Accounting reporting as at

31 March 2023

Employer briefing note pre-accounting date

Barnett Waddingham LLP

13 February 2023

Contents

Introduction and executive summary

This briefing note is addressed to employers participating in the LGPS and details our standard approach to the 31 March 2023 accounting exercise. This document is based on market conditions as at 31 January 2023. It sets out our recommended assumptions along with key changes since the previous accounting date. Unless noted otherwise in this briefing note, or in the employer's results report, the approaches adopted as at 31 March 2023 are in line with the approaches set out in this briefing note and are consistent with that at the employer's last accounting date.

A summary of our standard assumptions at durations 5 to 30 years is set out in Appendix 1.

This briefing note assumes a previous accounting date of 31 March 2022. For employers whose previous accounting date was not 31 March 2022, this briefing note provides a summary of our recommended assumptions for 31 March 2023 only; should a summary of the key changes since an employer-specific previous accounting date be required then please let us know. Additional fees will apply.

This note complies with Technical Actuarial Standard 100: Principles for Technical Actuarial Work (TAS 100).

How has the balance sheet changed over the year?

The change in the balance sheet position over the year is dependent on the following key variables. In the table below we detail the approximate impact and each of these variables is discussed in more detail in this briefing note:

Variable/assumption	Impact on balance sheet?	Comments
Asset returns	↓	Asset returns have been lower than the discount rate assumed at the previous accounting date which will worsen the balance sheet position.
Discount rate	↑	Discount rates have increased which will improve the balance sheet position.
Inflation	↑	Future inflation assumptions have decreased which will improve an employer's balance sheet position.
Allowance for actual pension increases	↓	The 2023 pension increase is higher than previously assumed which will worsen the balance sheet position.
Mortality	↑	Allowing for the results of the recent 2022 actuarial valuation for employers participating in English or Welsh LGPS funds is likely to see a reduction in the average life expectancy and an improvement to the balance sheet position.
Overall	↑	**Overall, due to the significant increase in the discount rate and decrease in the future inflation assumption, we expect the balance sheet position to improve compared with last year.**

Please note that these general principles are based on an average employer in an average fund with a duration of 20 years. The actual effect of the change in these variables and assumptions will depend on each employer's individual circumstances.

As a participating employer, what do I need to do?

The assumptions set out in this report are the standards that we intend to use unless instructed otherwise. We therefore recommend employers discuss this note with their auditors and agree whether the standard approach is appropriate. The salary increase assumption, for example, is often tailored by the employer to reflect their anticipated pay increase awards.

ACTION: The employer must let the fund know if they want to adopt a different approach or set of assumptions. To assist in this decision, we can provide employers with a deficit modeller which provides an indication of the impact of any changes to their accounting position.

How much will my IAS19/FRS102 report cost?

The fund will communicate fees to employers. There may be additional fees if there are particular features or events for an employer which need to be taken into account including:

- where an employer chooses their own assumptions;
- if there are additional calculations to be carried out if a surplus is revealed;
- when there are any staff transfers/movements to allow for;
- allowance for actual inflation experience;
- if additional disclosures are required;
- an employer asks to receive their report by a particular deadline; or
- if auditors ask queries following receipt of the report.

Where can I get further information?

We appreciate that some of the terminology in this report may not be familiar and therefore we would recommend also reading our Glossary and FAQs document for a more detailed explanation on some of the jargon used here.

ACTION: Please get in touch with the fund or your usual Barnett Waddingham contact if you have any queries.

We also publish regular briefings and webinars on our website. You can keep up to date on the latest information by joining our mailing list here.

Valuation of the employer's assets

Asset performance

Asset returns can be very volatile from year to year and will vary by LGPS fund.

A typical LGPS fund might have achieved a return of around -6% for the period from 31 March 2022 to 31 January 2023. This is based on a fund investing 75% in equities, 5% in gilts and 20% in corporate bonds. This could vary considerably depending on each fund's investment strategy and depending on asset performance for the remaining two months to 31 March 2023.

If the actual asset return for the Fund over the year is lower than the previous discount rate, this will lead to an actuarial loss on the assets; worsening the overall position.

How are my assets valued?

To calculate the asset share for an individual employer, we roll forward the assets allocated to each employer at the latest valuation date allowing for investment returns (estimated where necessary), contributions paid into, and estimated benefits paid from, the fund by and in respect of the employer and its employees.

Valuation of the employer's liabilities

To value the employer's liabilities at 31 March 2023, we roll forward the value of the liabilities calculated for the latest full funding valuation using financial assumptions compliant with IAS19 and FRS102. Please note that for employers participating in English or Welsh funds, this will involve an update this year to be based on the fund's 2022 funding valuation.

The full actuarial valuation involved projecting future cashflows to be paid from the fund and placing a value on them. These cashflows include pensions currently being paid to members of the Fund as well as pensions (and lump sums) that may be payable in future to members of the fund or their dependants. These pensions are linked to inflation and will normally be payable on retirement for the life of the member or a dependant following a member's death.

It is not possible to assess the accuracy of the estimated value of liabilities as at 31 March 2023 without completing a full valuation. However, we are satisfied that the approach of rolling forward the previous valuation data to 31 March 2023 should not introduce any material distortions in the results provided that the actual experience of the employer and the fund has been broadly in line with the underlying assumptions, and that the structure of the liabilities is substantially the same as at the latest formal valuation. From the information we have received there appears to be no evidence that this approach is inappropriate.

As required under the IAS19 and FRS102 accounting standards, we have used the projected unit credit method of valuation.

Financial assumptions

The key financial assumptions required for determining the defined benefit obligation for accounting are the discount rate, linked to high quality corporate bond yields, and the rate of future inflation.

We set out our standard approach to the derivation of these assumptions and sample assumptions using market conditions at 31 January 2023.

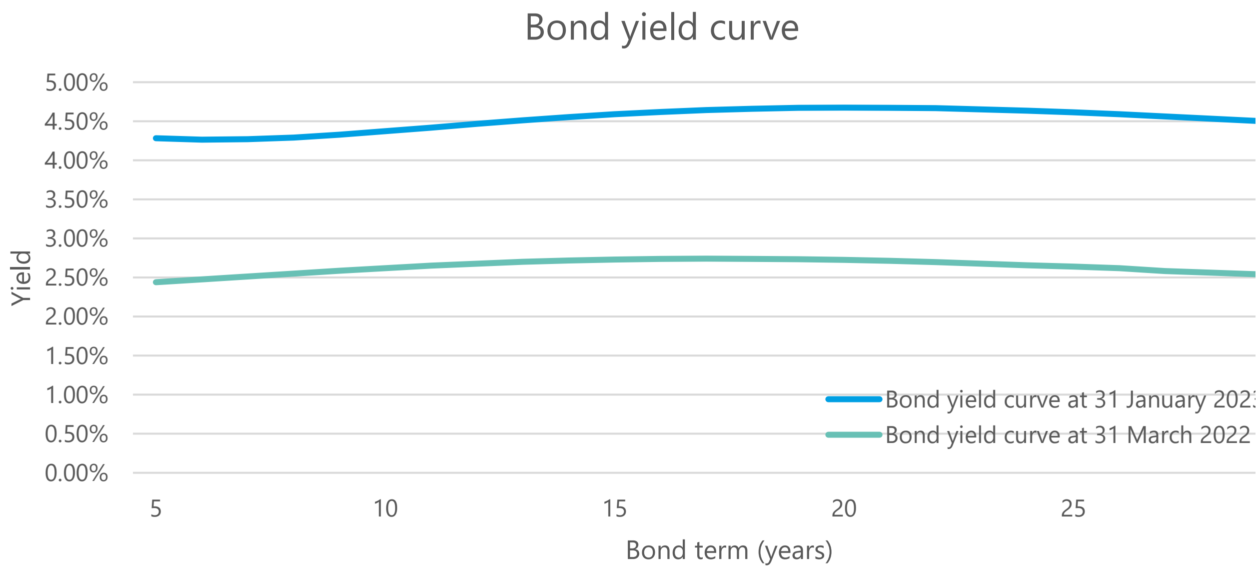
Discount rate

Under both the IAS19 and FRS102 standards the discount rate should be determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. Our standard approach to derive the appropriate discount rate is known as the Single Equivalent Discount Rate (SEDR) methodology.

We use sample cashflows for employers at each duration year (from 1 to 30 years) and derive the single discount rate which results in the same liability value as that which would be determined using a full yield curve valuation (essentially each year's cashflows has a different discount rate). In carrying out this derivation we use the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve and assume the curve is flat beyond the 30 year point.

The sample cashflows are updated on a three-yearly basis using a full valuation of membership data. These are currently based on cashflows derived as at 31 March 2022. As at 31 March 2022, each employer's duration is calculated and corresponds to the set of sample cashflows with the same duration. As an employer's duration changes, the duration of the corresponding sample cashflows is expected to change in a similar way, so over time the assumptions derived using those same sample cashflows will remain appropriate for the employer. Therefore, the standard assumptions for an employer will be set using the 31 March 2022 sample cashflows which the employer was allocated to.

The below graph shows the bond yield curve at the last accounting date along with the yield curve at 31 January 2023:



These curves reflect the yields that underlie the SEDR calculations and are not the estimates of the standard discount rate assumption. Sample SEDR assumptions are set out in the table overleaf.

You will see that the bond yield at 31 January 2023 is higher at all terms than at 31 March 2022. As a result, the discount rate assumed for employers will be higher than that assumed at the previous accounting date.

Source: Merrill Lynch

All else being equal, a higher discount rate will result in a lower value being placed on the defined benefit obligation and an improvement in the overall position.

Sample SEDRs are set out in the table below based on market conditions at 31 January 2023 with the equivalent 31 March 2022 SEDRs also shown for comparison. It also sets out the estimated effect of the change in discount rate assumed based on the same sample durations:

Duration at 31 March 2022 (years)	Discount rate		Estimated impact of change on liabilities
	31 January 2023	31 March 2022	
10	4.50%	2.60%	Decrease of 17%
15	4.50%	2.60%	Decrease of 24%
20	4.50%	2.60%	Decrease of 30%
25	4.50%	2.60%	Decrease of 36%

Assumptions are rounded to the nearest 0.05%.

Please note this is illustrative only. The actual effect of the change in the discount rate assumption will depend on each employer's membership and the assumption to be adopted this year compared to last year.

Sample SEDRs for durations of 5 years up to 30 years are provided in Appendix 1.

Comparison to previous accounting date

Unless specified otherwise in the employer's results report, this approach is the same as at the previous accounting date.

Inflation expectations

Whilst the change in corporate bond yields is an important factor affecting the valuation of the liabilities, so too is the assumed level of future inflation as this determines the rate at which the benefits increase.

IAS19 suggests that in assessing future levels of long-term inflation we should use assumptions that would result in a best estimate of the ultimate cost of providing benefits whilst also giving consideration to the gilt market (in line with general price levels) to give us an indication of market expectation. FRS102 simply refers to a best estimate of the financial variables used in the liability calculation.

Pension increases in the LGPS are expected to be based on the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). As there is limited market information on CPI-linked assets, to derive our CPI assumption we first make an assumption on the Retail Prices Index (RPI) then make an adjustment.

Retail Prices Index (RPI) assumption

Similar to the SEDR approach described above we intend to adopt a Single Equivalent Inflation Rate (SEIR) approach in deriving an appropriate RPI assumption.

The SEIR adopted is such that the single assumed rate of inflation results in the same liability value (when discounted using the yield curve valuation described above) as that resulting from applying the BoE implied inflation curve. The BoE implied inflation curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 40 year point.

Following a recent review of the market, and in particular noting the muted market reaction to the likely alignment of RPI with CPIH (Consumer Prices Index with Housing) from 2030, our view is that gilt-implied inflation rates are currently distorted by supply and demand factors at medium and longer terms. We have therefore allowed for an Inflation Risk Premium (IRP) of 0.4% at medium and longer terms (from 10 years). This results in an overall IRP of between 0.0% p.a. and 0.3% p.a. depending on the term of the liabilities (for terms ranging from 1 year up to 30 years).

Consistent with the SEDR approach, assumptions are rounded to the nearest 0.05% and we intend to use sample cashflows for employers at each duration year (from 1 to 30 years) in deriving the assumptions for employers.

Sample RPI assumptions are set out in the table below based on market conditions at 31 January 2023, with the equivalent 31 March 2022 SEIRs (based on our standard derivation at that time) also shown for comparison:

Duration at 31 March 2022 (years)	RPI	
	31 January 2023	31 March 2022
10	3.15%	4.00%
15	3.15%	3.75%
20	3.15%	3.55%
25	3.10%	3.45%

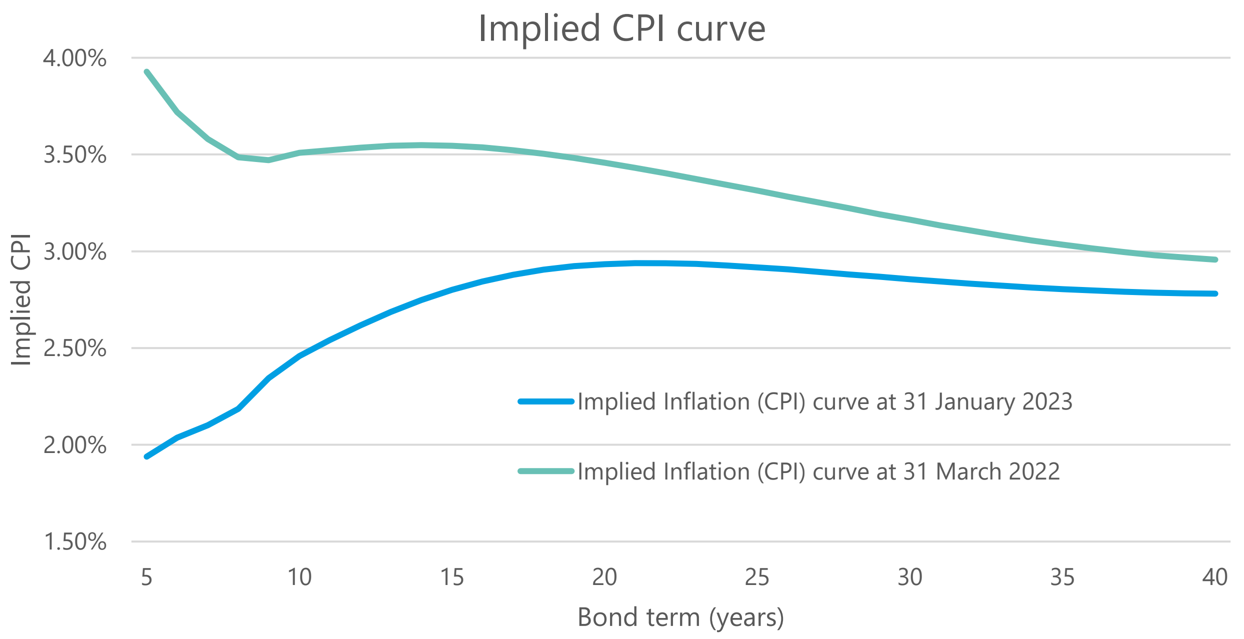
Difference between RPI and CPI

It is expected that RPI will be on average 1.0% p.a. lower than it would have otherwise been from 2030 as a result of the proposed alignment of RPI to CPIH (and CPI) from that date. We have therefore assumed that the annual increase in CPI inflation will be 1.0% p.a. lower than the market implied increases in RPI for each year prior to 2030, and will be in line with RPI inflation thereafter. This results in an assumed gap between the two inflation measures of between 0.25% p.a. and 0.80% p.a. depending on the term of the liabilities (for terms ranging from 30 years down to 5 years).

Consumer Prices Index (CPI) assumption

Using a similar approach described above to calculate the SEIR for our RPI assumption, we have calculated a single equivalent rate of CPI increase that results in the same liability value as would be calculated by applying the implied CPI curve.

The resulting implied CPI curve at 31 January 2023 is shown below along with the implied CPI curve at the last accounting date for comparison:



These curves reflect the yields that underlie the SEIR calculations and are not the estimates of the standard CPI inflation assumption. Sample SEIR assumptions are set out in the table overleaf.

As shown in the graph, the implied CPI curve at 31 January 2023 is lower at all durations. As a result, the assumed level of future pension increases will be lower than that assumed at the previous accounting date.

Source: Barnett Waddingham based on Bank of England data

All else being equal, a lower pension increase assumption will result in a lower value being placed on the defined benefit obligation and an improvement in the overall position.

The tables below set out the assumed pension increase (CPI) assumptions at sample durations, as well as the estimated effects due to the change in the inflation assumption from last year's standard assumption to this year's:

Duration at 31 March 2022 (years)	CPI		Estimated impact of change on liabilities
	31 January 2023	31 March 2022	
10	2.55%	3.45%	Decrease of 8%
15	2.70%	3.30%	Decrease of 8%
20	2.80%	3.20%	Decrease of 7%
25	2.80%	3.15%	Decrease of 7%

Assumptions are rounded to the nearest 0.05%.

Please note this is illustrative only. The actual effect of the change in the pension increase assumption will depend on each employer's membership and the assumption to be adopted this year compared to last year.

Details of the RPI and CPI assumptions for durations of 5 years up to 30 years are shown in Appendix 1.

Comparison to previous accounting date

Unless specified otherwise in the employer's results report, this approach is the same as at the previous accounting date.

Salary increases

Where an employer has requested a bespoke salary increase assumption last year, if still appropriate, we will continue the same salary increase assumption adopted at the last accounting date. For all other employers, we will adopt the standard approach which is in line with the latest actuarial valuation. For more information please see the latest valuation report.

ACTION: The employer must let the fund know if they want to adopt a different salary increase assumption. Please note that bespoke financial assumptions will incur additional fees.

Comparison to previous accounting date

Unless specified otherwise in the employer's results report, this approach is the same as at the previous accounting date.

Overall impact of changes to financial assumptions

The effect of the changes in the financial assumptions on an employer's liabilities are dependent on the assumptions adopted as well as the specific duration of the employer's liabilities. Typically, employers with greater liability durations are more sensitive to changes in financial assumptions as benefits will be paid over a longer term. The table below describes the estimated effects for employers with liability durations of exactly 10, 15, 20 and 25 years: based on assumptions derived as at 31 January 2023:

Duration at 31 March 2022 (years)	Estimated effect of change in financial assumptions on employer's liabilities
10	Decrease of 24%
15	Decrease of 30%
20	Decrease of 35%
25	Decrease of 41%

Based on market conditions at 31 January 2023, most employers will see the value of their defined benefit obligation decrease. However, the extent of this will depend on employer's membership profile, cashflows over the year and any bespoke assumptions or approaches.

ACTION: We are also happy to use bespoke financial assumptions. The employer must let the fund know if they want to adopt any different financial assumptions and we would suggest that these are agreed in advance with the employer's auditors.

Please note that any bespoke financial assumptions will incur additional fees.

Demographic assumptions

Mortality assumption

The key demographic assumption is the mortality assumption and there are two main steps in setting this assumption:

- Making a current assumption of members' mortality (the base mortality); and
- Projecting these current mortality rates into the future, allowing for further potential improvements in mortality. Future members' mortality is almost impossible to predict and therefore there is a lot of judgment involved and we naturally have to refine our view on this over time.

Base table mortality

The base table mortality assumptions adopted for the funds' latest triennial funding valuations were best estimate assumptions and we will therefore be using the same assumptions as standard for accounting.

For employers participating in an English or Welsh LGPS fund, our standard approach is to update the mortality assumption to be based on those adopted for the fund's 2022 actuarial valuation.

For employers participating in a Scottish LGPS Fund, the next actuarial valuation of the Fund is as at 31 March 2023, with results and reports due to be finalised by 31 March 2024, and therefore our standard approach for the 31 March 2023 disclosures is to continue using the fund's base table mortality assumption from the 2020 actuarial valuation.

Future improvements to mortality

To project future improvements in mortality, we use a model prepared by the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau (CMI). The CMI update their model on an annual basis, incorporating the latest mortality data in the national population.

For employers participating in an English or Welsh LGPS fund, similar to the base table assumption our standard approach is to update the improvements model to be based on that adopted for the fund's 2022 actuarial valuation.

For employers participating in a Scottish LGPS Fund, the majority of employers have updated their disclosure to use the CMI_2020 model. For these employers, our standard approach is to continue with this assumption this year. For any employers who did not update to use the CMI_2020 Model, our standard approach will be to update the mortality assumption to use CMI_2020 with a 2020 weight parameter of 25%.

ACTION: We are also happy to use bespoke assumptions. The employer must let the fund know if they want to adopt a different mortality assumption. We would suggest that these are agreed in advance with the employer's auditors.

Please note that any changes to demographic assumptions, including changes to be in line with the fund's latest actuarial valuation, will incur additional fees.

Other demographic assumptions

Unless stated otherwise in the employer's accounting report, the other key demographic assumptions are:

Assumption	Detail
Commutation	Members will exchange pension to get 50% of the maximum available cash on retirement. For every £1 of pension that members commute, they will receive a cash payment of £12 as set out in the Regulations
Normal retirement	Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age
50:50 take up	The proportion of the membership that had taken up the 50:50 option at the previous valuation date will remain the same

This is in line with the assumption adopted for the fund's latest actuarial valuation.

Additional requirements

Experience items allowed for since the previous accounting date

2022 valuation update

For employers in English of Welsh LGPS funds, the liability roll forward will be updated to be based on the fund's 2022 valuation. This update ensures the accounting results are based on the latest information available. The impact of this update will result in experience items on the liabilities and the assets, and could be a positive or negative effect. The experience item reflects how experience over the intervaluation period has differed from that assumed as part of the roll forward approach.

Further detail on the experience item can be provided on request and will incur additional fees.

Allowance for actual pension increases

Our default approach is to allow for actual pension increases up to the accounting date. Any difference between this and the pension increase previously assumed will give rise to an experience item.

ACTION: Please note that additional fees will be incurred to incorporate the actual pension increase experience and therefore the employer should opt out of this standard approach if they do not want these additional calculations to be carried out.

The 2023 pension increase is higher than previously assumed which will result in a higher value being placed on the defined benefit obligation and a worsening in the overall position.

Accounting modeller

Employers have an option to purchase our accounting modeller to help inform their decision on the financial and demographic assumptions used to produce their IAS19 or FRS102 pensions accounting report. For example, the modeller allows employers to change the 31 March 2023 assumptions to bespoke assumptions and see the impact this would have on the closing position as at 31 March 2023 and also on the Profit and Loss projections for the year to 31 March 2024. We would be happy to provide further information on the modeller features and the associated fees if required.

Valuation of unfunded benefits

Employers may need to include the value of unfunded benefits for their accounts.

For employers in English or Welsh funds, where the unfunded benefits are included as part of the latest actuarial valuation data, the unfunded liability roll forward will be updated to be based on the fund's 2022 valuation. Where separate unfunded benefits are included in an employer's accounts, we will be in touch separately about the approach required.

For employers in Scottish funds, the unfunded liability will continue to be based on a roll forward of the results at the previous accounting date.

ACTION: Our default approach is to carry out a roll forward from the latest fund valuation. We would be happy to provide further information and the associated fees around the full valuation of unfunded benefits at the accounting date if required.

Other considerations

McCloud/Sargeant judgments

There are currently uncertainties in relation to LGPS benefits due to the McCloud and Sargeant judgments. Remedial regulations are expected in 2023 and uncertainty over the benefit changes proposed for the LGPS will remain until these have been finalised.

Impact on liabilities

The McCloud remedy may impact the value of the liabilities in respect of accrued benefits and therefore an allowance may need to be included in an employer's report.

If an allowance was already made for McCloud at a previous accounting date in an employer's IAS19/FRS102 report then no explicit adjustment will be made in our results this year. For employers in English and Welsh funds, the estimated cost of McCloud will be updated as part of the 2022 valuation update and this will reflect the approach adopted at the valuation in estimating the cost of the McCloud remedy. The difference between this cost and the cost previously incorporated into the employer's accounting liabilities will be reflected in the liability experience item and we do not expect this to be material. It should be noted that the cost of the McCloud remedy varies with member experience (for example due to salary increases), and therefore the cost calculated at each actuarial valuation will vary, however, generally we do not expect this to be material. For employers in Scottish funds the McCloud costs were estimated as part of the 2020 valuation and no update is required this year.

Please see FAQs for further details.

> If no previous allowance has been made and allowance is now required then we will be in touch via the fund to discuss the requirements.

Settlements and curtailments

Employers accounting under the IAS19 standard

When determining any past service cost or gain or loss on settlement IAS19 requires that the net defined benefit liability is remeasured using current assumptions and the fair value of plan assets at the time of the event. Common events for LGPS employers that this may apply to include outsourcings and unreduced early retirements.

Additional calculations are required to determine the cost before and after each event, and to rebase the standard roll forward approach on updated assumptions based on each event date. The extra remeasurement does not need to be applied where the application of that remeasurement is immaterial. The assessment of materiality will be subject to each employer and auditor's discretion. We can provide additional information to help assess materiality but we cannot conclude whether an event is material or not.

Employers accounting under the FRS102 standard

We note that the FRS102 standard is silent on the treatment of settlements and curtailments, and in particular there is no explicit requirement to adopt a similar approach to that set out above for the IAS19 standard.

ACTION: Our default approach for IAS19 reports is to assume that all events are material and therefore will adopt the approach set out in the IAS19 amendment. We provide each administering authority with a summary of the events we are aware of and these will be communicated to each employer. If the employer does not want to treat all the events in this way then we would strongly recommend that they engage with their auditor in advance of the preparation of their report to understand their materiality limit and establish which events fall outside of this.

Unless instructed otherwise we will proceed with our default approach and please note that additional fees will apply, details of which can be provided by the administering authority.

Our default approach for FRS102 reports is to not remeasure the net defined benefit liability at the event date, and this is consistent with the approach at the last accounting date. We are happy to adopt an approach in line with that set out above for the IAS19 reports if requested by the employer, but please note that this will incur additional charges.

Details of whether the remeasurement approach has been adopted at an event date or not will be set out in the employer's report.

Please see FAQs for further details.

Goodwin case

We do not intend to make any adjustments to accounting valuations as a result of the Goodwin case. Please see FAQs for further details.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) equalisation and indexation

Impact of Lloyds judgment on past transfer values

The latest news on the Lloyds Banking Group court case involved a ruling that, in cases where a member exercised their right to a transfer value out of the scheme, the trustee had the duty to make a transfer payment that reflects the member's right to equalised benefits and remains liable if an inadequate transfer payment had been paid.

It is not yet known if, or how, this will affect the LGPS. We await further guidance from CIPFA and DLUHC on this. Whilst no guidance nor data is available, our standard approach currently is to make no allowance to reflect this judgment. Please see FAQs for further details.

GMP Indexation Consultation response

On 23 March 2021, the Government published the outcome to its Guaranteed Minimum Pension Indexation consultation, concluding that all public service pension schemes, including the LGPS, will be directed to provide full indexation to members with a GMP reaching State Pension Age (SPA) beyond 5 April 2021. This is a permanent extension of the existing 'interim solution' that has applied to members with a GMP reaching SPA on or after 6 April 2016. Details of the consultation outcome can be found here.

Our standard assumption for GMP is that the fund will pay limited increases for members that have reached SPA by 6 April 2016, with the Government providing the remainder of the inflationary increase. For members that reach SPA after this date, we assume that the fund will be required to pay the entire inflationary increase. Therefore, our assumption is consistent with the consultation outcome and we do not believe we need to make any adjustments to the value placed on the liabilities as a result of the above outcome. Please see FAQs for further details.

Associated risks of participating in a defined benefit scheme

In general, participating in a defined benefit pension scheme means that an employer is exposed to a number of risks:

Risk	Comment
Investment risk	The fund may hold investment in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges.
Interest rate risk	The fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount future liability cashflows. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.
Inflation risk	All of the benefits under the fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation.
Longevity risk	In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the fund. This may be mitigated by a longevity insurance contract if held by the fund. There are also other demographic risks.
Climate risk	Climate risk can be grouped into two categories; Physical and Transitional risks. Physical risks are direct risks associated with an increased global temperature such as heatwaves and rising sea levels. Transitional risks are the costs of transitioning to a low carbon economy. These risks will manifest themselves in many of the other risks detailed above which the fund is exposed to, for example investment returns may be affected.
Regulatory risk	Regulatory uncertainties could result in benefit changes to past of future benefits which could result in additional costs.
Orphan risk	As many unrelated employers participate in each fund, there is an orphan liability risk where employers leave the fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers in that fund.

All of the risks above may also benefit an employer e.g. higher than expected investment returns or employers leaving the fund with excess assets which eventually get inherited by the remaining employers.

For further details on the funding strategy please see the relevant LGPS fund's latest Funding Strategy Statement.

Appendix 1 Financial assumptions

Duration (years)	Discount rate	RPI	RPI/CPI Gap	CPI
5	4.40%	3.05%	0.80%	2.25%
6	4.45%	3.10%	0.75%	2.35%
7	4.45%	3.15%	0.70%	2.45%
8	4.50%	3.15%	0.65%	2.50%
9	4.50%	3.20%	0.60%	2.60%
10	4.50%	3.15%	0.60%	2.55%
11	4.50%	3.15%	0.55%	2.60%
12	4.50%	3.20%	0.55%	2.65%
13	4.50%	3.20%	0.50%	2.70%
14	4.50%	3.15%	0.50%	2.65%
15	4.50%	3.15%	0.45%	2.70%
16	4.50%	3.15%	0.45%	2.70%
17	4.50%	3.15%	0.40%	2.75%
18	4.50%	3.15%	0.40%	2.75%
19	4.50%	3.15%	0.40%	2.75%
20	4.50%	3.15%	0.35%	2.80%
21	4.50%	3.10%	0.35%	2.75%
22	4.50%	3.10%	0.35%	2.75%
23	4.50%	3.10%	0.35%	2.75%
24	4.50%	3.10%	0.30%	2.80%
25	4.50%	3.10%	0.30%	2.80%
26	4.50%	3.10%	0.30%	2.80%
27	4.50%	3.10%	0.30%	2.80%
28	4.50%	3.10%	0.30%	2.80%
29	4.50%	3.10%	0.25%	2.85%
30	4.50%	3.05%	0.25%	2.80%