement or curtailment gain or loss over 2022-23.

Sensitivity analysis

- 20 The results of any actuarial calculation are inherently uncertain because of the assumptions which must be made. In recognition of this uncertainty I have been asked to indicate the approximate effects on the actuarial liability as at 31 March 2023 of changes to the most significant actuarial assumptions.
- 21 The most significant financial assumptions are the discount rate, general earnings increases and pension increases (currently based on CPI). A key demographic assumption is pensioner mortality.
- 22 Table H shows the indicative effects on the total liability as at 31 March 2023 of changes to these assumptions (rounded to the nearest 0.5%).

Table H – Sensitivity to significant assumptions

Change in assumption	Approximate effect on total liability		
Financial assumptions			
(i) discount rate*:	+0.5% p.a.	- 7.0%	- £312 million
(ii) (long-term) earnings increase*:	+0.5% p.a.	+ 1.0%	+ £45 million
(iii) pension increases*	+0.5% p.a.	+ 8.0%	+ £356 million
Demographic assumptions			
(iv) additional 1 year increase in life expectancy at retirement		+ 3.0%	+ £134 million

* Opposite changes in the assumptions will produce approximately equal and opposite changes in the liability. The discount rate sensitivity shown implies a scheme duration of c.16 years.

Covid-19 implications

- 23 As with the accounts last year, the 2022-23 Accounts are being produced when the UK continues to deal with the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. I have considered the potential implications of how this pandemic could impact on the actuarial calculations required for the Resource Accounts.
- 24 The assumptions for the discount rate and pension increases are specified by HM Treasury in the PES (2022) 08, dated 2 December 2022, and remain unchanged for these accounts. The PES assumptions reflect market conditions at the previous 30 November and are typically not amended for any changes between November and the accounting date.
- 25 The long-term salary assumption is set by the RCPS scheme manager, having taken actuarial advice, and is intended to be an average over the future careers of scheme members, with a recognition that increases in any particular year may be lower or higher than the assumption. The assumption allows for a reduction in our view of the long-term salary increases as well as lower short-term forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility.
- 26 The current population mortality projections make a short-term allowance for the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. When deriving the ONS 2020-based mortality improvement projections, a panel of mortality experts gave their views on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on mortality rates in the short term. Based on this, short term adjustments were made to the 2019 to 2024 period to allow for estimated deaths in 2021 and an averaging of the experts' views on estimated improvements by age group over this period. Long term rates of future mortality improvement are not projected to change as a result of Covid-19. A death rate from Covid-19 in excess of that already allowed for in the mortality assumptions would emerge as an experience gain in future accounting periods. I expect that the long-term impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on life expectancy will continue to evolve as experience and evidence emerges into the future.

Sandra Bell FFA

Chief Actuary

Government Actuary's Department

13 November 2023

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under the Higher Education and Research Act 2017, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, with the consent of HM Treasury, has directed the Research Councils' Pension Scheme to prepare a statement of accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023 in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the situation of the RCPS and of its income and expenditure, Statement of Financial Position and cash flows for the financial year.

The financial statements must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 March 2023 and of the net resource outturn, changes in taxpayers' equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended. The financial statements are required to provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament, or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them. The financial statements must be prepared so as to ensure that the contributions payable to the Scheme during the year have been paid in accordance with the Scheme rules and the recommendations of the Actuary.

As UKRI's and RCPS' Accounting Officer, I am required in preparing the accounts to comply with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Secretary for State, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual, have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis; and
- confirm that the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable; and I take personal responsibility for the Annual Report and Accounts and the judgements required for determining that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable.

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has appointed the UK Research and Innovation Chief Executive as Accounting Officer of the RCPS. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, are set out in Managing Public Money published by HM Treasury.

As the Accounting Officer, I have taken all the steps that I ought to have taken to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that UK Research and Innovation's and RCPS's auditors are aware of that information. So far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. I take personal responsibility for the Annual Report and Accounts, and the judgments required for determining that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable.

Governance Statement by Accounting Officer

1. Scope of responsibility

The Governance Statement, for which I take personal responsibility, gives a clear understanding of the dynamics of the RCPS, its governance, risk and internal control arrangements, and how successfully it coped with the challenges and opportunities presented in the year.

The statement explains how the RCPS has maintained a sound system of governance and internal control which supports the achievement of the RCPS policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding public funds and the RCPS assets. I am also accountable for ensuring the RCPS is administered prudently and economically and that resources are applied in accordance with HM Treasury's Managing Public Money guidance and with the responsibilities assigned to me by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). I am also accountable for ensuring the annual report and accounts is fair, balanced and understandable.

BEIS' responsibilities in respect of the RCPS are detailed in the Statement of Intent. This sets out the Grant in Aid funding requirement, BEIS' role as sponsor and their responsibilities under the Public Service Pension Act 2013 and duty to appoint an Accounting Officer.

2. The purpose of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the policies, aims and objectives of the RCPS, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

3. Capacity to handle risk

As Accounting Officer, I have overall responsibility for ensuring there is an effective risk management system in place within the RCPS for meeting all relevant statutory requirements, and for ensuring adherence to guidance.

4. Governance framework

In my role as Accounting Officer for the RCPS, I am supported by the UKRI Board and its Audit, Risk and Assurance Committee, the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, the Executive Team within UKRI, and the RCPS Management Board.

4.1 UKRI Nominations and Remuneration Committee

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee (NomCo) is chaired by the UKRI Chair, Sir Andrew Mackenzie. There have been no changes to the membership this year with the exception of Nigel Toon joining the committee from March 2023. I attend as CEO with the CFO and Chief People Officer (CPO) invited as attendees without decision-making powers.

NomCo met six times during the year. It reported to and supported the Board by:

- maintaining oversight of senior leadership succession plans, appointments and awards
- determining the performance-related pay of the executive members of the Board (CEO, CFO)
- providing assurance of UKRI remuneration policy to the Board
- providing assurance of UKRI performance-related policy and pay to the Board
- providing assurance of UKRI pension schemes and their governance to the Board
- maintaining oversight of the Board and Executive Committee effectiveness reviews
- maintaining oversight of the completion of annual appraisals for non-executive board members and senior executives

The NomCo oversees and provides assurance to the UKRI Board regarding pensions governance, ratifying strategic decisions relating to the RCPS and other pension schemes within UKRI's remit.

4.2 RCPS Management Board

The RCPS Management Board (Board) acts as trustee of the scheme, is responsible for ensuring the scheme rules are adhered to, ensures that the scheme is operated according to legislation, has oversight of reform planning and implementation, and ensures the scheme is administered efficiently and effectively by JSS. The Board's Terms of Reference are available at <https://jsspensions.nerc.ac.uk/governance/index.asp>.

The Board comprises representatives from the participating employers and a Trade Union representative. The Board is ordinarily chaired by the UKRI Chief People Officer (CPO), but may choose to delegate the responsibility to an alternative appropriate senior or executive. A new CPO joined UKRI in March 2022 and delegated the Chair to Selina Dundas, Deputy Director Reward, until Selina left UKRI. From October 2022 the role of Chair has been delegated to Tanya Robinson, UKRI Associate Director of Reward.

Peter Thompson, UKRI HR Director, joined the Board in October 2022. Colin McInnes, Deputy Director Moredun Research Institute, stood down from the Board in January 2023. The Board is reviewing its membership with a view to potentially inviting representation from other participating employers.

The Board met three times during 2022-23. Formal minutes of the meetings are recorded and made available to auditors. Board members and their attendance at those meetings were:

Board Member	Organisation	Attendance
Selina Dundas	Chair of the Board (UKRI)	1/1
Tanya Robinson	Chair of the Board (UKRI)	3/3
Angela Stead	UKRI	3/3
Peter Thompson	UKRI	2/2
Andrea Ward	Diamond Light Source	2/2
Andrew Aitken	Diamond Light Source	2/2
John Arnott	UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UKSBS)	1/3
Crispin Dawe	UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UKSBS)	2/2
Colin McInnes	Moredun Research Institute	2/2
Tony Bell	Prospect Trade Union	1/3

The Head of JSS presents a report to the Board at each meeting highlighting operational effectiveness of JSS and its administration of the scheme, risks and issues that may emerge or change profile, information concerning upcoming changes (legislative, regulatory and policy). The Board are also provided with reports on scheme financing, data protection, fraud and progress with major activities, including reform progress and planning.

The Board review the reports and information provided at board meetings; the Board have noted the information provided is acceptable and of sufficient quality to enable them to carry out their duties as noted in their Terms of Reference. Decisions and actions are recorded formally and progress with actions reviewed at each meeting.

4.3 UKRI Audit, Risk and Assurance Committee

The role of the UKRI Audit, Risk and Assurance Committee (ARAC) is to support the UKRI Board and Accounting Officer by reviewing and challenging the reports of management as well as internal and external auditors, with a particular focus on governance, the control environment and the integrity of financial statements for both UKRI and the RCPS. Meetings are attended by representatives from BEIS, the National Audit Office (NAO) and the Government Internal Audit Agency (GIAA), UKRI's internal audit service provider.

Information on membership and attendance at meetings for the UKRI ARAC can be found in the UKRI Annual Report and Accounts (<https://www.ukri.org/about-us/who-we-are/annual-report-and-accounts/>)

4.4 Joint Superannuation Services

The RCPS is administered by the Joint Superannuation Services (JSS), which operates as a unit hosted within the Central Services function of UKRI. JSS staff are contractually employed by UKRI.

5. The Risk and Internal Control Framework

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to an appropriate and proportionate level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. Overall responsibility for risk management within the RCPS rests with me as Accounting Officer. RCPS and UKRI have a robust risk management framework designed to support informed decision making concerning the risks that affect our ability to achieve our objectives. The framework provides a consistent approach to identifying, assessing and dealing with risks facing us, to ensure that they do not exceed the level of risk the organisation is willing to accept. The framework is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risks to RCPS and UKRI's objectives. The UKRI Risk Management Framework includes a Risk Management Policy and Strategy.

The Risk Management Framework is supported by a central team with qualified Risk Business Partners to embed effective risk management across UKRI and the RCPS. The UKRI's risk management framework complies with the requirements of HM Government's Orange Book.

The task of reviewing the RCPS risk management register is delegated to the Chair of the RCPS Management Board and Head of JSS. The Head of JSS regularly reviews the risk management register during the year with UKRI Risk Business Partners. The RCPS Management Board formally considers and agrees the registered risks, with a focus on ensuring appropriate mitigating actions are being taken to manage risk in line with the RCPS risk appetite. The RCPS specific risks are included within UKRI's central risk and assurance management system.

The Government Internal Audit Agency (GIAA) reviews the key risks to the RCPS and JSS on a biennial basis as part of its internal audit programme. The scope of the audit is agreed with the Head of JSS with input from the RCPS Board and UKRI Finance Director. The GIAA also undertakes a programme of internal audits for UKRI and UK SBS.

The activities of the GIAA in respect of the RCPS are reviewed by the Audit, Risk and Assurance Committee (ARAC) and the scope of the internal audit plan for the coming year, which is based on the overall assessment of risk, is agreed. The ARAC reviews the RCPS Annual Report and Accounts and the NAO Audit Report on the RCPS and plays a pivotal role in evaluating and reviewing the evidence supporting the Accounting Officer's assurance statement on internal control.

Fraud Risk Assessment

During 2022-23 UKRI commissioned a Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA) for all programmes, which extended to JSS and the RCPS. JSS have participated in the FRA Working Group, sharing and reviewing processes, controls and policies related to the management of fraud prevention and detection. No issues or deficiencies were identified with JSS's fraud related controls and related processes. The Working Group comprised UKRI risk, assurance and fraud experts as well as representation from BEIS and GIAA.

National Fraud Initiative

Up until 2020 JSS participated in the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) on a biennial basis. This was changed to annual participation from 2022 in order to further mitigate the risk of fraud or pension overpayments. Pensioner and preserved member records are shared with the NFI, which matches the data to Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) deceased persons records. The NFI identifies potential matches and shares the information with JSS. A match may occur when JSS is paying a pension, but the DWP has recorded the death of the person. JSS submitted data to the NFI on 23 June 2022 and received 44 matches back on 1 August 2022, which have all been investigated.

5.1 Regularity and Propriety

UKRI and the RCPS are committed to establishing and applying appropriate regularity and propriety standards, including embedding appropriate cultures and behaviours, and do not tolerate any form of fraud, bribery or corruption. The key components in this regard are UKRI's:

- Counter Fraud and Bribery policy and arrangements;
- Gifts and Hospitality policy;
- Whistleblowing policy;
- Complaints policy; and
- Conflicts of Interest policy.

I confirm that for 2022-23:

Neither I nor my staff authorised a course of action, the financial impact of which is that transactions infringe the regulatory requirements as set out in 'Managing Public Money':

- There were no novel, contentious or repercussive transactions;
- There have been no instances of fraud identified within UKRI, the RCPS or UK SBS which materially impacted on the RCPS;
- There were no whistleblowing cases concerning the RCPS; and
- There were no breaches of delegation identified within the RCPS.

5.2 Ministerial Direction

There were no Ministerial directions given in 2022-23.

5.3 Information governance and security

Information governance relates to the policies, procedures and controls which ensure that our information is valued, managed and protected. Information governance risks are reviewed regularly and managed through appropriate mitigating actions. UKRI's data protection impact assessment and Records of Processing Activity (ROPA) approach was redesigned in 2022-23, and JSS participated in this process. The ROPA records and maintains all processing activities carried out in the organisation concerning personal data and special category data. This is a requirement by law. In addition, the UKRI-wide information asset register introduced last year underwent its first annual review.

UKRI and the RCPS recognise and fully support the need for effective information governance in protecting their information and the information entrusted to them in the course of their business. Compliance with data protection laws is taken very seriously. UKRI provides all employees with training on their responsibilities, with information security and data protection refresher training provided throughout the year. UKRI and the RCPS continue to monitor and assess their information risks to identify and address any weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of their systems and procedures.

5.4 Data Protection and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

JSS has a Data Protection Manager and UKRI has a designated Data Protection Officer as required by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) and GDPR requirements. The UKRI Data Protection Officer is also responsible for JSS. The Data Protection Manager works with the UKRI Data Protection Officer and Information Governance function. The Data Protection Manager has ensured that JSS and the RCPS are, and continue to be, compliant with the Data Protection Act and GPDR.

JSS understands the importance of protecting personal data and complying with the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 and is committed to continuing to deliver sustained compliance. Over the past year, the JSS data protection manager has reviewed and updated the records of processing activities and data sharing agreements and continues working through the ICO accountability framework.

During the year there were no reportable personal data breaches or incidents. There were three non-reportable data breaches. All three incidents occurred as a result of letters being sent to the wrong individuals. These incidents were not required to be reported to the ICO.

6. Review of Effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, it is my responsibility to ensure that a sound system of governance and internal control is being maintained. In 2022-23 I look to the work of the ARAC, the RCPS Management Board, the internal audit service provided by GIAA, the assurance opinion provided by the Accounting Officer of UK SBS, and comments made by the NAO as our external auditors in their management letter and other reports to inform my view.

6.1 Executive Accountability Assessment

UKRI has developed an assurance framework that describes the assurance available on:

- legal, regulatory and government requirements
- good governance and best practice frameworks

The design of the assurance framework is aligned to HM Treasury Guidance. The assurance framework identifies and evaluates the different sources of assurance using a three lines model comprising: management; internal assurance; and independent assurance.

An Executive Accountability Exercise is completed at the end of each financial year. The exercise comprises self-assessments approved by Executive Directors which are subject to review and challenge by the Deputy Director Risk and Assurance.

The outcomes are summarised and reported to the People, Finance and Operations Committee as well as the Executive Committee and Audit Risk and Performance Committee. The 2022-23 Executive Accountability Exercise provided an overall medium level of assurance.

161 assessments were received, none giving a low level of assurance in respect of the RCPS or JSS, or areas associated with the RCPS.

6.2 Government Internal Audit Agency Opinion

The Group Chief Internal Auditor (GCIA) is required to provide me with an opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of UKRI's framework of governance, risk management and control.

In their annual report and opinion, the GCIA has provided a Moderate assurance opinion of UKRI for 2022-23.

6.3 UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UK SBS) Assurance

For the year 2022-23, UKRI and JSS received services from UK Shared Business Services Ltd (UK SBS); a company wholly owned by its public sector customers and shareholders: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and UKRI. The company aims to provide efficient HR and Payroll, Finance, Procurement, and IT business services.

UKRI receives bi-annual assurance reports from UK SBS on the design and effectiveness of its internal control framework. UK SBS also receives its internal audit provision from GIAA and received an overall Moderate assurance opinion for 2022-23.

Further narrative and detail of their annual assurance opinions are available within the UK SBS Governance Statement, which is published separately as part of its Annual Report and Accounts.

6.4 External Audit

The RCPS and UKRI Annual Accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

7. Risks and Issues

The RCPS Management Board and the Head of JSS identify key risks and the possible threats or opportunities should these risks crystallise. They assess their probability, impact and proximity, and consider the inherent, current and target exposure levels. Existing controls and mitigation plans are reviewed alongside an indication of the current trajectory of the risk in the RCPS Risk Register.

The RCPS Management Board has oversight of the RCPS Risk Register, which was reviewed at the RCPS Management Board meetings. The RCPS Management Board ensures that appropriate risks are recorded, mitigation plans are being delivered, and adequate controls are in place or planned.

As at 31 March 2023, the register had 12 risks which had been agreed and were being monitored with effective controls and mitigation plans in place. Of the 12 risks, two were rated with a red risk score. The two red risks relate to:

- The closure of the RCPS and transfer of the Scheme to the Civil Service Pension Scheme arrangements, which risks an increase in employer pension costs, and an impact on the ability of JSS to continue delivering services to meet members and employer's needs.
- The loss of staff within JSS and the resulting impact on employee engagement, which could affect service to employers and members during a significant period of change.

Other risks relate to: GDPR data breaches or loss of personal information; the impact of the potential decline of service provided by UK SBS and effect on the payment of pensions; the impact of potential loss of or decline in service and support provision for the JSS pension system databases; new legislation or policies and the impact on core processes or resource; fraud or misappropriation of pensions, and incorrect payments. All these risks have appropriate controls and mitigation plans in place.

8. Conclusion

I have considered the accounts and evidence provided by UKRI and RCPS in the production of this Governance Statement as well as independent advice and assurance provided by the organisation's Audit, Risk and Assurance Committee.

Based on the review outlined above, I conclude that UKRI and RCPS has a sound system of governance, risk management and internal control that supports their aims and objectives for 2022-23.

Dame Ottoline Leyser

UK Research and Innovation Chief Executive and RCPS Accounting Officer

Date: 22 January 2024

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Parliament

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Research Councils' Pension Schemes (the Scheme) for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the Higher Education and Research Act 2017.

The Scheme's financial statements comprise: the Scheme's

- Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023;
- Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year then ended; and
- related notes including the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Scheme's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and its net expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Higher Education and Research Act 2017 and Secretary of State directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects, the income and expenditure recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis for opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), applicable law, Practice Note 15 (revised) *The Audit of Occupational Pension Schemes in the United Kingdom and Practice Note 10 Audit of Financial Statements and Regularity of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom (2022)*. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my certificate.

Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2019. I am independent of the Scheme in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the Scheme's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate.

The going concern basis of accounting for the Scheme is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which requires entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it is anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other Information

The other information comprises information included in the Accountability Report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's certificate and report thereon. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my certificate, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit: the information given in the Accountability Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Scheme and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Accountability Report.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Scheme or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Accountability Report subject to audit are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for:

- maintaining proper accounting records;
- providing the C&AG with access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
- providing the C&AG with additional information and explanations needed for his audit;
- providing the C&AG with unrestricted access to persons within the Scheme from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence;
- ensuring such internal controls are in place as deemed necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

- ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view and are prepared in accordance with Secretary of State directions made under the Higher Education and Research Act 2017;
- ensuring that the Accountability Report, is prepared in accordance with the Secretary of State directions made under the Higher Education and Research Act 2017; and
- 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 Accounting Officer anticipates that the services provided by the Scheme will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Higher Education and Research Act 2017.

My 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 a certificate that includes my 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.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations including fraud

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud. The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, I:

- considered the nature of the sector, control environment and operational performance including the design of the Scheme's accounting policies, key performance indicators and performance incentives.
- inquired of management, the Scheme's head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Scheme's policies and procedures on:
 - o identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations;
 - o detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - o the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations including the Scheme's controls relating to the Scheme's compliance with the Higher Education and Research Act 2017, Managing Public Money and the regulations set by The Pensions Regulator.
- inquired of management, the Scheme's head of internal audit and those charged with governance whether:
 - o they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - o they had knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud,
- discussed with the engagement team and the relevant internal and external specialists, including actuarial specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, I considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the Scheme for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition, posting of unusual journals, complex transactions, bias in management estimates, the misappropriation of

assets, the selection of inappropriate assumptions or methodology underpinning the pensions liability and related estimates and the payment of benefits to ineligible members. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), I am required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

I obtained an understanding of the Scheme's framework of authority and other legal and regulatory frameworks in which the Scheme operates. I focused on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Scheme. The key laws and regulations I considered in this context included the Higher Education and Research Act 2017, Managing Public Money and regulations set by The Pensions Regulator.

I considered the control environment in place at the Scheme, the administrator and the Scheme's actuary, and how this impacted membership data, the pension liability, contributions and benefits payable.

Audit response to identified risk

To respond to the identified risks resulting from the above procedures:

- I reviewed the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described above as having direct effect on the financial statements;
- I enquired of management, the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- I reviewed minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, I tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements on estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business;
- I performed substantive testing of contributions received and benefits paid in the year to respond to the risk of fraud; non-compliance with laws and regulations and regularity; and
- I engaged an auditor's expert to review the actuarial methods and assumptions used by the Scheme actuary.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential risks of fraud to all engagement team members including internal specialists and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my certificate.

Other auditor's responsibilities

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control I identify during my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Gareth Davies

Date: 24 January 2024

Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office, 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria, London, SW1W 9SP

Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Principal Arrangements - Research Councils' Pension Schemes			
Income			
Contributions receivable	3	78,116	82,132
Transfers in: individuals	4	687	971
Other pension income	7	23	12
Recoveries		479	852
		79,305	83,967
Expenditure			
Service cost	5	(199,000)	(183,000)
Transfers in	4	(687)	(971)
Enhancements	6	(3,000)	(3,000)
Pension financing cost	10	(112,000)	(84,000)
Administration costs	9	(763)	(790)
		(315,450)	(271,761)
Net Expenditure		(236,145)	(187,794)
Other Comprehensive Net Expenditure			
Actuarial gains/(losses)	15.14	2,932,000	(448,000)
Total Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2023		2,695,855	(635,794)

All activities are regarded as continuing.

The notes on pages 33-42 form an integral part of these accounts.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	Notes	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000
Current assets			
Receivables	12	1,329	2,314
Cash and cash equivalents	13	16,634	11,846
Total current assets		17,963	14,160
Current liabilities			
Payables (amounts falling due within one year)	14	(2,615)	(3,429)
Net current assets, excluding pension liability		15,348	10,731
Pension liability	15.10	(4,448,770)	(7,238,568)
Net liabilities, including pension liabilities		(4,433,422)	(7,227,837)
Taxpayers' equity			
General fund		(4,433,422)	(7,227,837)

Dame Ottoline Leyser

UK Research and Innovation Chief Executive and RCPS Accounting Officer

Date: 22 January 2024

The notes on pages 33-42 form an integral part of these accounts.

Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Balance at 1 April		(7,227,837)	(6,658,043)
Adjustment to start of year liability		(1,000)	
Grant in Aid: drawn down	16	99,560	66,000
Net outgoings		(236,145)	(187,794)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	15.14	2,932,000	(448,000)
Balance at 31 March		<u>(4,433,422)</u>	<u>(7,227,837)</u>

The notes on pages 33-42 form an integral part of these accounts.

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (expenditure) for the year		(236,145)	(187,794)
Decrease in receivables - principal arrangements		985	618
(Decrease)/Increase in payables		(814)	1,116
Decrease in provision for non-cash transactions			
Current service cost	5	199,000	183,000
Interest cost	10	112,000	84,000
Enhancements	6	3,000	3,000
Transfers in	4	687	971
Increase in pension provision for use of pension liabilities			
Benefit payments	15.12	(172,624)	(165,379)
Payments to or on account of leavers	15.13	(861)	(1,333)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(94,772)	(81,801)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Grant in Aid	16	99,560	66,000
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,788	(15,801)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	13	11,846	27,647
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	16,634	11,846
Increase/(decrease) in cash		4,788	(15,801)

The notes on pages 33-42 form an integral part of these accounts.

Notes to the Schemes' Statements

1. Basis of preparation of the Schemes' statements

The Schemes' statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 2022-23 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1124824/MASTER_FINAL_2022-23_FReM.pdf issued by HM Treasury, which reflect the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 Employee Benefits and IAS 26 (Retirement Benefit Plans). The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context.

These accounts show the unfunded pension liability and movements in that liability during the year. These accounts also have regard to the Higher Education and Research Act 2017.

Where the FReM permits a choice in accounting policy, the accounting policy judged to be the most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the RCPS for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The policies adopted by the RCPS are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material to the accounts.

a) Research Councils' Pension Schemes – principal arrangements

The Schemes' financial statement summarises the transactions of the RCPS, which acts as a principal. The Statement of Financial Position shows the deficit on the Scheme. The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure shows, amongst other things, the movements in the liability analysed between the pension cost, enhancements and transfers in and out, and the interest on the Scheme liability. The actuarial position of the Pension Scheme is dealt with in the Report of the Actuary, and the Scheme's financial statements should be read in conjunction with that report.

b) Adoption of new or amended standards effective in 2022-23

IFRS 16: Leases. This standard is effective from 1 April 2022. There are no material balances within the RCPS financial statements affected by the introduction of IFRS 16.

No other new revised standards and interpretations have been applied by the Schemes during 2022-23.

Changes to IFRS – new standards issued but not yet effective.

IFRS17: Insurance Contracts. This standard has been issued but is not yet effective for entities following the FReM. There are no material balances within the RCPS financial statements affected by the introduction of IFRS 17.

2. Accounting Policies

a) Contributions Receivable

Income includes contributions received and receivable from payrolls run during the year by contributing employers and employees.

b) Other Pension Income

Other pension income is accounted for when the income becomes due.

c) Pension Cost and Interest on Scheme Liabilities

The pension cost, including current and past service cost and interest cost on Scheme liabilities, is calculated by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). Payments by the Schemes are treated as a reduction in the pension liability.

d) Transfers Out

Transfers out are included once notified by the person transferring and by their new pension Scheme, and the payment is due.

e) Transfers In

Transfers in are included once notified by the person transferring and agreed by their previous pension Scheme administrators, and the receipt is made.

f) Bulk Transfers

These relate to groups of members who are transferred under TUPE arrangements (Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations), mostly due to the closure of a site or sites, or to changes to governance arrangements in their organisation.

g) Administration Costs

The Schemes pay for the Joint Superannuation Services (JSS) unit hosted by UKRI. The accrued costs of JSS are charged as an administration expense in the Schemes' Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Any amounts owing to UKRI are included in payables. Any amounts owed by UKRI are included in receivables.

h) Agency Arrangements - Early Retirement Lump Sums

Some pension Schemes pay a retirement lump sum when a member reaches the appropriate Scheme retirement age. If a leaver has yet to reach the Scheme retirement age, then the Early Retirement Lump Sum (ERLS) is not payable from the Scheme. Under an agency agreement with UKRI, the ERLS is calculated and paid from Pension Scheme funds and then invoiced to UKRI. Any ERLS paid but not yet recovered is accrued in recoveries and included in receivables.

Where pension Schemes pay retirement lump sums when the member reaches the Scheme retirement age they will, where there was an ERLS recovered from UKRI, pay the retirement lump sum to UKRI.

i) Pension Liability

The movements and balance on the pension liability are calculated by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD).

Accrued payments by the Schemes are shown as reductions in the pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses can occur for a number of reasons. These are changes to financial assumptions used from year to year, such as a change in the inflation rate used, changes in demographic assumptions, i.e. the mortality rate, changes in the methodology used, and other experience gains and losses. All information is included in the accounts in accordance with the GAD report.

Lump sums on retirement and pensions are payable from the first day of retirement.

Refunds of contributions to members leaving the service are made up of any required transfer to the state Scheme pension and income tax due, with the balance refunded to the member.

j) General Fund

Grant-in-Aid is provided by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The cash received is not treated as income but credited to the Statement of Taxpayers' Equity in accordance with the FReM.

Additional grant funding required to fund bulk transfers out of the Scheme that is not met by the employers is credited to the General Fund in accordance with the FReM.

k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

l) Pension Benefits Payable

These are payments due to eligible members which arise from accrued service.

m) Lump Sums Payable on Death in Service

A death benefit lump sum is payable to whoever the Scheme member has nominated as their 'death benefit nominee' and is accounted for when due.

n) Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

Employee AVC contributions are paid directly by the participating Research Council to the pension provider. These contributions, and AVC investments, are not included in these accounts.

3. Contributions receivable	2022-23	2021-22
	£'000	£'000
Employers' contributions	61,805	64,301
Employers' contributions: purchase of added years and added pension		
Employees' contributions: normal	14,616	16,101
Employees' contributions: purchase of added years and added pension	1,695	1,730
	78,116	82,132

During the year the contributions have decreased by £4M from £82.1M to £78.1M. The decrease is in line with the reduction in members in service detailed in the RCPS membership report on page 11.

For 2023-24, contributions from employers/employees are forecasted to be in line with 2022-23.

4. Transfers in	2022-23	2021-22
	£'000	£'000
Individual Transfers in from other schemes	(687)	(971)
	(687)	(971)

5. Service cost	Notes	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Current service cost	15.10	(199,000)	(183,000)
		(199,000)	(183,000)

6. Enhancements	Notes	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Enhancements	15.10	(3,000)	(3,000)
		(3,000)	(3,000)

7. Other pension income	2022-23	2021-22
Amounts receivable in respect of:	£'000	£'000
Other income	23	12
	23	12

8. Additional Voluntary Contributions

There are no AVC payments made through the Pension Schemes. Any AVCs made are free-standing additional voluntary contributions which are private arrangements between the employee and the relevant institutions, and details cannot be included in these accounts. Details of arrangements whereby employees can make AVCs can be found in paragraph 30, page 10 of the Annual Report.

9. Administration costs	2022-23	2021-22
	£'000	£'000
Total running costs	(619)	(649)
Auditors' remuneration	(55)	(49)
Actuarial charges	(85)	(89)
Bank Charges	(4)	(3)
	(763)	(790)

10. Pension financing cost	Notes	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Interest charge for the year	15.10	(112,000)	(84,000)

11. Compensation benefits payable

There is no liability to the Pension Schemes as all compensation payments are funded by the employer.

12. Receivables	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Analysis by receipt type</i>		
Prepaid lump sums	478	1,280
Pension contributions due from employers and employees	534	537
Other receivables	317	497
	1,329	2,314

13. Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	11,846	27,647
Net change in cash balances	4,788	(15,801)
Balance at 31 March	16,634	11,846

The following balances at 31 March were held at:

Government Banking Service	16,634	11,846
Balance at 31 March	16,634	11,846

14. Payables – in respect of pensions	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<i>Analysis by expenditure type</i>	£'000	£'000
Payables to other Research Councils	(568)	(598)
Other payables (including administration expenses)	(1,992)	(2,782)
Audit fee payable	(55)	(49)
	(2,615)	(3,429)

15. Pension liabilities

15.1 Assumptions underpinning the pension liability

The Research Councils' Pension Schemes are unfunded defined benefit schemes. The Statement by the Actuary on pages 13 to 17 sets out the scope, methodology and results of the work the actuary has carried out. Each year GAD produces a scheme report, and the major assumptions used by the Actuary were:

	At	At	At	At	At
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Inflation	2.40%	2.90%	2.22%	2.35%	2.60%
Earnings increase	3.65%	4.15%	3.72%	4.10%	4.10%
Notional discount rate used to discount the Schemes' liabilities	4.15%	1.55%	1.25%	1.80%	2.90%
Discount rate net of inflation	1.70%	-1.30%	-0.95%	-0.50%	0.29%
Rate of return in excess of pension increases CPI	1.30%	0.95%	0.50%	0.10%	0.29%

The life expectancy of normal-health current pensioners at age 60 for men is 27.7 (2021-22: 28.0) and women is 28.8 (2021-22: 28.9). The life expectancy of normal health future pensioners at age 60 for men is 29.4 (2021-22: 29.7) and women is 30.4 (2021-22: 30.5)

The life expectancy of normal health current pensioners at age 65 for men is 22.8 (2021-22: 23.1) and women is 23.9 (2021-22: 24.0)

15.2

The Schemes' administrators are responsible for providing the Actuary with the information the Actuary needs to carry out the valuation. This information includes, but is not limited to, details of:

- Scheme membership, including age and gender profile, active membership, deferred pensioners and pensioners;
- Benefit structure, including details of any discretionary benefits and any proposals to amend the scheme;
- Income and expenditure, including details of any bulk transfers into or out of the scheme; and
- Following consultation with the actuary, the key assumptions that should be used to value the scheme liabilities, ensuring that the assumptions are mutually compatible and reflect a best estimate of future experience.

15.3

Pension scheme liabilities accrue over employees' periods of service and are discharged over the period of retirement and, where applicable, the period for which a spouse or eligible partner survives the pensioner. In valuing the scheme liability, the Actuary must estimate the impact of several inherently uncertain variables into the future. The variables include not only the key financial assumptions noted in the table above, but also assumptions about the changes that will occur in the future in the mortality rate, the age of retirement and the age from which a pension becomes payable.

15.4

These key assumptions are inherently uncertain, since it is impossible to predict with any accuracy future changes in the rate of salary increases, inflation, longevity or the return on corporate bonds. The actuary uses professional expertise in arriving at a view of the most appropriate rates to use in the annual valuation of the scheme liabilities. However, the Schemes' Managers acknowledge that the valuation reported in these accounts is not certain, since a change in any one of these assumptions will either increase or reduce the liability. For example, on its own, even a small rise in the assumed rate of inflation will result in an increase in the pension liability.

15.5

The assumption that has the biggest impact on the amount of the reported liability is the discount rate net of price inflation. As set out in the FReM, and as required by IAS 19, the discount rate net of price inflation is based on high quality corporate bonds. The rates are set out in the above table. Any decrease in the rate leads to a significant increase in the reported liability.

15.6

In reality, the complexity and range of assumptions underlying the calculation of the pension liability are such that a change in one financial assumption is likely to have a knock-on effect on other financial assumptions. The Schemes' Managers do not consider it useful to attempt to reflect the impact of any changes in the range of assumptions, since this would result in giving a range of inherently uncertain figures. In the opinion of the Schemes' Managers, the actuary has used key assumptions that are the most appropriate for the scheme in the light of current knowledge.

15.7

The value of the liability on the Statement of Financial Position may be significantly affected by even small changes in assumptions. For example, if at a subsequent valuation, it is considered appropriate to increase or decrease the assumed rates of inflation or increases in salaries, the value of the pension liability will increase or decrease. The administrators of the schemes accept that, as a consequence, the valuation provided by the Actuary is inherently uncertain. The increase or decrease in future liability charged or credited for the year resulting from changes in assumptions is disclosed in note 15.11. Note 15.15 analyses "experience" gains or losses for the year, showing the amount charged or credited for the year because events have not coincided with assumptions made for the last valuation.

15.8

In order that the defined benefit obligations recognised in the financial statements do not differ materially from those that would be determined at the reporting date by a formal actuarial valuation, the FReM requires that 'the period between formal actuarial valuations shall be four years, with approximate assessments in intervening years'. An actuarial valuation of the scheme for IAS19 has been carried out as at 31 March 2017 using the data provided as at 31 March 2016 for the purpose of the IAS 19 valuation. Sufficient additional data has been supplied to GAD to enable the IAS19 liability as at 31 March 2017 to be approximately assessed based on the calculated IAS19 liability as at 31 March 2016.

15.9 Analysis of the provision for pension liability

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
RCPS					
Active members	1,562	3,089	2,711	2,213	2,057
Deferred members	867	1,548	1,399	1,256	907
Current pensioners	1,692	2,202	2,179	2,285	1,780
Total	4,121	6,839	6,289	5,754	4,744
Closed schemes		£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Deferred members	41	60	56	50	53
Current pensioners	288	341	341	356	357
Total	329	401	397	406	410
Total provision for pension	4,450	7,240	6,686	6,160	5,154

Sensitivity analysis

The results of any actuarial calculation are inherently uncertain because of the assumptions which must be made. In recognition of this uncertainty, IAS19 requires that the approximate effects on the actuarial liability as at 31 March 2023 of changes to the significant actuarial assumptions.

The most significant assumptions are the discount rate, general earnings increases, and pension increase (currently based on CPI). A key demographic assumption is pensioner mortality.

As a result of the ongoing discussions on scheme reform, there remains significant uncertainty associated with how members will retire in future. Assumed patterns of age retirement after normal pension age can have a significant impact on liabilities in the final salary sections. So an indication of the approximate effect (on the total past service liability) of non-Nuvos members retiring one year later has been included.

The table that follows shows the indicative effects on the total liability as at 31 March 2023 of changes to these assumptions (rounded to the nearest ½%).

Change in assumption	Approximate effect on total liability
Rate of return	
(i) discount rate: +½% a year	-7.0% -312 million
(ii) earnings increases: +½% a year	1.0% 45 million
(iii) pension increases: +½% a year	8.0% 356 million
Pensioner mortality	
(iv) additional one year increase to life expectancy at retirement:	3.0% 134 million

15.10 Analysis of movements in the Schemes' liability

	Notes	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Schemes' liability at 1 April		(7,238,568)	(6,686,309)
Adjustment to start of year liability		(1,000)	
Current service cost		(199,000)	(183,000)
Pension financing cost		(112,000)	(84,000)
Enhancements		(3,000)	(3,000)
Pension transfers in		(687)	(971)
Benefits payable	15.12	172,624	165,379
Payments to or on account of leavers	15.13	861	1,333
Analysis of actuarial (losses) on the Schemes' liabilities	15.14	2,932,000	(448,000)
		2,789,798	(552,259)
Schemes' liability at 31 March		(4,448,770)	(7,238,568)

15.11

During the year ended 31 March 2023, employers' and employees' contributions represented an average of 32.5% of pensionable salaries (2021-22: 32.9%). The employers pension rate for 2022-23 and future years until further notice will be 26.0%.

15.12 Analysis of benefits paid

	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Pensions to retired employees and dependents (net of recoveries or overpayments)	154,377	148,184
Commutations and lump sum benefits on retirement or death	18,247	17,195
As per Statement of Cash Flows	172,624	165,379

15.13 Analysis of payments to or on account of leavers

	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
Refunds to members leaving service	442	470
Individual transfers to other schemes	419	863
As per Statement of Cash Flows	861	1,333

15.14 Analysis of actuarial gains/(losses) on the Schemes' liabilities	2022-23	2021-22
	£'000	£'000
Experience gains arising on the Schemes' liabilities	(443,000)	48,000
Change in assumptions underlying the present value of Schemes' liabilities	3,307,000	(496,000)
Changes in demographic assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	68,000	-
Per Statement of Recognised gains and losses	2,932,000	(448,000)

The decrease in liabilities of £3,307 million is due to changes in the key financial assumptions used to calculate the liability. The key assumptions used are: the rate of salary increases; the rate of increases in pensions in payment and deferred pensions; CPI inflation assumption; the nominal discount rate; and the discount rate net of price inflation. The discount rate is negative 7% with an approximate effect of negative £312 million (note 15.9).

15.15 History of experience gains/(losses)	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Experience gains/(losses) on the Scheme liabilities amount	(443,000)	48,000	127,000	(53,776)	37,000
Percentage of the present value of the scheme liabilities	-10.00%	0.70%	1.90%	-0.90%	0.7%
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' amount	2,932,000	(448,000)	(398,000)	(848,776)	249,000
Percentage of the present value of the Scheme liabilities	65.90%	-6.20%	-6.0%	-13.8	4.8%

16. Grant-in-Aid

Grant-in-Aid is provided from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Request for Resources to the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), as the Council with responsibility for administering the Schemes' finances. The allocation for 2022-23 was £99.6 million (2021-22 was £66 million) of which £99.6 million was drawn down by the Pension Schemes.

17. Related Party Transactions

UKRI is a Non-Departmental Public Body sponsored by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and is regarded as a related party. In addition, BEIS is the parent company of UK SBS, which also contributes to the Scheme.

During the year none of the senior and other key management staff, or other related parties, has undertaken any material transactions with the Research Councils' Pension Schemes. In addition, the Schemes have had material transactions in the form of contributions from UKRI whose employees are members of the Schemes.

	Pension Contributions		Receivables		Payables	
	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2021-22 £'000
UKRI Employers	36,301	38,500	346	347	568	598
Transactions with other employers						
Scottish Employers	1,773	1,891	188	190	-	-
UKSBS Ltd	4,668	3,572	-	1	-	-
Other employers	19,074	20,338	73	49	-	-
Other- non employers	-	-	723	1,727	2,047	2,831
Total	<u>61,816</u>	<u>64,301</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>2,314</u>	<u>2,615</u>	<u>3,429</u>

18. Losses and Special Payments

No losses incurred or special payments made, which required disclosure.

19. Events after the reporting Period

There were no reportable events after the Reporting Period between the year end and the Comptroller and Auditor General certifying the accounts, the date when the accounts were authorised for issue. The financial statements do not reflect events after this date.

20. Financial Instruments

As the cash requirements of the Schemes are met through the Estimates process, financial instruments play a more limited role in creating and managing risk than would apply to a non-public sector scheme of a similar size. The majority of financial instruments relate to contracts for non-financial items in line with the Schemes' expected purchase and usage requirements and the Schemes are therefore exposed to little credit, liquidity or market risk.

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