

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Report and Accounts 2016-17



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Chair's Foreword - Cllr Robert Chapman

It is my pleasure, as Chair of the Pensions Committee, to introduce the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts for 2016/17. The Pensions Committee is responsible for the management of all aspects of the Pension Fund, including investment, administration and governance of the Fund.



2016/17 has been another eventful year for the wider Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) as well as for the Hackney Fund. Asset pooling remains high on the agenda and the Hackney Fund's investment pool of choice, the London CIV, has continued to develop, increasing the number of sub-funds available to include a wider range of equity and multi-asset strategies. The Fund has been heavily involved in the establishment of the CIV and is represented on various committees by both members and officers. Although the Fund did not transfer assets to the platform during the year, plans are now in place to move assets during 2017/18, following a full investment strategy review.

During the year, the Committee approved the Fund's 2016 actuarial valuation, which saw the funding level improve from 70% to 77%, with the monetary deficit reducing to £349m from £406m. The improvement in the funding level is pleasing to note, and has permitted a decrease in the Council's contribution rate from 36.9% to 34.9% for 2017/18, with further incremental reductions planned over the following two years.

2016/17 also saw the introduction of a new set of investment regulations for the LGPS. Introduced to provide Funds with greater flexibility and to help facilitate the asset pooling process, the new regulations required the replacement of the Fund's previous Statement of Investment Principles with the new, broader, Investment Strategy Statement (ISS). Following the 2016 valuation, the Fund carried out a full review of its investment strategy and has incorporated this into its ISS, providing an overview of planned changes. The most significant of these has been the Committee's decision to reduce the Fund's equity exposure in favour of multi asset credit, in light of the improved funding level and recent increases in equity valuations.

Responsible Investment remained an area of focus for the Committee during 2016/17. Understanding and managing the risks posed to the Fund by climate change has been a priority; in January, the Committee approved a target for the Fund to reduce its exposure to future fossil fuel emissions by 50% over 6 years. In setting its new investment strategy, the Committee has considered how best to meet this target in line with the move to asset pooling; a number of proposals are now being considered for implementation over the medium term.

Looking to investment more generally, 2016/17 has been a very positive year for the Fund, with its value increasing by 18.7%% to £1,391m. Most of the gains have resulted from the Fund's allocation to equity markets, with a weak pound boosting returns from global equities, as well as the performance of the FTSE Allshare with its heavy exposure to foreign currency revenues. Performance across other asset classes has also been largely positive, with property, which suffered following the Brexit vote, the only significant weak point. The Fund introduced one new investment mandate during the year, investing £25m in Threadneedle's 'Low Carbon Workplace' property fund.

The Fund has continued its collaborative work through the National LGPS Frameworks project, which continues to deliver efficiency savings for both the Hackney Fund and the wider LGPS. Having been a founder member of a number of previous frameworks, Hackney continued its involvement by acting as a founder on the new Third Party Administration services framework. The Fund commenced competitive call off from the Framework towards the end of the financial year, and reappointed Equiniti as its administrator early in 2017/18. Administration is becoming an increasing challenge for the LGPS thanks to cost pressures and the greater complexity of the scheme; the new administration contract represents an opportunity for the Fund to ensure that its administration service keeps pace with the numerous changes within the sector and helps to improve the quality of data held.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my personal appreciation for the hard work and commitment to the Pension Fund that the rest of my Committee Members have put in, given the considerable challenges that we face in managing a £1.4 billion Pension Fund during a period of considerable upheaval for both the LGPS and the wider economy. I would also like to thank the hard work put in by our specialist advisors, the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources and his staff over the past year.

Councillor Robert Chapman

Highlights 2016-17

2016/17 saw the approval of the Fund's 2016 valuation, with the funding level improving to 77%, up from 70% in 2013. The monetary value of the deficit reduced from £406m to £349m. The Fund remains strongly cash flow positive with contributions and transfers in outstripping benefits paid and transfers out by £22.8 million plus a further net inflow from investments of £14.4 million. This is an area in which the Pensions Committee maintains strong oversight given the maturity profile of the Fund and the ongoing austerity programme affecting public services. Active membership of the Fund continues to grow for the present, helping to maintain the strong cash flow position.

In conjunction with the actuarial valuation, the Fund also conducted a full Investment Strategy review. This fed into the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), introduced by the new LGPS investment regulations, which set out the Fund's plans for its Investment Strategy over the next 3 years, as well addressing how the Fund plans to work with the London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV) to pool its assets. Fund has been involved with the CIV since its inception as a voluntary project and remains heavily involved, with representation from both Members and officers on various committees and working groups.

Looking to other forms of collaboration, the Fund remains an active participant in National LGPS Frameworks project, helping to ensure that effective procurement arrangements are available to all LGPS funds. During the year, the Fund has been heavily involved in the development of the Third Party Administration Framework, both acting as a founder member during the initial setup and, towards the end of the year, making use of the framework for its administration procurement.

As outlined in the investment report, this has been a positive, albeit turbulent, year in investment terms. The Fund ended the year valued at £1,391m, compared to £1,172m in 2015/16. Performance was positive across most asset classes, with the significant allocation to global equity markets the key driver of the Fund's strong investment performance. The Fund introduced one new investment mandate during the year, investing £25m in Threadneedle's 'Low Carbon Workplace' property fund, in line with the proposals agreed by the Committee in 2015/16 to help measure and manage the risks faced by the Fund from climate change.

Implementation of the 2015/16 climate change recommendations continues apace, with the Committee approving as part of the ISS a commitment to reduce the Fund's exposure to fossil fuel reserves by 50% over 6 years. The Fund is now working with the London CIV on proposals for implementation of its investment strategy that will help to meet this commitment, whilst maintaining a focus on fiduciary duty and ensuring that the investment horizons of the Fund remain appropriately broad.

Pensions Committee

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The LGPS is governed by statute with the LGPS falling under the remit of the Department for Communities and Local Government Department (DCLG).

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund. The Pensions Committee has delegated responsibility for the management of the Fund and oversees the general framework within which the Fund is managed and agrees the policies under which the Fund will operate. The Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources has delegated authority for the day to day running of the Fund.

The Pensions Committee during 2016/17 was made up of 6 Councillor Members and a Scheme Member Representative.

Pension Committee Members



**Councillor
Robert
Chapman**
Chair



**Councillor
Michael
Desmond**
Vice Chair



**Councillor
Geoff
Taylor**



**Councillor
Feryal
Demirci**



**Councillor
Kam
Adams**



**Councillor
Patrick
Moule**



**Jonathan
Malins-Smith**

Scheme Member
Representative

Contact details for the Pensions Committee:-

Pensions Committee
Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street,
London, E8 1EA

Pension Board

The Pension Board was established from 1st April 2015 under the provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (2013).

The Pension Board during 2016/17 was made up of 4 members – 2 scheme member representatives and 2 employer representatives.

Pension Board Members



Samantha Lloyd

Scheme member
representative

(Chair of the Board)



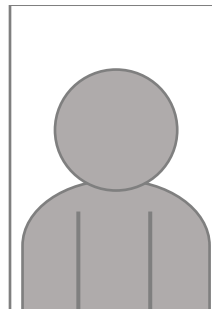
Kay Brown

Employer Member
Representative



Michael Hartney

Scheme Member
Representative



Henry Colthurst

Employer Member
Representative

Contact details for the Pension Board:-

Pension Board
Financial Services
4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London
E8 1DY

Staff, Advisers & Investment Managers

The management and administration of the Pension Fund as at 31st March 2017 was delegated to the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources with the Financial Services Section within the Finance and Resources Directorate, having responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

London Borough of Hackney Responsible Officers

Ian Williams - *Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources*

Finance & Resources
Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street
London, E8 1EA

Michael Honeysett – *Director, Financial Management*

Financial Management
Finance & Resources
Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street
London, E8 1DY

Rachel Cowburn – *Head of Pension Fund Investments, Financial Services*

Financial Services Section
Finance & Resources
Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street
London, E8 1DY

Julie Stacey – *Head of Pensions Administration, Financial Services*

Financial Services Section
Finance & Resources
Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street
London, E8 1DY

Pradeep Waddon – *Group Accountant, Financial Services*

Financial Services Section
Finance & Resources
Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street
London, E8 1DY



Auditors - KPMG

KPMG
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL



Consulting Actuary – Hymans Robertson

Geoff Nathan
Actuarial Consultant
Hymans Robertson LLP
20 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6DB



AVC Provider – Prudential

Prudential AVC Customer Services
Lancing
BN15 8GB



Investment Consultant to the Fund – Hymans Robertson

Andrew Johnston
Senior Investment Consultant
Hymans Robertson LLP
20 Waterloo Street, Glasgow



Benefits & Governance Consultant to the Fund – AON

Karen McWilliam
Head of Public Sector Benefits Consultancy
Aon Hewitt
The Aon Centre, 122 Leadenhall Street
EC3V 4AN



Legal Advisers

Legal Services
London Borough of Hackney
2 Hillman Street
Hackney
E8 1FB



Pension Administration Services - Equiniti

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
Equiniti
Russell Way
Crawley
West Sussex
RH10 1UH



Lloyds Bank
Lloyds Bank PLC
25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN



Custodial Services – HSBC
HSBC Bank Plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ

Investment Managers



Global Equities

Lazard Asset Management Ltd
50 Stratton Street
London
W1J 8LL



Global Equities

Wellington Management International Ltd
Cardinal Place
80 Victoria Street
London
SW1 5JL



UK Equities

UBS Global Asset Management (UK) Ltd
5 Broadgate
London
EC2M 2QS



Fixed Interest

BMO Global Asset Management
8th Floor, Exchange House
Primrose Street
London
EC2A 2NY



Property

Threadneedle Investments Ltd
Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AG



Real Return

GMO UK Ltd
1 London Bridge
London
SE1 9BG



Emerging Markets

RBC Global Asset Management
Riverbank House
2 Swan Lane
London
EC4R 3BF



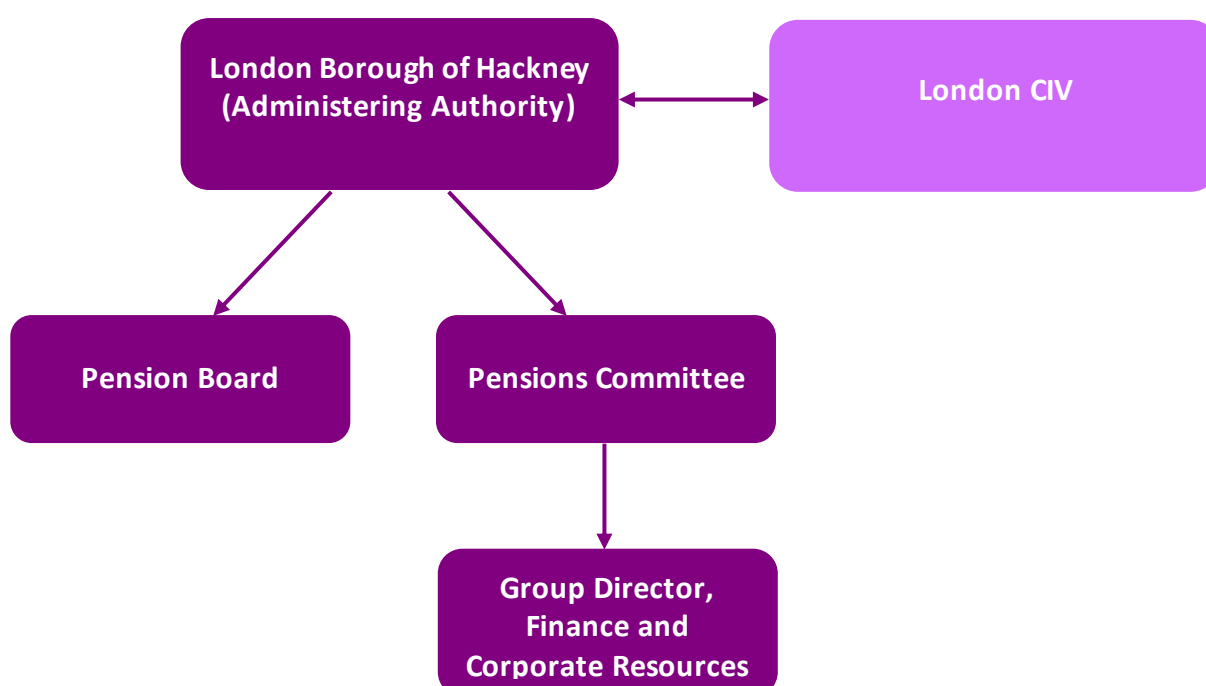
Multi Asset

Invesco Perpetual
Perpetual Park Drive
Henley-on-Thames
Oxfordshire
RG9 1HH

Governance and Oversight Review

Governance of the Pension Fund

The London Borough of Hackney, as the Administering Authority of the Pension Fund, has delegated responsibility for the management of the Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee. In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013, the Pension Board assists the Authority in ensuring compliance with the regulations and helps oversee the work of the Pensions Committee and how the Fund is administered. The Fund's governance structure for the 2016/17 financial year is depicted in the chart below.

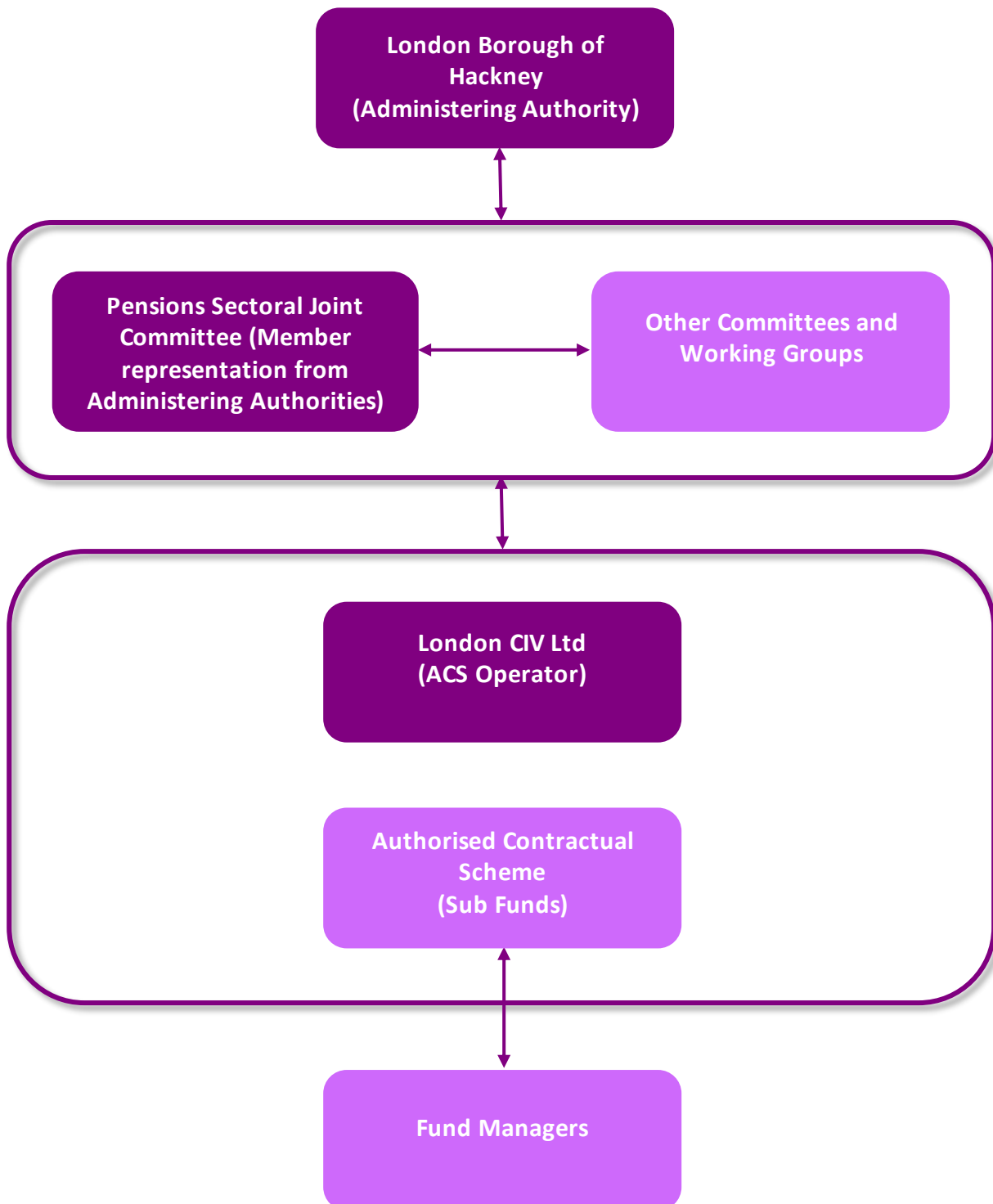


The Fund is a participating scheme in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV). The London CIV has been operational for some time and has opened a range of equity and multi-asset sub funds, with other asset classes to follow. Whilst the Fund does not currently invest any assets via the platform, the CIV will, over the medium term, take on elements of the investment management process currently managed by the Fund.

The governance structure of the CIV has been designed to ensure that there are both formal and informal routes to engage with all the Authorities as both shareholders and investors. This is achieved through a combination of the London Councils' Sectoral Joint Committee ("LCSJC"), comprising nominated Member representatives from the London Local Authorities (in most cases the Pensions Committee Chair), and the Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") formed from nominated borough officers, which includes both London Local Authority Treasurers and Pension Officers from a number of Authorities. The Fund is currently represented within the governance structure of the CIV by its Chair of Committee on the LCSJC and by the Authority's Treasurer and a Pension Officer on the IAC.

At the company level for the London CIV, it is the Board of Directors that is responsible for decision making within the company, which will include the decisions to appoint and remove investment managers

The Fund's relationship with the London CIV and its governance structure is set out in the diagram below:



Pensions Committee

Attendance

The Pensions Committee holds 4 regular business meetings per year and up to 2 additional strategy meetings. The table below sets out the schedule of Pensions Committee meetings during the last financial year and attendance at those meetings by members of the Committee.

Committee Members Attendance 2016/17									
	27th June		19th September		6th December (strategy)	24th January		29th March	
	Meeting	Training	Meeting	Training	Meeting	Meeting	Training	Meeting	Training
Cllr Robert Chapman (Chair)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Michael Desmond (Vice Chair)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Kam Adams	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Feryal Demirci	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P
Cllr Patrick Moule	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Geoff Taylor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Co-Opted Members									
Jonathan Malins-Smith	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P = Present

A = Absent

Training

Training was provided to the Committee with a dedicated time slot at the Committee meetings. The topics covered in the training programme for the Committee in 2016/17 were provided in line with the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework to help ensure that the Committee are able to achieve high levels of the specialist knowledge required of them. Topics covered during the financial year were:

- Active and Passive Investment Approaches (KSF 4, KSF 5)
- Actuarial Valuations (KSF 6)
- Strategic Asset Allocation (as part of strategy meeting) (KSF 4)
- Pensions Legislation and Governance (KSF 1)
- Financial Markets and Product Knowledge (KSF 5)

The following additional training was provided by the Fund's investment consultant during the year:

- Strategy and Investment Beliefs – 31/10/2016 (attended by Officers and Members)
- Investment Strategy Setting and Risk Management – 07/03/2017 (provided at strategy consultation meeting)

Members are also encouraged to attend relevant external training opportunities as set out in the Fund's training policy. Events attended during 2016/17 included:

- the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) Conference
- London CIV Conference
- Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association (PLSA) Conference

Pension Board

Attendance

The Pension Board holds 2 regular business meetings per year. The table below sets out the schedule of Pension Board meetings during the last financial year and attendance at those meetings by members of the Board.

Pension Board Members Attendance 2016/17 at PB

	2nd December	20th March
Samantha Lloyd (Chair)	P	P
Kay Brown	P	P
Henry Colthurst	A (appointments in progress)	P
Michael Hartney	A (appointments in progress)	P

P = Present
A = Absent

Training

At present, Pension Board members are also asked to attend Committee to ensure they can participate in the training. However, to ensure that suitable training is fully accessible to all Board members, Board meetings from 2017/18 onwards will include a regular training session at the start of the meeting. As 3 of the 4 Board members were newly appointed during 2016/17, a comprehensive training workshop is currently being planned.

Governance Issues – Management of Conflict of Interest

Prior to the commencement of meetings, Committee and Board members are required to make declarations of interest both in relation to membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme and relationship to any employer bodies within the Pension Fund. Further declarations are required as and when agenda items arise where a member may have a conflict of interest. The Head of Pension Fund Investments maintains a record of the Conflicts of Interest which covers both Pensions Committee and Pension Board Members as well as officers closely connected with the Fund.

A legal officer is present at the Committee meetings to provide guidance on legal matters and is also required to comment on other items where there could be conflicts of interest.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Board Annual Report 2016/17

Introduction

This is the annual report of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund's Pension Board (HPB) based on the financial year from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Establishment and Membership of the Hackney Pension Fund's Pension Board

The Public Service Pensions Act (PSPA) 2013 introduced a number of changes to public service pension schemes, including a number of key changes impacting on the governance of public service pension schemes. One of the key changes was the requirement for each Administering Authority in the LGPS to create a local Pension Board.

The Act states that the role of the Pension Board is to assist the Administering Authority with securing compliance with regulations and with requirements imposed by the Pensions Regulator, as well as assisting in ensuring effective and efficient governance and administration of the Scheme. This has generally been interpreted as the Pension Board having an oversight role but not a decision making role.

Each LGPS Administering Authority was required to establish their local Pension Board no later than 1 April 2015, and the HPB was established by the London Borough of Hackney on 25 February 2015. Since its establishment, the Board has met twice in each calendar year, as set out in its Terms of Reference.

The current membership of the HPB is as follows:

- 2 Scheme Member Representatives (Samantha Lloyd (Chair of the Board) and Michael Hartney)
- 2 Employer Representatives (Kay Brown (LB Hackney) and Henry Colthurst (Mossbourne Academy Trust))

Three of the Board's members (Michael Hartney, Kay Brown and Henry Colthurst) were appointed during 2016/17, following an extensive recruitment process involving interviews with potential candidates.

Meetings, training and attendance

The HPB has met twice during 2016/17, with meetings held in December 2016 and March 2017. The first meeting was attended by 2 representatives, as the Council was concluding the appointment process for the remaining 2 positions on the Board. The second was attended by all 4 representatives. Both meetings were supported by the Council's Governance Services team and also attended by Pension Fund officers.

The members of the HPB have committed to following the requirements of the Hackney Pension Fund's Training Policy. In addition, we are invited to attend Pensions Committee meetings (the decision making committee for the Pension Fund) and their training events, in order to further our understanding of the Hackney Pension Fund and its operation.

The following summarises the training events HPB members have completed during the year:

- CIPFA – Local Pension Boards, Members Seminar – 27th February 2017

The London Borough of Hackney is currently planning further training for all HPB members. Additionally, to ensure training is easily accessible to all Board members, a short training session will be held at the start of each Board meeting.

What have we done during 2016/17?

Given the significant changes to the membership of the Board during 2016/17, a significant portion of the December 2016 meeting was focussed on considering how the Board would operate. This included a consideration of the Terms of Reference, Conflicts of Interest Policy and the Reporting Breaches Procedure. Each Board meeting includes a consideration of the most recent Pensions Committee as a standing item; from 2017/18, a training session will also be included as a regular item. The first meeting of each financial year also sets out the work plan for that year.

In addition to these regular items, the Board has also:

- Reviewed the Hackney Pension Fund's compliance with the Pension Regulator's Code of Practice (this is one of the specific areas of responsibility for Pension Boards). Overall the Fund was generally compliant with the Code, with a couple of exceptions, where further work was required to ensure compliance. One notable exception at the December 2016 meeting related to the number of representatives appointed to the Board, as the Council had not at that stage completed the appointment process for the new Board members. This had been resolved by the time of the March 2017 meeting. The other notable exception related to the provision of annual benefit statements, which was considered in some detail at both meetings.
- Reviewed the Pension Fund risk register, considering the various risks to which the Fund is exposed. The Board highlighted issues around membership data and the upcoming changes to data protection legislation as potentially having significant impact on the governance and administration of the Fund.
- Received an update on the GMP reconciliation project being carried out by Equiniti. This project is part of the review of State Pensions, whereby the Government is ceasing to hold GMP information for scheme members on their systems. Accordingly all pension scheme providers who have been contracted out of the state scheme need to ensure their GMP records are accurate by reconciling them with those held by HMRC by 2018. The Board considered progress on the reconciliation exercise to date, and discussed issues to be taken into consideration by the Fund as it embarks on Phase 2 of the exercise. The Board highlighted the need to monitor and control costs associated with the exercise, and to ensure that sufficient investment was being made in IT to ensure cases are processed efficiently.

- Reviewed progress on the implementation of iTrent, the Council's new payroll system, and considered the impact this might have on the provision of membership data to the Fund. The Board emphasised the importance of accurate data and sought confirmation that the project was sufficiently resourced to ensure that the provision of LGPS membership data was not side-lined. The Board also considered how the end of the previous payroll contract with Northgate HR might impact the provision of 2016/17 year end data, and suggested how the Fund could liaise with the Council to minimise the associated risks.
- Considered the process being used by the Fund for the procurement of third party pension's administration services. The Board reviewed the planned procurement process and use of the National LGPS Framework for Third Party Administration. The potential for, and importance of, improvements to the quality of membership data was highlighted.

What will we do in the future (in particular in 2017/18)?

Now that the HPB is once again fully resourced, with a full complement of members, the Board wishes to ensure that it is actively driving the agenda for the Fund and highlighting areas for improvement. At its next meeting in October 2017, the HPB will be setting its work plan for 2017/18, which is likely to include areas such as the following:

- Progress on the Fund's GMP reconciliation exercise
- The implementation of the Fund's new third party administration contract with Equiniti, and the impact and effectiveness of the planned service improvements
- The impact of Brexit and how the Fund responds to that
- The ongoing relationship between the Fund and the London CIV, and how the Fund can ensure good governance in the move to a pooled structure.
- The ongoing work of the Pensions Committee.
- The impact of the 2018 changes to data protection legislation
- Consideration of the success of the 2016 valuation (particularly in the area of employer engagement and the quality of data), and the potential value of carrying out an interim valuation.
- Ongoing consideration of the Fund's adherence to The Pension Regulator's Code of Practice
- Ongoing consideration of the Fund's data quality issues, including the implementation of the London Borough of Hackney's new payroll provider and planned improvements to business processes
- Progress on planned improvements to the Fund's website and digital offering to its members and employers.

Other observations and general comments

Generally speaking, we are pleased with the work completed in the Board's second year of operation. The Board has faced particular challenges in its first 2 years, most notably the need to replace and train 3 of its 4 members during this time. We are pleased to note that the Board now has a full complement of members and is once again fully compliant with relevant legislation and its Terms of Reference.

Further in depth training is planned for both the Board and the Pensions Committee for 2017/18, and we hope to be able to demonstrate an increasing depth of breadth of relevant knowledge and understanding. We have a good working relationship with the Pensions Committee and the Fund's officers, and are grateful for the way they have all embraced our involvement.

Overall our impression is that the Hackney Pension Fund is a well-managed Fund, and demonstrates good governance in a number of areas. We recognise that there are areas for the Pensions Committee and Fund officers (and the Board) to work on; most notably improvements in membership data quality ahead of the 2019 valuation. With a new payroll provider appointed for the Council (the Fund's main employer) and a new administration contract with Equiniti in place for the Fund, it is anticipated that business processes in this area are likely to change significantly over the coming months, and it is crucial for the Fund to capitalise on this opportunity. It should also be noted that the wider LGPS environment in which the Fund operates continues to change rapidly, presenting both challenges and opportunities. However, we are confident that the governance structure of the Fund is such that these changes can be effectively monitored and managed.

Samantha Lloyd, Board Chair

Knowledge and Skills Policy Statement

CIPFA Code of Practice on Public Sector Pensions – Finance Knowledge and Skills

This organisation adopts the key recommendations of the Code of Practice on Public Sector Pensions Finance Knowledge and Skills.

This organisation recognises that effective financial administration, scheme governance and decision-making can only be achieved where those involved have the requisite knowledge and skills.

Accordingly this organisation will ensure that it has formal and comprehensive objectives, policies and practices, strategies and reporting arrangements for the effective acquisition and retention of the relevant public sector pension scheme finance knowledge and skills for those in the organisation responsible for financial administration, scheme governance and decision-making.

These policies and practices will be guided by reference to a comprehensive framework of knowledge and skills requirements such as that set down in the CIPFA Pensions Finance Knowledge and Skills Frameworks.

This organisation will report on an annual basis how these policies have been put into practice throughout the financial year.

This organisation has delegated responsibility for the implementation of the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, who will act in accordance with the organisation's policy statement, and where they are a CIPFA member with CIPFA Standards of Professional Practice.

This organisation recognises the importance of ensuring that it has the necessary resources to discharge its pension administration responsibilities and that all staff and members charged with the financial administration, governance and decision-making with regard to the pension scheme are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to discharge the duties and responsibilities allocated to them.

It therefore seeks to utilise individuals who are both capable and experienced and it will provide and/or arrange training for staff and members of the pensions decision making and governance bodies, to enable them to acquire and maintain an appropriate level of expertise, knowledge and skills.

2016/17 Reporting on Knowledge and Skills Framework

How the Frameworks have been applied

The Pensions Committee has delegated responsibility for managing all aspects of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund. The Pensions Committee reviews and agrees a training plan on an annual basis at the first meeting of the Municipal Year. The training plan is developed taking into consideration the needs of the Committee to both enhance existing knowledge and skills and to develop new areas of understanding. Pensions, and in particular investments, are constantly evolving and therefore in order for the Committee to be effective, they need to ensure that their knowledge is current. The Committee has had a long standing commitment to engage in a training programme and to ensure that training is accessible to all members of the Committee including co-opted members and members of the Pension Board. Training is therefore provided as matter of course at all regular quarterly Committee meetings and is carried out prior to the main business agenda items. This ensures that training is accessible to all Committee members and key officers involved in the Pension Fund.

Pension Board members are also asked to attend Committee to ensure they can participate in the training. However, to ensure that suitable training is fully accessible to all Board members, Board meetings from 2017/18 onwards will also include a regular training session at the start of the meeting.

Attendance at other training courses and conferences occurs on an ad-hoc basis to meet additional training needs.

Assessment of Training Needs

As the decision-making body for the Pension Fund, the Pensions Committee are committed to ensuring that they have the appropriate levels of knowledge and skill to be able to engage in effective decision making

The issue of the Knowledge and Skills Framework in 2010 set out a matrix of six relevant areas of knowledge for members of decision making bodies, namely:

1. Pensions Legislative and Governance Context.
2. Pensions Accounting and Auditing Standards.
3. Financial Services Procurement and Relationship Management.
4. Investment Performance and Risk Management.
5. Financial Markets and Products Knowledge.
6. Actuarial Methods, Standards and Practices.

The Local Pension Boards Knowledge and Skills Framework, published in 2015, follows broadly similar principles. 'Pensions Legislative and Governance Context' is included as two categories; 'pensions Legislation' and 'Public Sector Pensions Governance', whilst the guidance also adds 'Pensions Administration as an additional topic.

In October 2016, CIPFA published guidance entitled 'Investment Pooling Governance Principles for LGPS Administering Authorities'. This guidance builds on the existing Knowledge and Skills framework, adding additional competencies relating to asset pooling to each of the categories.

The Fund's training programme is designed around the guidance set out above, and around feedback from the 'Self-assessment and assessment of advisors survey' sent to the Committee at the start of each financial year. From 2017/18, a similar survey will be sent to the Pension Board to ensure their training needs are captured in sufficient detail.

The programme for 2016/17 concentrated on the decisions for the Committee over the year, with a particular focus on the 2016 valuation and subsequent review of the Fund's Investment Strategy. The first training session of the financial year covered active versus passive equity investment, to ensure that the Committee had a sound understanding of the benefits and drawbacks of each approach. Further specific training was delivered at the September meeting around the triennial valuation process, to give the Committee an understanding of the key factors underpinning the valuation outcome. Further training on the valuation process and its influence on the Investment Strategy review was delivered at the Fund's December strategy meeting.

Training at the Committee's January meeting focused on the legislative and governance framework in which the Fund operates, whilst the final session of the year considered broader knowledge of financial products, ahead of the Committee's final approval of the Fund's new Investment Strategy. The dedicated training programme for 2016/17 was also supplemented by additional information contained within the main agenda items.

Training Delivered against identified training needs

An outline of both the specific and supplemental training undertaken by the Committee during the year is shown in the table below:

Dedicated Training	Date
Active versus passive equity investment (KSF4)	27/06/2016
Actuarial Valuation (KSF6)	19/09/2016
Asset Liability Modelling (KSF6, KSF4)	06/12/2016
Pensions Legislation and Governance (KSF1)	24/01/2017
Financial Markets and Product Knowledge (KSF5)	29/03/2017

Supplemental Training	Date
Pensions Administration	27/06/2016
Investment Pooling – Legislative and Governance Context (KSF1)	27/06/2016
TPR Code Compliance (KSF1)	19/09/2016
Pension Fund Report and Accounts (KSF2)	19/09/2016
Section 13 GAD Reporting (KSF6)	19/09/2016
Investment Pooling Update (KSF1, KSF5)	24/01/2017
Pension Fund Risk Register (KSF1, KSF4)	24/01/2017
Third Party Administration Procurement (KSF3)	24/01/2017
Actuarial Valuation Final Report (KSF6)	29/03/2017
Investment Strategy Statement (KSF4)	29/03/2017
Strategy Meeting Supplemental Training	Date
Investment Strategy (KSF4, KSF5)	06/12/2016
Asset Liability Modelling (KSF6, KSF4)	06/12/2016
Third Party Administration – Procurement (KSF3)	06/12/2016

Attendance at Committee meetings and training sessions is monitored by officers and a record of attendance is included within the above Governance & Oversight Review for 2016/17.

A full training programme has been scheduled for 2017/18 and includes a wide range of topics, focussing particularly on areas where the Committee is required to make longer term strategic decisions in the best interests of the Fund.

Training Policy

The Pensions Committee formally approved a Training Policy at its Committee meeting in March 2015 which sets out its commitment to ensuring that Members of the Pensions Committee, Pension Board and senior officers with responsibility for managing the Pension Fund should undergo a rigorous training programme. The Training Policy has been created to provide a formal framework and greater transparency on the training regime in accordance with the national requirements. It is intended to aid existing and future Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers in their personal development and performance in their individual roles, providing a structure which will ensure that the Pension Fund is managed by individuals with the appropriate level of knowledge and skills.

Scheme Details

Overview of the Scheme

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is governed by Statute. The main regulations governing the operation of the scheme during the year were the Superannuation Act 1972 and the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 introduced the 2014 LGPS, changing the benefits structure from a final salary to career average revalued earning (CARE) scheme. The fund's approach to investment is regulated through the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009.

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority for the Pension Fund and pensions and entitlement to benefits are fully protected in law. Membership of the Scheme is open to all employees of the Council including school employees with the exception of teachers (who have their own pension scheme). Other employers are admitted to the Pension Fund and depending on their status their employees may also be able to participate in the LGPS. Employee contributions are determined by central government and are between 5.5% and 12.5% of pensionable pay. Employer rates are set by the Fund actuary every 3 years following a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund, with the next valuation due to take place covering year end as at 31 March 2019.

The conditions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations set out in clear terms the benefits that are payable to Scheme members. As such, member benefits are underwritten by statute and members are therefore not reliant on investment performance for their pension benefits. The contributions payable by Scheme members are also defined in the Regulations. Employing Authorities are required to pay contributions into the Scheme in order to meet the cost of funding employee benefits and as such, are required to meet any shortfall in funding the pension liabilities of Scheme members.

The Pension Scheme applying during the financial year 2016/17 was a defined benefit career average revalued earnings scheme which aligns LGPS retirement age with an individual's state pension age. The key benefits of the scheme are outlined below:

- Pension benefits based on a 1/49th accrual basis for each year of pensionable service with benefits calculated on the career average pay revalued annually in line with inflation.
- Pre-2014 benefits guaranteed with a final salary link for any benefits earned prior to 1 April 2014.
- Option to pay 50% of the contribution rate to accrue 50% of the benefits.
- Option to convert some pension to lump sum on retirement on a 1:12 ratio.
- Life assurance cover 3x member final pay applicable from the day of joining scheme.

- Pensions for dependents: - spouses, civil partners and eligible co-habiting partners and eligible children.
- An entitlement to have pension paid early on medical grounds.
- Pensions increase annually in line with the cost of living.

It should be noted that the above is not an exhaustive list and that certain conditions have to be met for an individual to be entitled to the benefits outlined.

The above benefit structure came into effect on 1 April 2014 and saw the start of significant changes to the public sector pension schemes, with most other schemes introducing their changes a year later on 1 April 2015. The previous LGPS introduced in 2008 was a defined benefit final salary scheme and was in operation until 31 March 2014, although it should be recognised that a large number of scheme members will have benefits accrued under both schemes and indeed some under the pre-2008 scheme. The key benefits under the 2008 scheme are outlined below:

- A guaranteed pension based on final pay and length of time in the scheme and an accrual rate of 1/60th per annum.
- Tax free lump sum on benefit accumulated prior to 1 April 2008 and option to convert some of the pension into tax free lump sum on post 1 April 2008 service.
- Life assurance cover 3x member final pay applicable from the day of joining scheme.
- Pensions for spouses/civil and co-habiting partners and children.
- An entitlement to have pension paid early on medical grounds.
- Pensions increase annually in line with the CPI.

Employers in the Pension Fund

There were 36 employers with active scheme members in the Pension Fund during the financial year 2016/17, including the London Borough of Hackney itself. During the year 7 new employers were admitted, whilst 2 previous employers ceased. Employers in the Fund fall into either 'Scheduled body' or 'Admitted body' status.

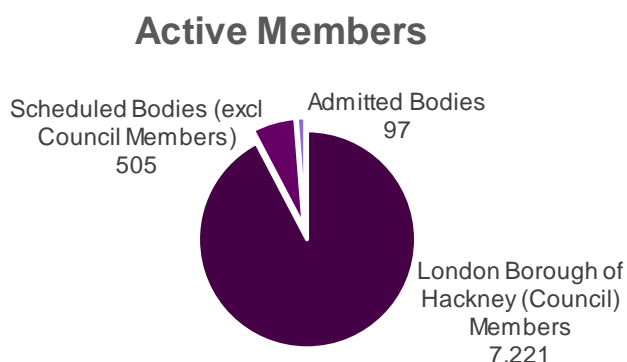
The following Table outlines the membership profile for all of the employers' in the Fund.

Membership Profile as at 31st March 2017

Employer Name	Active	Deferred Benefit	Pensioner	Total	%
London Borough of Hackney	7,221	7,532	5,926	20,679	88.77
Mossbourne Federation (Academy Trust)					
Mossbourne Community Academy	73	76	2	151	0.65%
Mossbourne Parkside Academy	32	2	-	34	0.15%
Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy	21	3	-	24	0.10%
Mossbourne Riverside Academy	5	-	-	5	0.02%
Petchey Academy	68	122	3	193	0.83%
Bridge Academy	59	61	1	121	0.52%
City Academy	52	37	1	90	0.39%
Skinner's	48	31	-	79	0.34%
Brooke House 6th Form College	46	61	11	118	0.51%
Clapton Girls Academy	38	23	2	63	0.27%
Northwold Academy	35	-	2	37	0.16%
Hackney New School	28	1	-	29	0.12%
Mouchel Babcock Education Services	20	5	3	28	0.12%
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	14	-	2	16	0.07%
Renaissi	9	37	10	56	0.24%
Mulalley	8	-	-	8	0.03%
Fit for Sport - Gayhurst	7	-	-	7	0.03%
PJ Naylor - Daubeney	5	-	2	7	0.03%
PJ Naylor - Baden Powell	2	-	-	2	0.01%
PJ Naylor - Gainsborough	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Birkin Cleaning Services - Randal Cremer	5	-	-	5	0.02%
Caterlink	4	-	1	5	0.02%
G4S	4	-	-	4	0.02%
Family Mosaic	3	4	-	7	0.03%
RM Education Plc	2	4	-	6	0.03%
Turners Cleaning Co	2	-	-	2	0.01%
SND Cleaning Services - Our Lady & St Josephs	2	-	-	2	0.01%
SND Cleaning Services - Holmleigh	1	-	-	1	0.00%
SND Cleaning Services - Whitmore	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Birkin Cleaning Services	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Manor House Development Trust	1	1	-	2	0.01%
Family Solutions	1	-	3	4	0.02%
Outward	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Fit For Sport	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Pride Catering Partnership	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Ceased Employers	-	1,031	472	1,503	6.45%
Total	7,823	9,031	6,441	23,295	

Active Membership in the Fund

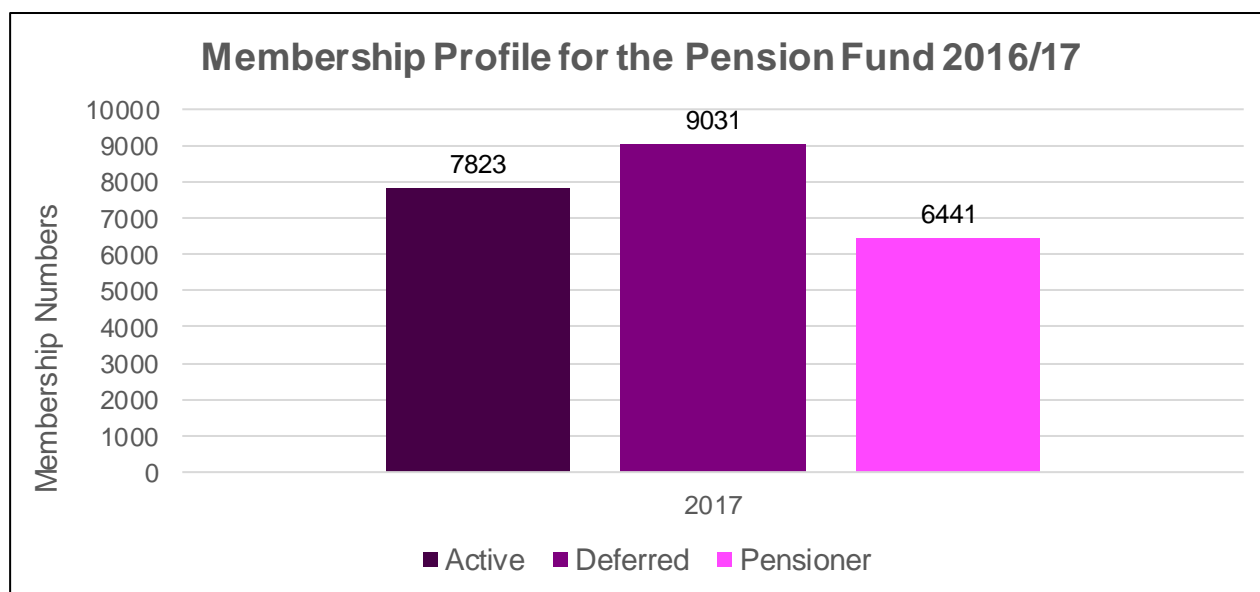
The breakdown of the active membership (i.e. those contributing to the Pension Scheme) of the Pension Fund by type of employer as at 31 March 2017 is shown alongside, with the Council being the largest employer in the Fund by a considerable margin.



General Scheme Membership

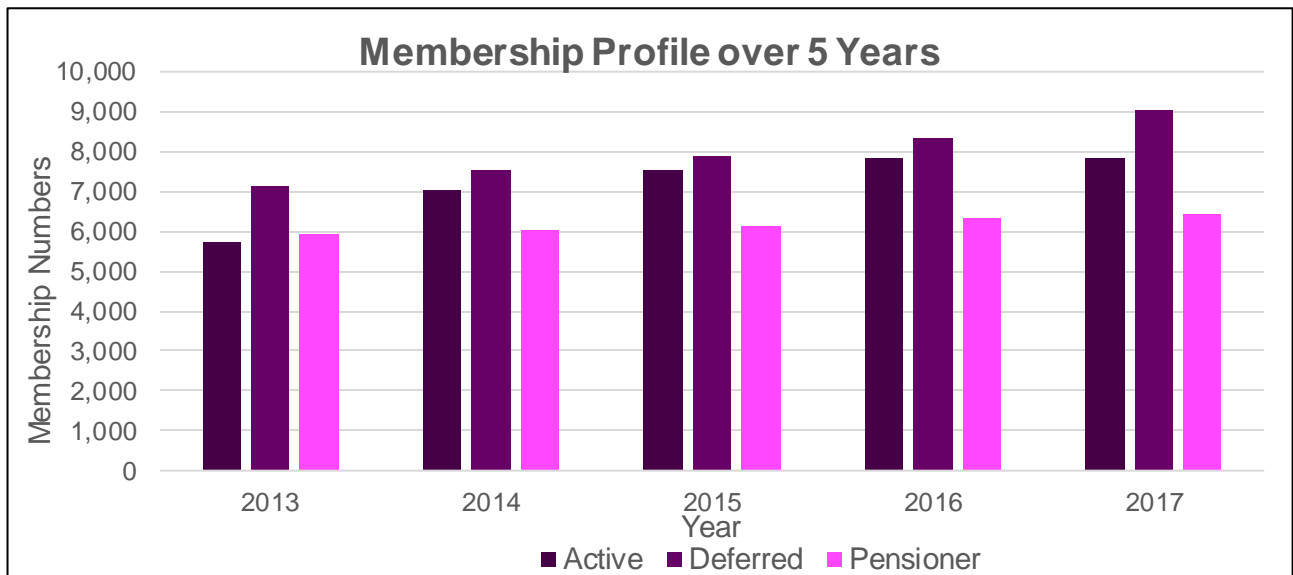
Membership of the Scheme is split between the active members (still employed and contributing to the Scheme), deferred members (no longer active but with accrued benefits to be held until either retirement, or transfer to a new employer's scheme) and pensioner members, comprising both former employees who are now drawing their pension benefits and the dependents of former employees.

The membership of the Scheme analysed over the relevant membership profile is shown below.



As can be seen from the following chart, active membership has slightly declined over the last financial year, with an 8.2% increase in deferred memberships and 1.9% increase in pensioners. Active membership decreased by 20 members, however overall membership has increased year on year, with a 3.5% increase over the year to 23,295 scheme members.

The membership of the Scheme analysed over the last five years is shown below.

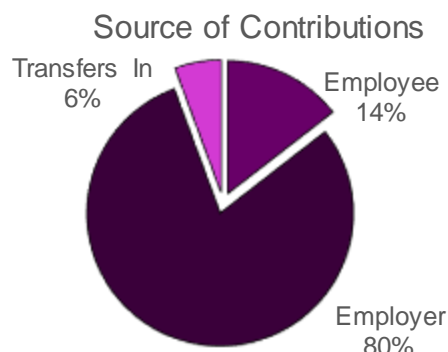


The number of scheme members over the last five years is as follows: 18,769 in 2012-13, 20,614 in 2013-14, 21,581 in 2014-15, 22,510 in 2015-16 and 23,295 in 2016-17. The chart shows overall membership over the last five years has continued to rise each year:

Contributions and Benefits

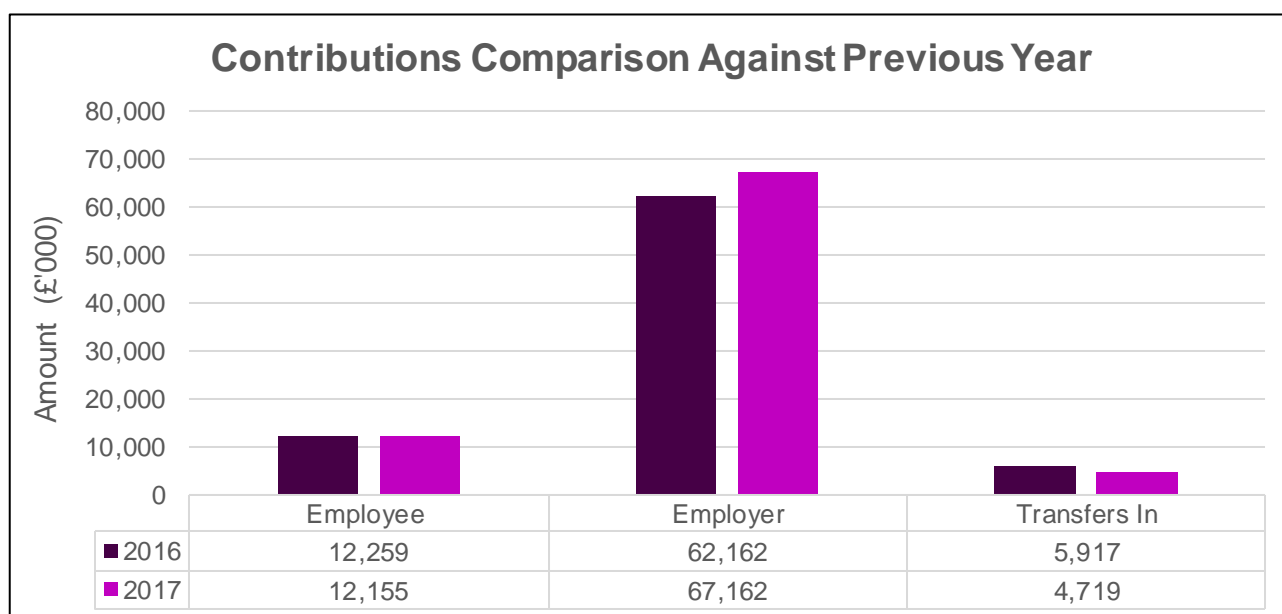
Contributions

Total contributions (including transfers) into the Fund during 2016/17 amounted to £84.0 million compared to £80.3 million for the comparable period 2015/16. Contributions paid by employees are set by statute and during 2016/17 were in a range of 5.5% up to 12.5% dependent on pensionable pay. Employer contribution rates are set by the Fund actuary and for the year 2016/17, the rates that applied were set from the 2013 valuation.



As can be seen from the chart the largest source of contributions remains: employers - on behalf of employees and former employees, and amounted to 80% of contribution income during the financial year.

The chart below shows the actual sums being contributed by the employee and employer and the value of transfers-in during the 2016/17 financial year along with comparators for the previous financial year.



The table below outlines the contributions for all of the employers as well as their status within the Fund:

Contributions by Employer for the year to 31 March 2017

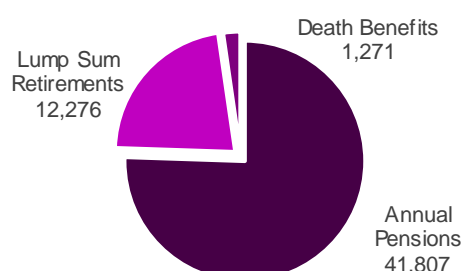
Employer	Status	Members £'000	Employers £'000	Total £'000
London Borough of Hackney	Scheduled	(11,298)	(61,514)	(72,812)
Hackney Homes	Scheduled	-	(2,827)	(2,827)
Mossbourne Federation (Academy Trust):				
Mossbourne Community Academy	Scheduled	(111)	(290)	(401)
Mossbourne Parkside Academy	Scheduled	(25)	(122)	(147)
Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy	Scheduled	(23)	(73)	(96)
Mossbourne Riverside Academy	Scheduled	(4)	(26)	(30)
Clapton Girls Academy	Scheduled	(76)	(329)	(405)
Petchey Academy	Scheduled	(101)	(262)	(363)
Bridge Academy	Scheduled	(97)	(238)	(335)
Brooke House 6th Form College	Scheduled	(74)	(256)	(330)
Skinner's	Scheduled	(72)	(230)	(302)
City Academy	Scheduled	(67)	(161)	(228)
Northwold Academy	Scheduled	(26)	(147)	(173)
Hackney New School (Secondary)	Scheduled	(24)	(79)	(103)
Hackney New School (Primary)	Scheduled	(5)	(17)	(22)
Mouchel Babcock Education	Admitted	(47)	(166)	(213)
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	Admitted	(19)	(111)	(130)
Renaissance	Admitted	(22)	(75)	(97)
Mulalley	Admitted	(21)	(63)	(84)
G4S	Admitted	(6)	(26)	(32)
RM Education	Admitted	(6)	(23)	(29)
Manor House Development	Admitted	(7)	(18)	(25)
Family Mosaic	Admitted	(5)	(16)	(21)
Family Solutions	Admitted	(2)	(19)	(21)
Caterlink	Admitted	(3)	(15)	(18)
PJ Naylor - Gainsborough	Admitted	(2)	(9)	(11)
PJ Naylor - Daubeney	Admitted	(2)	(9)	(11)
Fit For Sport	Admitted	(2)	(8)	(10)
Outward	Admitted	(2)	(7)	(9)
SND Cleaning - Our Lady at St Josephs	Admitted	(1)	(6)	(7)
Birkin Cleaning Services - Randal Cremer	Admitted	(1)	(4)	(5)
SND Cleaning - Whitmore	Admitted	(1)	(3)	(4)
PJ Naylor - Baden Powell	Admitted	(1)	(3)	(4)
SND Cleaning - Holmleigh	Admitted	(1)	(3)	(4)
Turners Cleaning Co	Admitted	(1)	(3)	(4)
Birkin Cleaning Services	Admitted	-	(3)	(3)
Pride Catering	Admitted	-	(1)	(1)
BBCS 2	Admitted	-	-	-
Total Contributions		(12,155)	(67,162)	(79,317)

Benefits

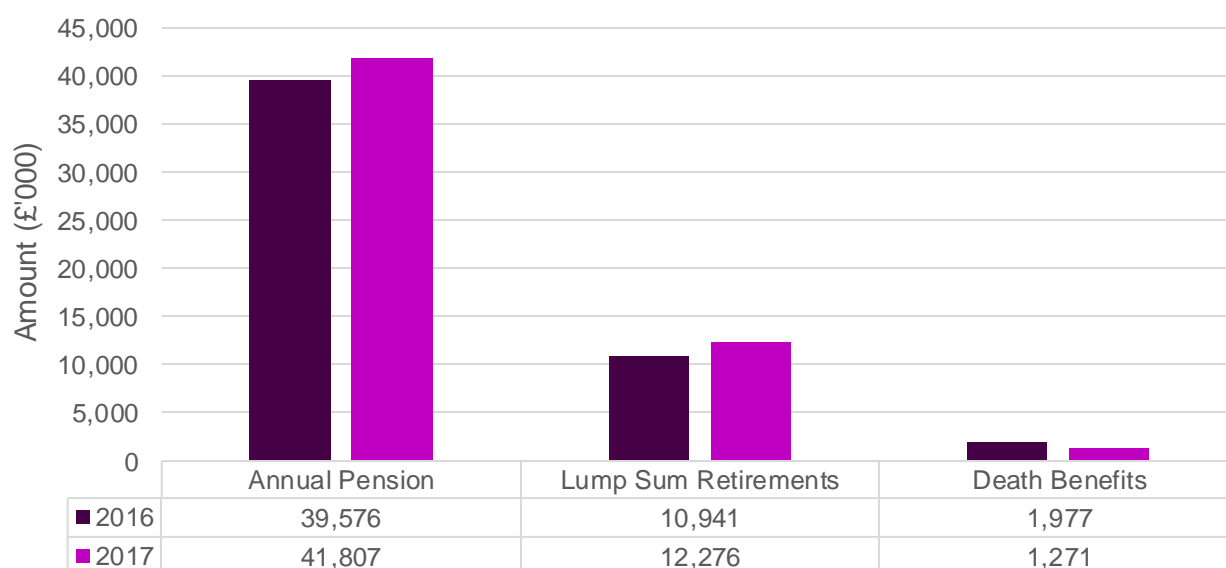
The benefits paid out from the Fund comprise annual pensions, lump sum payments on retiring and, where applicable, death in service payments, whereby lump sums equivalent to 3x final salary are paid out to nominated beneficiaries. Total benefits paid out during 2016/17 amounted to £55.4 million compared to £52.5 million for the year 2015/16.

Looking at the year-on-year increases, annual pension payments increased by 5.64%, reflecting a slight increase in the number of retirements. Lump sum payments increased, by 12.2% over the year whereas Lump sum death benefits decreased by 35.8%.

Benefits Paid Out in 2016/17

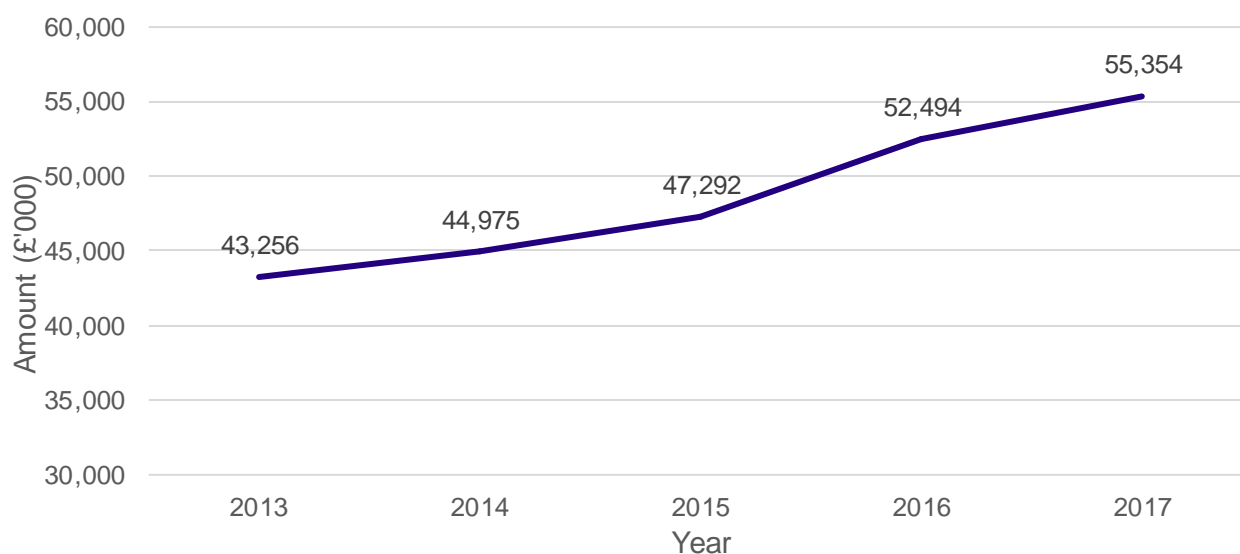


Benefits Paid Out in 2016/17 compared to Previous Years



Pension benefits being paid out of the Fund have increased steadily over the last five years from £43 million in 2012/13 to £55m in 2016/17. This is in part due to the fact that LGPS pension benefits rise each year in line with inflation more than a reflection of any significant increase in pensioner numbers, which have remained relatively static over the period. The chart below highlights how benefit payments have been increasing for the Fund over the five year period.

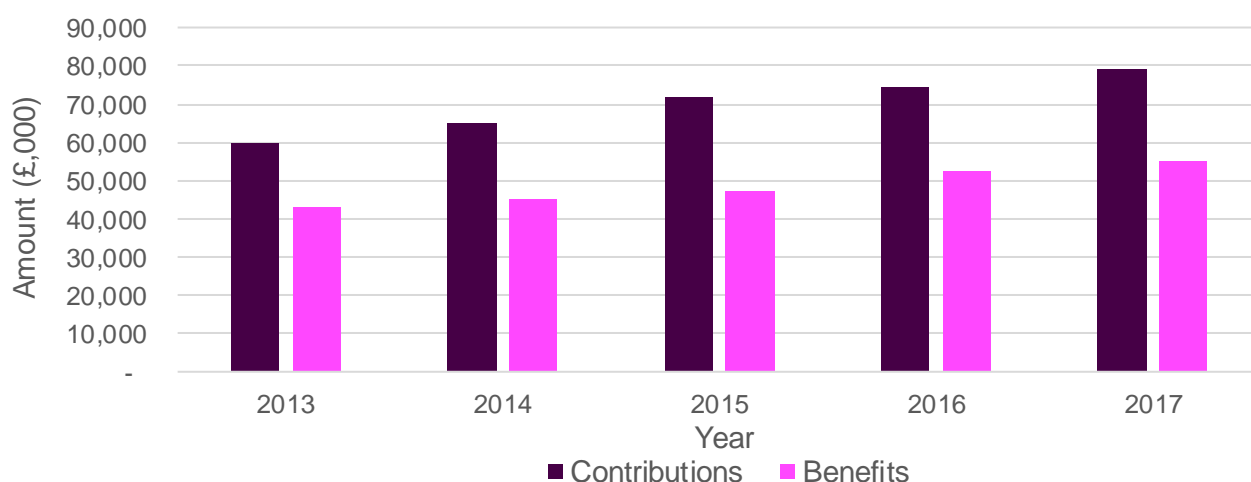
Benefits Paid Over 5 Years



In addition the Fund has also paid refunds to members who have opted out of the Scheme which is permissible under the regulations of the Scheme and made transfers to other schemes by way of individual transfers and group transfers. For 2016/17 the total value of payments to and on account of leavers was £5.3 million, compared to £5.2 million (2015/16).

Contributions (excluding transfers) paid into the Fund continue to exceed the sums paid out in benefits each year, making the Fund strongly cash flow positive. The chart below provides readers with the comparison of contributions paid in to the Fund over the last 5 years compared to the levels of benefits paid out. As the Scheme matures, there is likely to be a narrowing of the gap over time. The Pensions Committee continues to monitor the cash flow position on a regular basis.

Contributions Received vs. Benefits Paid



Administration and Finance Review

Scheme Administration

The contract for pension administration and pension payroll was managed externally during the year by the Fund's pension administrators, Equiniti Pension Solutions, with the contract being overseen by the Financial Services Section based at London Borough of Hackney. The contract commenced on 1 April 2009 and was extended for a further 3 years on 1 April 2014 until 31 March 2017. However, a short term contract extension to 31 December 2017 has been agreed with the Council's Legal department and Equiniti in order to allow sufficient time for an orderly transition to a new administrator if necessary, and for the Council to complete the transition of the payroll contract to a new provider in July 2017.

The costs of administering the Fund are relatively small compared to the overall value for the Fund. The cost in 2016/17 was £539k, compared to £570k in 2015/16. Administration costs include the internal staff costs involved in administering the Pension Scheme, the external administrator costs and the Pension Fund audit fee.

The administrators have a website available for members, employers and non-members to find information pertaining to the LGPS including a members self service area, the address of which is <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Home.aspx>. The members' area has an electronic version of the scheme guide providing details of the benefits of the scheme, pension membership forms, a series of FAQs, a glossary of terms and relevant news items. The employers' area provides all of the above, and also copies of the Pension Fund Report & Accounts, Statement of Investment Principals (SIP), Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), Communications Policy and the Pension Administration Policy (PAS) as well as a link to the Committee's reports.

The Fund has a procedure for dealing with disputes from members both active and deferred called the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP). These are mainly in regard to either their scheme membership or the non-release of ill-health benefits. The process for members is at Stage 1, to first appeal to the Specified Person appointed by the Fund who will assess the case to ensure due process has been followed. Should the member still be dissatisfied after this, they can then appeal to the Administering Authority (Stage 2), who will appoint a Specified Person who will again assess the case and make a determination. If the member remains dissatisfied, they can then appeal to the Pension Ombudsman (Stage 3), who will then make the final determination on the case. The findings of the Ombudsman are legal and binding and no further action can be taken by the individual.

The number of completed IDRP cases in the year was 3. The analysis is as follows:-

Case Type	Resolution
III Health – Active release at Tier 3, 1 appeal for release at Tier 1	Upheld
III Health – Active release at Tier 3, 2 appeals for release at Tier 2	Not upheld

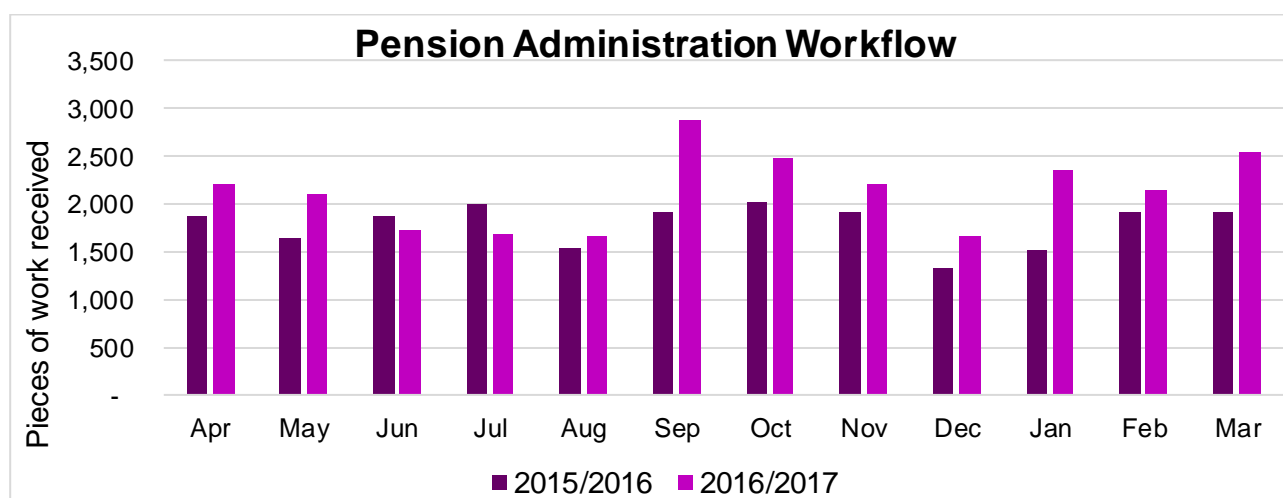
Administration Management Performance

The pension administrators saw the workflow increase to 25,689 during the year, an increase of 5,455 from last year's case load of 20,234. There were a total of 4 complaints in the reporting year, which equates to 0.02% of the total workload.

Below is the number and trend of the top case types the administrators have dealt with in the year 2016/17:-

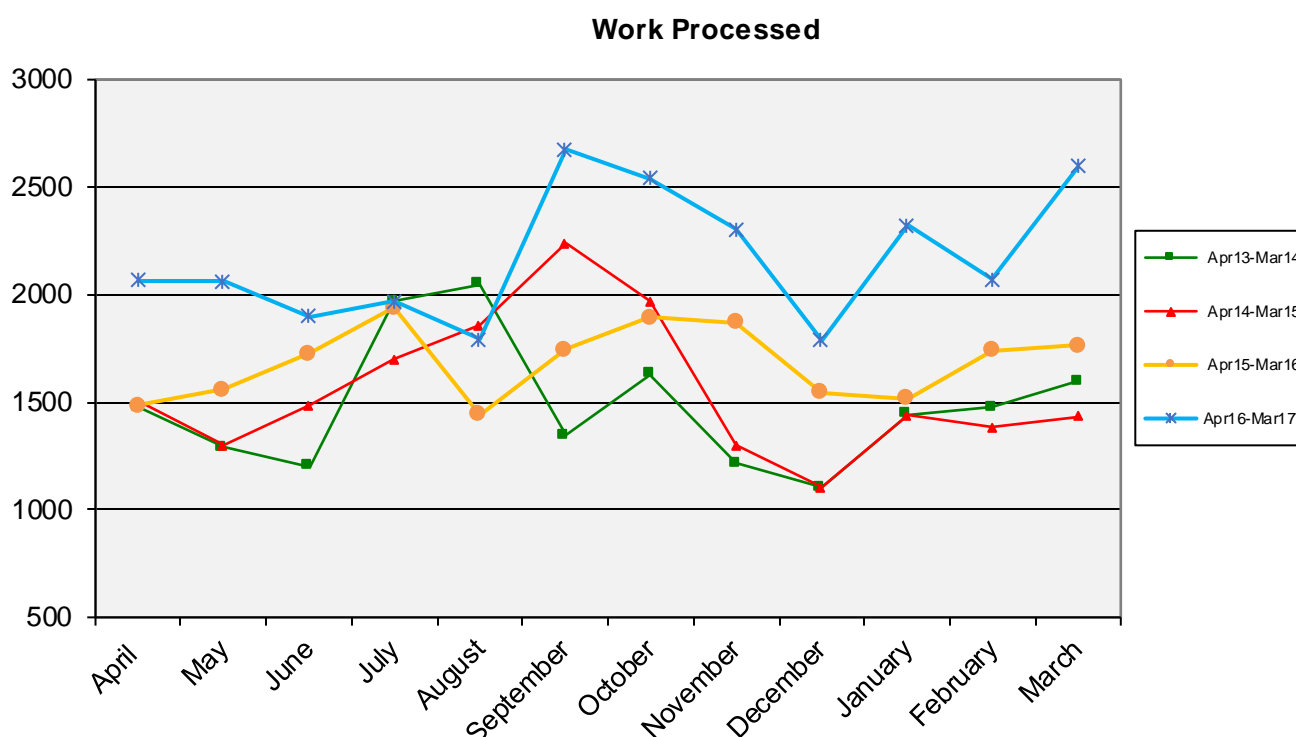
Case Type	Number in Year
Death Notifications	309
Leavers including opt outs	3,499
New Entrants	1,861
Transfer In	50
Transfer Out	99
Retirement Quote	589
Retirement Finalisations	434
GMP	296
Divorce	27

Over the last year the total cases received by the administrators has increased significantly from 20,234 cases in 2015/16 to 25,689 in 2016/17. The average number of cases received monthly has increased from 1,786 in the previous year, to 2,141 in 2016/17. The number of cases for 2016/17 in comparison to 2015/16 is shown in the chart below:-



The increase has been primarily due to the continued lack of a payroll monthly interface from the Council, the largest employer, which means all starters, leavers and change notifications having to be processed manually. The cases peaking in September 2016 was due the extra data cleanse and verification needed to ensure member records were as accurate as possible before the remainder of the annual benefit statements were issued in December 2016.

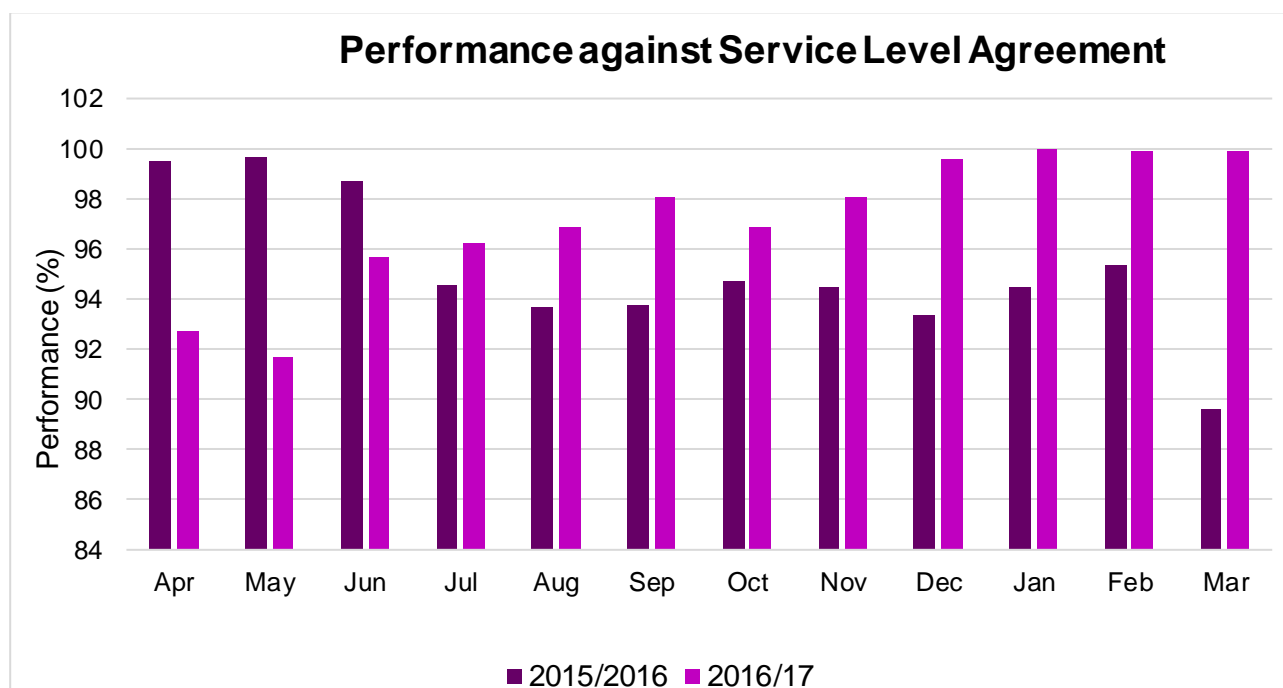
The number of work items completed on a monthly basis averages 2,139 over the year and a comparison of completed items from 2013/14 (green line) to 2016/2017 (blue line) date is shown in the chart below:



The lack in quality data received from employers, particularly the Council, and their payroll providers, continues to have a significant impact on workloads with data cleansing and validation being a priority not only for the annual benefit statements but also the triennial valuation. Considerable problems still remain with the Council's payroll system and as a year-end file was not provided, extrapolated data from monthly returns was used to try and get member records updated sufficiently to produce annual benefit statements.

As the year-end file was not provided, the Fund was not able to comply with its regulatory duty of providing annual benefit statements to all of its members by the end of August 2016. However, all deferred benefit statements were issued in time along with approx. 4,000 active statements where data was accurate. Following further data cleansing, the remainder of the active statements, approx. 3,200, were issued on 22 December 2016 with the addition of a 'health warning' requesting members check their statement for accuracy. The lack of year-end data from the Council being the largest employer in the Fund, impacted on issuing the majority of the statements within the regulatory timescale and therefore the Fund breached the scheme regulations. In doing so, the Council was obliged to report itself to tPR, setting out what had happened and the steps it had taken to correct the issue. No further action was taken by tPR.

The performance of the pension administrators is monitored by the Financial Services Section at Hackney on a monthly basis. Performance under the pension administration contract when compared to the service level agreement was an average of 97.1% for the year as a whole, a fraction up on the previous year of 95.1%. Service levels are included within the Pensions Administration Strategy document.



In addition to dealing with the day-to-day administration cases, Equiniti have also undertaken the following work on behalf of the Fund:

- All monthly payrolls balanced and reconciled.
- The year-end payroll process has been completed for both the monthly payrolls including the application of the pension increase, reconciliation of the payrolls, production of P60s and reporting to HMRC.
- Compendia year end update of pension increase (PI), Lifetime Allowance and Annual Allowance and earnings and contribution histories was completed.
- A Scheme Event report has been submitted to HMRC.
- National Fraud Initiative exercise has been undertaken.
- All benefit, payroll and AVC payments have been made.
- Additional administration levies were issued to employers who had not complied with the Pension Administration Strategy
- A voluntary redundancy exercise has been completed

- An audit by AON was carried out and correction made
- LGPS training - for pension administration team at Equiniti to ensure continued development
- Triannual Valuation – extensive work undertaken for the triannual valuation
- Re-enrolment - auto enrolment re-staging date of 1 July 2016, work undertaken to re-enrol 799 into the LGPS
- Work has completed on the year-end accounts.
- All monthly ledger reconciliations completed.
- All bank account reconciliations completed.
- All contributions have been received.
- Pension Increase was applied to all pensions in payment.
- Certificates of Continued Entitlement (life certificates) - were issued to the total pensioner population of 6,309. This revealed 7 deaths that had not been previously notified to the administrators and 12 people who require power of attorney as they could no longer manage their own affairs.
- FRS17 data was issued to the actuary for 16 employers.
- Data was issued to Club Vita for longevity studies.
- Cessation valuations – 3 were submitted to the Actuary.
- Annual Benefits Statements for year ending March 2016, were issued in batches - September 2016 & December 2016 to:

Actives	6,447
Deferred	7,398
- Overpayment of pension - identified overpayments to a value of £28,876.05. These were as a result of late death notifications. To date £8,675.98 has been recovered.

The total scheme membership, analysed by age, as at 31 March 2017 is shown below:

Age	Active	Undecided Leaver	Deferred	Pensioner
1-5	0	0	0	2
6-10	0	0	0	10
11-15	0	0	0	21
16 - 20	96	0	3	35
21 - 25	460	146	92	26
26 - 30	837	128	380	3
31 - 35	940	85	769	0
36 - 40	998	53	854	4
41 - 45	997	46	927	14
46 - 50	1065	37	1416	46
51 - 55	1191	15	1954	132
56 - 60	822	18	1523	484
61 - 65	346	2	491	1215
66 - 70	62	0	69	1287
71 - 75	9	0	17	1053
76 - 80	0	0	4	878
81 - 85	0	0	0	654
86 - 90	0	0	2	402
91 - 95	0	0	0	157
96 - 100	0	0	0	18
100+	0	0	0	0
Total	7,823	530	8,501	6,441

Pension Administration Strategy (PAS)

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008 gave Administering Authorities the discretion to issue a Pension Administration Strategy document. The provisions in respect of the Pension Administration Strategy were carried forward into the 2013 Regulations.

The Pension Administration Strategy (PAS) is reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or as and when regulations change. The updated PAS 2016/17 was applied during the last financial year.

In addition, a number of training sessions have been run for employers and individual schools on how to complete paperwork and the background to the LGPS regulations to enhance overall understanding and administration flows.

Through a rolling programme of training, site visits and seminars, the Liaison Officer-Pensions, has continued to enhance the relationship between employers, payrolls and the administrators which has helped to promote a better understanding amongst employers of what their responsibilities are towards the Fund and their own employees. Particular attention has been paid to ensuring that schools are aware of their responsibilities towards employees during the year.

Dedicated one-to-one sessions for scheme members continue to be popular and help to clarify any issues concerning their personal situation in regard to their pension benefits. The in-house Pensions team have worked hard to explain the provisions of Scheme to both employers and scheme members. The Team have presented at weekly induction sessions for new starters and these have been rated highly by attendees, with 94% leaving the sessions having a better understanding of the scheme and its benefits.

III-Health Retirements

During the last financial year, there were a number of ill-health retirements agreed by employers for both active members and deferred members as set out in the table below:

III Health Retirements April 2016 to March 2017			
Deferred to III Health	Active to Tier 1	Active to Tier 2	Active to Tier 3
6	3	0	0

Of the Tier 3 ill-health pensions in payment, only 2 case reviewed at 18mths were uplifted to a Tier 2.

Monitoring of Employers

Employee and Employer contributions must be received by the 19th of the month following deduction from payroll. These are then reconciled against pensionable remuneration and contribution rates that apply to individual employers.

During 2016/17, the Fund sought to recoup additional administration costs from several employers and schools not complying with the Pensions Administration Strategy. Where there are instances of non-compliance, additional administration costs are recouped directly from those employers and schools concerned in regard to data irregularities, late payment of contributions or late submissions of data during the year. Contribution collections are subject to rigorous monitoring and the pursuit of correct payments and supporting documentation remains of paramount importance to the administrators.

The table below details the number of employers on a monthly basis who have not provided either their contributions or supporting paperwork by the 19th of the month following deduction from payroll. Some, not all of the employers, would have been subject to additional administrations charges throughout the year:-

Month	Description
April 2016	All Employers submitted HK221 supporting data and contribution payments on time
May 2016	8 Employers were late submit HK221 supporting data and 2 of those were also late in submitting contribution payments on time
June 2016	2 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data and a further 3 were also late in submitting contribution payments on time
July 2016	2 Employers were late in submitting contribution payments on time
August 2016	2 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, 5 were late in submitting contribution payments on time
September 2016	2 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, 3 were late in submitting contribution payments on time
October 2016	8 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, 5 of which were also late in submitting contribution payments on time
November 2016	9 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, 5 of which were also late in submitting contribution payments on time
December 2016	2 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, 4 were also late in submitting contribution payments on time
January 2017	2 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, and a further 2 were late in submitting contribution payments on time
February 2017	5 Employers were late in submitting HK221 supporting data, and a further 4 were late in submitting contribution payments on time
March 2017	4 Employers were late in submitting contribution payments on time

A continuous programme of improving the relationships between employers, payroll providers and Equiniti, the scheme administrators, has assisted in ensuring employers' are aware of the importance of correct reporting and the timely submission of data.

Changes introduced by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, have meant that from the 1 April 2015, the Pensions Regulator assumed responsibility for setting standards of governance and administration in public service pension schemes, together with increased regulatory oversight.

As part of the Pension Regulator's new governance and administration framework, a new Public Service Code of Practice was introduced to provide practical guidance and standards of conduct and practice, to help maintain and improve the governance and administration of pension schemes. The Code is directed at Scheme Managers (Funds) and the local Pension Boards. The role of each local Pension Board is to help ensure their scheme complies with governance and administration requirements as defined by the Code.

Therefore going forward, the Pensions Regulator will be assessing standards of schemes on an annual basis and have closer scrutiny of the accuracy of the data held by pension schemes. The emphasis for the Fund will therefore remain on building relationships with employers and ensuring that the data supplied in respect of employees is accurate.

As detailed above, the March 2016 annual benefit statements could not be issued to all member's within the regulatory timescales due to poor quality and the non-receipt of data from employers in the Fund. This resulted in the Council having to report itself to the tPR for non-compliance on 2 occasions:

- August 2016 - failing to issue all active and deferred benefit statements by 31 August. However, all statements for deferred members were issued by the deadline, along with approximately 4,000 statements for active members. The remaining 3,200 statements would be issued by 31 October.
 - tPR did not impose a fine providing statements issued by agreed extended deadline.
- October 2016 - failing to issue all active and deferred benefit statements by 31 October, after extended deadline had been agreed with the Regulator. Committed to issuing the outstanding statements by 31 December 2016.
 - tPR did not impose a fine providing statements issued by agreed deadline.

As reported, the remaining annual benefit statements for year end March 2016 were issued on 22 December 2016.

Budget Review

The Pensions Committee agrees the budget for the Pension Fund on an annual basis and monitors progress quarterly, taking into consideration anticipated income and expenditure for the forthcoming year along with a comparison to the forecast set in the previous year. The budget includes a forecast of the expected level of employee and employer contributions and estimated transfer values, although the latter is difficult with the forecast being dependent to a large extent on staff turnover and individual decisions on whether to transfer benefits into the Hackney Pension Fund. Member expenditure forecasts are based on anticipated pension increases and will also include an estimate for transfers out of the Fund.

The contribution figures presented in this budget update for the current financial year reflect higher levels of member income than budgeted. Employer and employee contributions are both significantly over budget, at £62.8m and £12.2m respectively, whilst the difference is reduced by lower than expected levels of transfers in. A major driver behind the variance is that active membership numbers have continued to rise, whilst the budget predicted a 5% year on year reduction. Additionally, the cessation of Hackney Homes as an employer and TUPE of its staff to the Council has resulted in the higher Council rate being paid for these members. Staff received a 1.0% pay rise from 1st April 2016, just below the budgeted figure of 1.1%. With the exception of the Hackney Homes cessation and TUPE, contribution rates paid are largely unchanged since 2014/15 and have therefore had only a small impact on member income relative to last year.

At £41.6m, the forecast for pensions paid is slightly above the budgeted level of £40.2m. No Pensions Increase was payable for 2016/17, so increasing pensioner numbers have been the main driver of increases to pensions in payment.

Lump sum commutations and death grants are above the budgeted amount, at £13.3m compared to £11.0m; however, these are outside of the Fund's control and cannot be accurately forecasted. At £6.6m, transfers out are forecasted to be somewhat higher than the £4.7m budgeted. The budget was doubled for 2015/16 as a result of the Government's Freedom and Choice agenda; however, the expected increase in transfers out did not materialise. Given the low level of enquiries received during 2016/17, the increase does not appear to have resulted from Freedom and Choice.

Forecast Administration costs are slightly below budget for 2016/17, at £764k compared to a budget of £789k. , Expenditure on Oversight and Governance is under budget at £366k compared to a budget of £425k. This reflects reduced consultancy costs relative to 2015/16, largely as a result of significant one-off costs, such as the audit of Equiniti's implementation of LGPS2014, charged during 2015/16.

Forecast Investment expenses are notably higher than budgeted at £3.7m compared a budgeted value of £2.5m. The bulk of this increase has resulted from an adjustment to the budget to ensure that fee estimates are included within the budget for managers who do not invoice directly. Whilst these are recorded in the accounts they have not previously been incorporated into budgeted figures. Investment income is lower than forecast at £13.1m compared to £14.3m; however, investment income for the final quarter is challenging to forecast.

The Table below sets out the budget, set at the start of the financial year 2016/17, and the Outturn for the year and includes a brief analysis of the reasons for the differences between the budget and the outturn.

2016/17 Budget and Outturn	2016/17 Budget £'000	2016/17 Outturn £'000	2016/17 Variance %	Comments
Member Income				
Employers' Contribution	56,590	67,162	18.7	Significantly higher than forecast; predicted reduction in active membership did not materialise, and deficit contributions higher than forecast. Addressed through forecasting in March 2017 report.
Employees' Contribution	11,767	12,155	3.3	Higher than forecast; predicted reduction in active membership did not materialise
Transfers In	4,871	4,719	(3.1)	Within tolerance - dependent on member decisions
Member Income Total	73,228	84,036	14.8	
Member Expenditure				
Pensions	(40,239)	(41,807)	3.9	Within tolerance
Lump Sum Commutations and Death Grants	(11,057)	(13,547)	22.5	Difficult to forecast, as dependent on individual circumstances
Refund of Contributions	(176)	(201)	14.2	Dependent on member decisions – refunds have increased steadily since the introduction of the 2 year vesting period
Transfers Out	(4,717)	(5,632)	19.4	Difficult to forecast, as dependent on member decisions. A group transfer to SFIS (£498k) had a significant impact
Member Expenditure Total	(56,189)	(61,187)	8.9	
Net Member Surplus	17,039	22,849	34.1	
Management Expenses				
Administration, Investment Management and Governance & Oversight	(3,807)	(5,869)	54.2	Higher than forecast, largely due to increased investment management costs. This has been driven largely by a significant increase in assets under management. Future forecasts will also take into account non-invoiced fees (e.g. perf fees and transaction costs), as these are included in the accounts
Net Administration Expenditure	(3,807)	(5,869)	54.2	
Surplus from Operations	13,232	16,980	28.3	
Investment Income/Expenditure				
Investment Income	14,338	14,423	0.6	Within tolerance
Net Investment Income/Expenditure	14,338	14,423	0.6	
Cash Flow before Investment Performance	27,570	31,403	13.9	

The Pensions Committee has reviewed the budget for 2017/18, which forecasts a cash flow surplus for the year of £6.9 million before investment income, leaving the Fund cash flow positive, albeit not as strongly as previously. Taking investment income into account, the surplus is expected to be around £20.0m million. The budget was based on forecast amounts for 2016/17, and will be adjusted as required to take account of significant changes in the 2016/17 outturn or the assumptions underlying the forecasts. The outturn for 2016/17 compared to the budget for 2017/18 and 2018/19 is shown in the table below:

Description	2016/17 Outturn £'000	2017/18 Budget £'000	2018/19 Budget £'000	Comments
Member Income				
Employers' Contribution	67,162	59,387	57,849	Future forecasts based on 2016/17 forecast with an assumption that employer contributions will reduce in line with the Council's proposed reduced rates. Active membership numbers are assumed to reduce by 1% pa, with an assumed 1% pa pay rise. Budget to be revised and realigned with 2016/17 outturn.
Employees' Contribution	12,155	12,155	12,155	Used outturn for 2016/17 - assumed 1% pay rise pa, offset by reduction in active membership
Transfers In	4,719	3,560	3,560	2016/17 forecast figure used to forecast - the level of transfers in is outside the Fund's control
Member Income Total	84,036	75,102	73,564	
Member Expenditure				
Pensions	(41,807)	(42,904)	(44,637)	Future forecasts based on 2016/17 forecast. A Pensions Increase rate of 1% has been applied for 2017/18, with 2% applied for each of the following years. A year on year increase in the number of pensioners of 2% has been applied across the 3 year period
Lump Sum Commutations and Death Grants	(13,547)	(13,736)	(14,291)	Uses the same assumptions as above, but challenging to forecast as this is outside the Fund's control.
Refund of Contributions	(201)	(178)	(182)	Adjusted for CPI as per above with a 1% uplift for 2017/18, followed by 2% pa thereafter
Transfers Out	(5,632)	(6,633)	(6,633)	2016/17 forecast used for following 3 years. Transfers out are challenging to estimate as they are outside the Fund's control.
Member Expenditure Total	(61,187)	(63,451)	(65,743)	
Net Member Surplus	22,849	11,651	7,821	
Management Expenses				
Administration, Investment Management and Governance & Oversight	(5,869)	(4,929)	(5,028)	Forecast based on 2016/17 forecast, with a 1% uplift for 2017/18, followed by 2% pa thereafter. Budget to be revised and realigned with the final outturn.
Net Administration Expenditure	(5,869)	(4,929)	(5,028)	
Surplus from Operations	16,980	6,722	2,793	Budget to be revised to reflect the reclassification of management expenses
Investment Income/Expenditure				
Investment Income	14,423	13,105	13,105	Investment income expected to remain constant across the period. Budget to be revised in line with 2017 outturn
Net Investment Income/Expenditure	14,423	13,105	13,105	Budget to be revised to reflect the reclassification of management expenses
Cash Flow before Investment Performance	31,403	19,827	15,898	

Risk Management Review

Risk Register

Risk management forms a key part of Pension Fund Governance and is part of the ongoing decision making process for the Committee. The benefits of successful risk management are clear for the Fund; improved financial performance, better delivery of services, and improved Fund governance and compliance.

There are four general approaches to treating risk: avoid, reduce, transfer or accept.

- Avoidance of risk – not undertaking the activity that is likely to trigger the risk.
- Reducing the risk – controlling the likelihood of the risk occurring, or controlling the impact of the consequences if the risk does occur.
- Transferring the risk – handing the risk on elsewhere, either totally or in part – e.g. through insurance.
- Accepting the risk – acknowledging that the ability to take effective action against some risks may be limited or that the cost of taking action may be disproportionate to the potential benefits gained.

The types of risk that the Fund is exposed to fall into the following broad categories:

- Financial – these relate to investment related risks including market, currency, credit and interest rate risks, these are outlined in detail in the Statement of Accounts.
- Strategic – failure to meet strategic objectives such as performance targets, Funding Strategy Statement objectives, etc.
- Regulatory – regulatory changes impacting on the Fund, or failure to comply with legislation or meet statutory deadlines.
- Reputational – poor service damaging the reputation of the Fund.
- Operational – data maintenance, service delivery targets.
- Contractual – 3rd party providers, failure to deliver, effective management of contracts.
- Communication – failure to keep all stakeholders notified of things that affect them, be they employers, scheme members or contractors.

The Risk Register for the Pension Fund sets out the nature of the individual risks for the Fund with an assessment of level of risk. Risks fall into the following categories:

- High risk (red) – need for early action intervention where possible.
- Medium risk (amber) – action is required in the near future.
- Low risk (green) – willing to accept this level of risk or requires action to improve over the longer term.

The Pensions Committee reviews the Pension Fund Risk Register and the controls that it has in place to determine if there is any need to re-categorise existing risks or to add new, previously unidentified risks, with the most recent formal review having taken place at the Committee meeting held in January 2017.

The key risks identified following the latest review are:

- increasing longevity;
- asset/liability mismatch;
- poor investment performance;
- poor membership data;
- regulatory changes and compliance
- failure to manage costs;
- funding risks;
- investment pooling

The Committee recognises that whilst the above high risks relate primarily to external risk, measures are in place to monitor and manage these risks. These include:

- Monitoring longevity and ongoing discussions with the Fund actuary on how best to manage the impact on the Fund from people living longer. Changes brought in with the 2014 CARE Scheme also mean that retirement ages will increase in line with the state pension age going forward.
- Monitoring regulatory changes and compliance with the release of Government guidance closely, in particular that relating to investment pooling
- Quarterly monitoring of investment performance, funding and budget monitoring and regular reviews of asset allocation to ensure that it remains appropriate for the Fund taking into account the appropriate investment advice from the Pension Fund's investment consultant.
- Contract monitoring and performance reviews.
- Working closely with employers to ensure that membership data is accurately and timely updated as required, this is particularly important with the introduction of the Career Average Scheme where the annual salary needs to be accurately recorded to ensure that any inflation linking is calculated correctly.

- The Fund has worked and continues to work closely in collaboration with other London funds on the development of the London Collective Investment Vehicle. It also continues to work with other LGPS funds to develop national procurement frameworks for the LGPS. All this is designed to help deliver major efficiency savings for the Fund over time.
- It is difficult to assess the impact of wider pension reforms, but the Fund continues to monitor its cash flow and where appropriate works closely with the Fund actuary to understand the impact of such wider reforms on the Fund.
- The Fund will in future years be required to deliver an earlier set of accounts and is currently looking at ways to enhance monthly reporting to ensure it is able to meet this challenge.

Within the Statement of Accounts, there is a detailed analysis of the extent of risks arising from financial instruments, quantifying the impact of a range of investment risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. This provides readers of the accounts with an overview of the impact of market movements in terms of both increases and decreases under the scenarios where standard deviations apply.

It is recognised that whilst the Fund's Risk Register is reviewed annually, it is day-to-day risk management that remains key to understanding and controlling risks for the Pension Fund.

Investment Review

Market Review

2016/17 was an eventful year in financial markets. Central banks played a key role, with monetary policy remaining a significant influence on asset prices. Volatility was also a significant factor, with large swings in asset prices increasingly underpinned by non-market forces, such as political uncertainty.

Q1 saw markets surprised by the UK's vote for Brexit. Markets had stabilised following several weeks of uncertainty, with common consensus being that Remain would win, preserving the status quo. Following several weeks of uncertainty, markets appeared to have stabilised, resulting in a dramatic reaction given the market consensus that Remain would win. UK and European markets initially slumped, with yields falling to historic lows for US Treasuries, German Bunds and UK Gilts. Sterling fell to a 31-year low against the Dollar, with the Euro also down relative to the Dollar and Yen. This was exacerbated by the strengthening of the dollar, as markets priced in expectations for the Federal Reserve to raise US interest rates.

Q2 began with a loosening of monetary policy in the UK, as the Bank of England cut rates to 0.25% and expanded its asset purchase scheme by £60bn, to a total of £435bn. The scale of the stimulus package surprised markets, boosting equities and driving down yields still further. Europe was also boosted by the possibility of further monetary policy action by the ECB, given ongoing low inflation. Economic data from the US was mixed, with the start of the US presidential debates unsettling markets.

The strong performance of equity markets seen in Q2 continued into Q3, with economic data suggesting accelerating inflation and economic growth. US markets were initially kept somewhat in check by uncertainty over the election outcome, but Trump's victory, and anticipation of his economic programme, provided a further boost. It also triggered a sharp shift in interest rate expectations, triggering a sell-off in global bond markets which spilled over to bond proxy sections of equity markets. The predicted rate rise happened as expected, with the Federal Reserve raising rates by 0.25%.

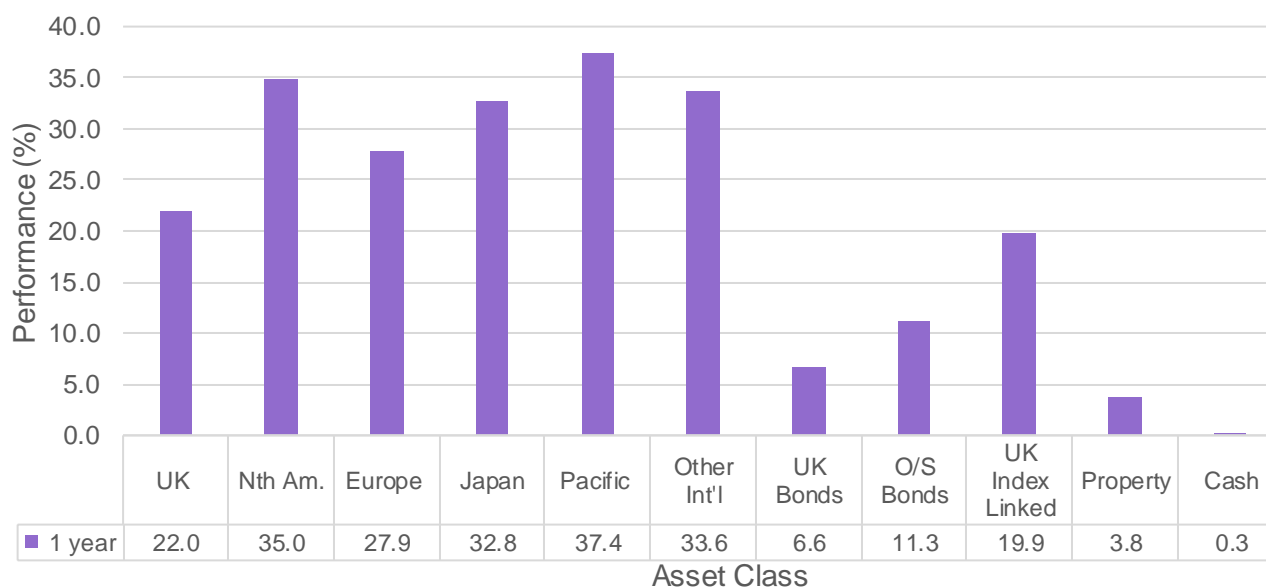
In Europe, bond yields initially rose in line with the improved inflation outlook; however, towards the end of the quarter, the ECB broadened its bond buying programme resulting in another drop. Equities benefitted with the expansion of the QE programme, whilst the Euro fell against the dollar. In the UK, the continued devaluation of Sterling benefitted UK equities, with their heavy dependence on dollar revenues.

Q4 saw a strong start to the year for global equity markets; however, growing doubts about Trump's ability to push through his proposed economic programme resulted in outflows from US equity markets to the benefit of Europe. Whilst the Federal Reserve delivered on a widely anticipated increase in interest rates in March, its accompanying statement was less hawkish than expected. In the UK, the Bank of England maintained interest rates at 0.25, but noted the impact that the weak pound had had on inflation.

Market Performance

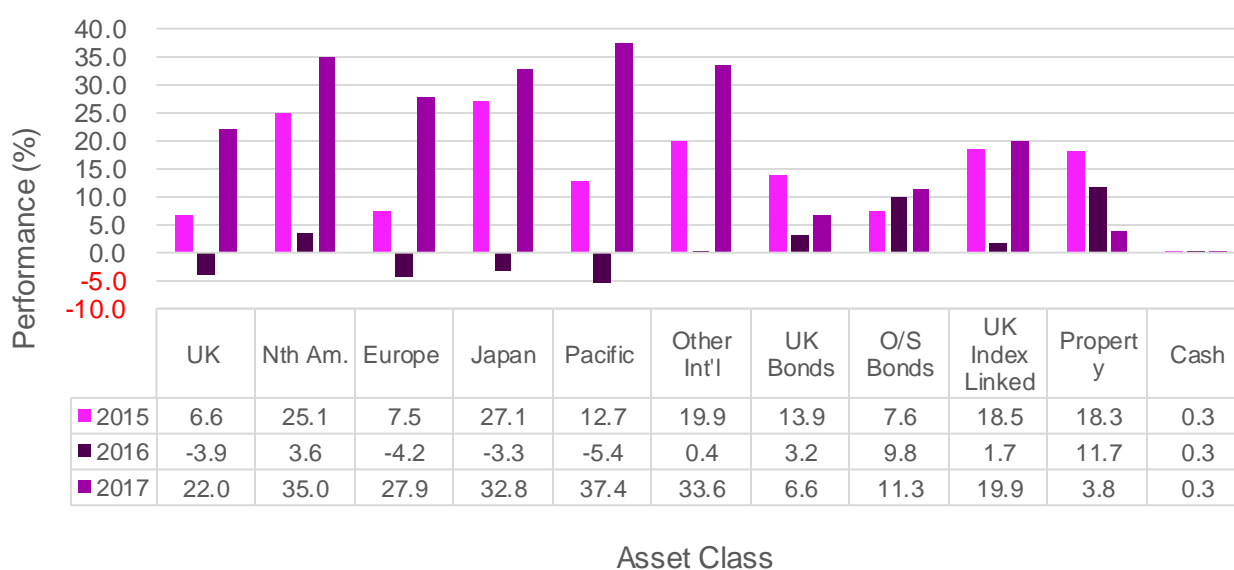
The following table shows the returns on various markets over the last financial year:

Investment Markets 2016/17



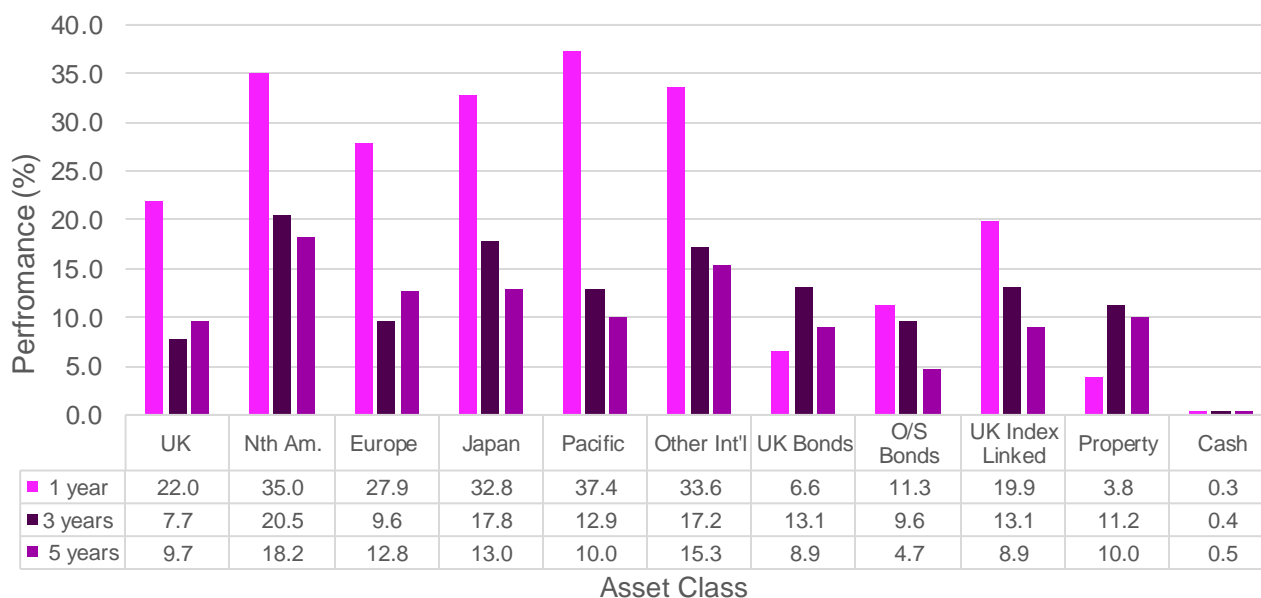
The chart below shows the market performance over the last 3 years, highlighting strong returns across equity markets over the year, in marked contrast to 2015/16. Bonds delivered modest returns, with the performance of UK linkers picking up as inflation rose following Sterling's drop in value. Property struggled, particularly in the wake of the Brexit vote, whilst the low returns on cash reflect the ongoing low interest rate environment.

Market Performance over Three Years



Looking at the annualised market returns over 1, 3 and 5 years highlights the tentative nature of the economic recovery over the medium term, boosted by extremely strong returns for equities over the past year. UK bonds struggled relative to previous years, as did property, whilst annualised returns on cash fell even further as 'lower for longer' interest rates dipped lower still.

Market Performance Annualised Over Five Years

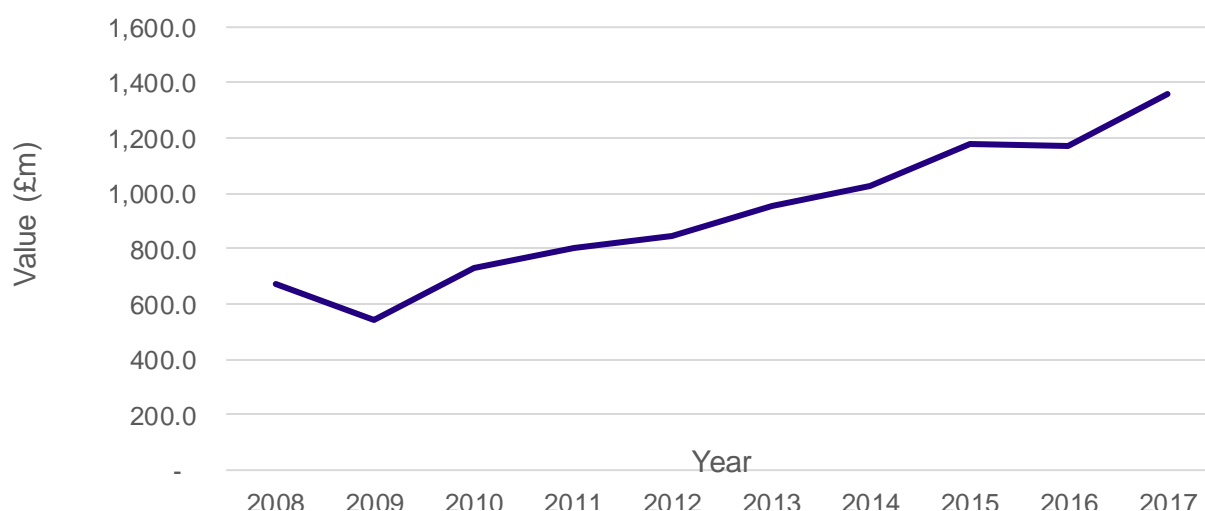


Fund Value

Following a positive, if at times turbulent, year in investment markets, the value of the Fund has increased significantly. At the end of March 2017, the value of the Pension Fund's assets totalled £1,391.0 million compared to £1,172.3 million as at 31 March 2016, representing an increase over the year of 18.66%

The graph below shows the progress of the Fund's assets over the last ten years as at the 31st March in each year.

Fund Value over 10 Years as at 31st March 2017



Investment Management

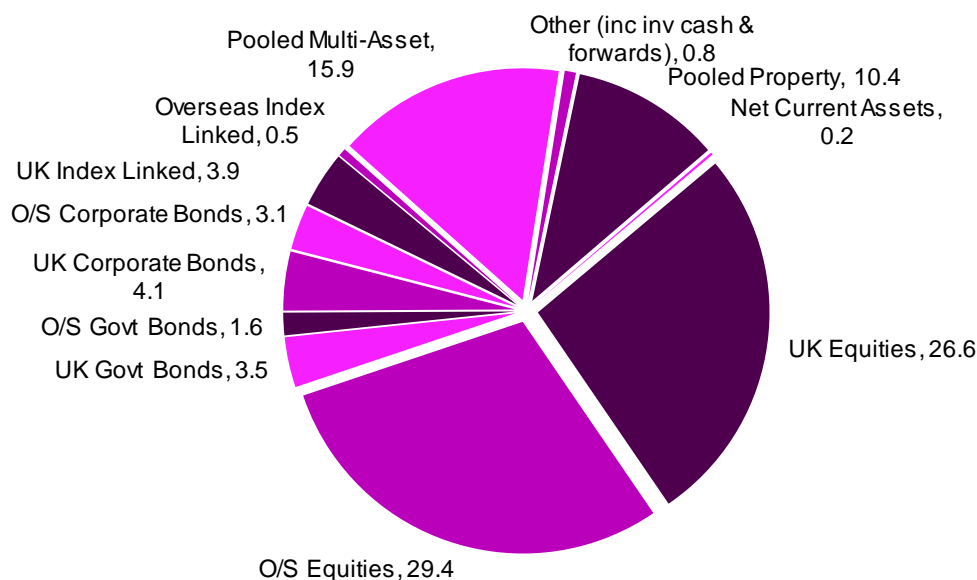
The management of the Fund's assets is determined by the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016. The Regulations require pension fund administering authorities to formulate an Investment Strategy Statement, in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

The Statement must include:

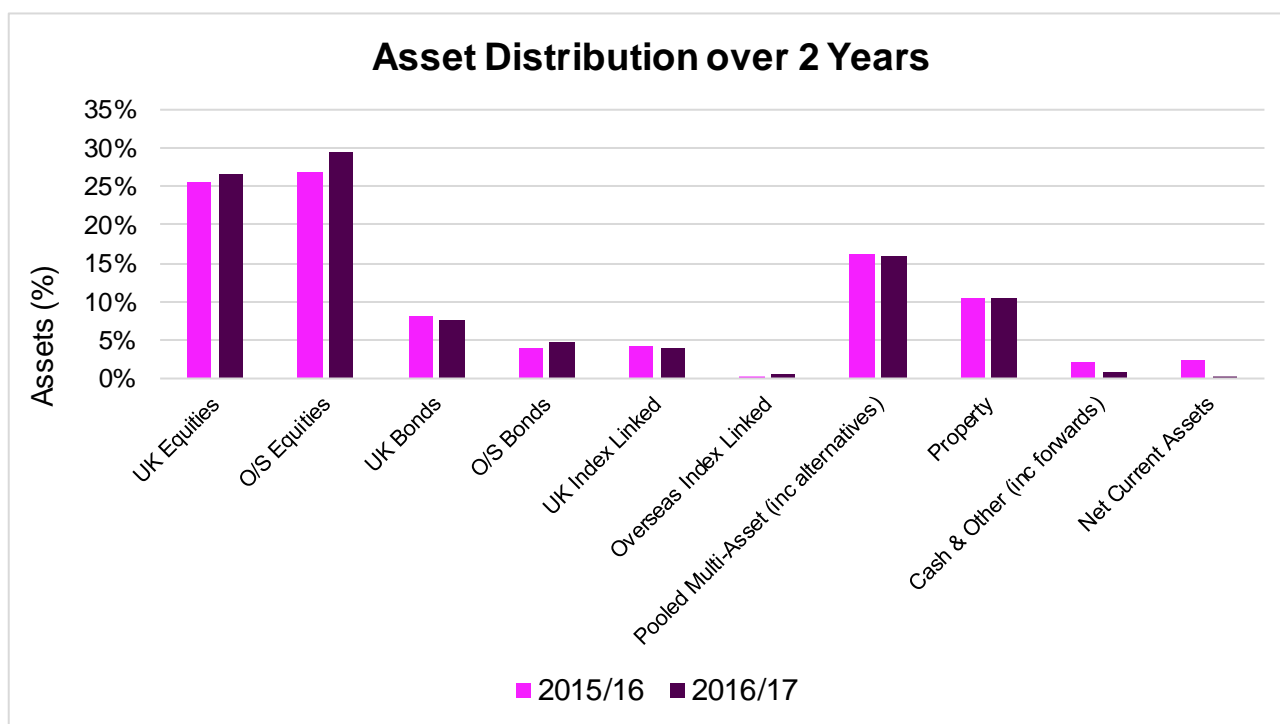
- (a) a requirement to invest fund money in a wide variety of investments;
- (b) the authority's assessment of the suitability of particular investments and types of investments;
- (c) the authority's approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be assessed and managed;
- (d) the authority's approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services;
- (e) the authority's policy on how social, environmental and corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments; and
- (f) the authority's policy on the exercise of the rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments.

The allocation to the various asset classes broken down by percentage as at the end of 2016/17 is as outlined below:

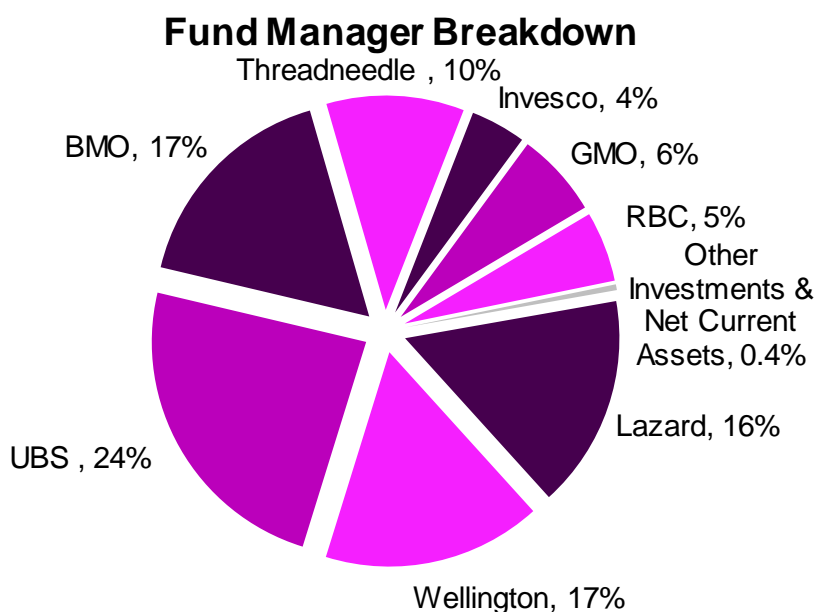
Asset Breakdown per %



The following chart sets out how the distribution across the various asset classes has moved between the end of the previous March 2016 and current March 2017 financial years.



The Fund had eight external managers and the breakdown between managers is set out in the chart below:



The Fund has four equity managers split between: one passive UK fund manager (UBS with 24% of the Fund under management), two active global equity managers (Lazard Asset Management with 16% and Wellington Investment Management with 17% of the Fund as at 31 March 2017) and an active emerging markets equity manager (RBC, with 5% of the Fund). Fixed interest investments were managed by BMO with 17% of the Fund and property via a Unit Trust with Threadneedle amounting to 10% of the Fund. Absolute return strategies were managed by GMO and Invesco with 6% and 4% of the Fund respectively. Other investments (including futures) and net current assets represent the remaining 0.4% of the Fund's assets.

The list of Fund Managers and the proportions of assets under management are shown below with comparisons against the prior year:

Fund Manager	Value £'000 2015/16	% of total fund 2015/16	Value £'000 2016/17	% of total fund 2016/17
Lazard (Global Equities)	177,433	15.51%	218,273	16.07%
Wellington (Global Equities)	177,637	15.53%	224,195	16.50%
UBS (UK Equity Index)	267,994	23.43%	324,760	23.90%
BMO (Fixed Interest)	203,201	17.76%	228,767	16.84%
Threadneedle (Property)	122,542	10.71%	141,118	10.39%
Invesco (Multi- Asset)	53,921	4.71%	56,655	4.17%
GMO (Global Real Return)	81,435	7.12%	86,762	6.39%
RBC (Emerging Markets)	53,869	4.71%	72,133	5.31%
Net Current Assets & Other Investments	5,813	0.51%	5,928	0.44%
Total	1,143,845	100.00%	1,358,592	100.00%

Top Ten Holdings by Market Value as at 31 March 2017

The top individual holdings by market value are shown in the table below:

Holdings	£'000
ICF ICE Long Gilt Future June 2017	19,009
F And C Instl Long Dated Corp Bd Fd Class 4 Acc	16,631
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/2046	11,189
UK Treasury 4.5% 07/09/2034	8,398
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% IL 22/11/2065	7,940
Microsoft Com NPV	6,920
Cisco Systems Com USD0.001	6,789
Irish Treasury 1% 15/05/2026	5,989
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/2037	5,877
Allergan Plc USD0.0033	5,867
Total	94,609

The above table excludes pooled investments, the top five of which are shown in the table below:

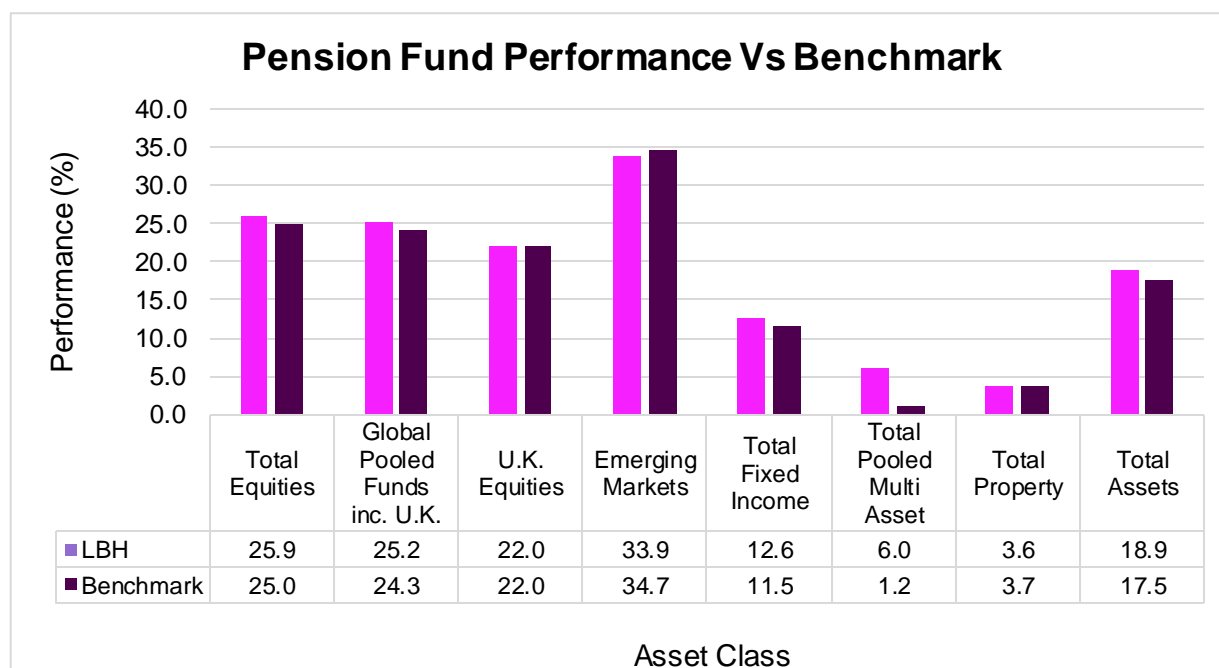
Holdings	£'000
UBS Life UK Equity Tracker A	324,760
TPN Property A	116,745
GMO Funds PLC Global Real Return UCITS Fund A GBP	86,762
Invesco Perp Gbl Targeted Returns Pension Class 7	56,655
RBC (Lux) Emerg Markets Equity Fd Class O GBP Acc	39,887
Total	624,810

Performance of Fund

The investment strategy and performance of the Fund is reported on a quarterly basis to the Pensions Committee. Fund managers present to the Committee when requested by the Chair, whilst officers of the Fund meet with individual managers on a more regular basis. The investment performance of the Fund is measured by Hymans Robertson against a customised benchmark.

Over the year to 31st March 2017, the Fund outperformed its customised benchmark by 1.4%. Performance against benchmark was positive for the Fund's equity portfolio, which returned 25.9%, compared to 25.0% for the benchmark. Other contributors to the overall outperformance included the Fund's pooled multi asset holdings, which rebounded strongly following a disappointing 2015/16, and the fixed income portfolio, which benefitted from greater freedom around the use of derivatives. Detractors from performance included the Fund's emerging markets allocation and pooled property holding. Whilst emerging markets were the strongest performer in absolute terms, returning 33.9% over the year, the Fund underperformed its benchmark as a result of its underweight to value stocks. Property underperformed marginally over the year, returning 3.6% compared with 3.7% for the benchmark.

The Fund's performance against the different asset classes is shown in the table below:



Investment Management Expenses

Investment management expenses for the year to 31 March 2017 were £4.59 million (including £0.97 million in transaction costs and performance fees), which represents an increase of £0.71m on 2015/16. The majority of this increase has been driven by an increase in ad valorem fees as a result of the increase in asset values over the year. Investment management expenses cover the fees charged by the Fund's individual investment managers and the Fund's custodian.

Actuarial Review

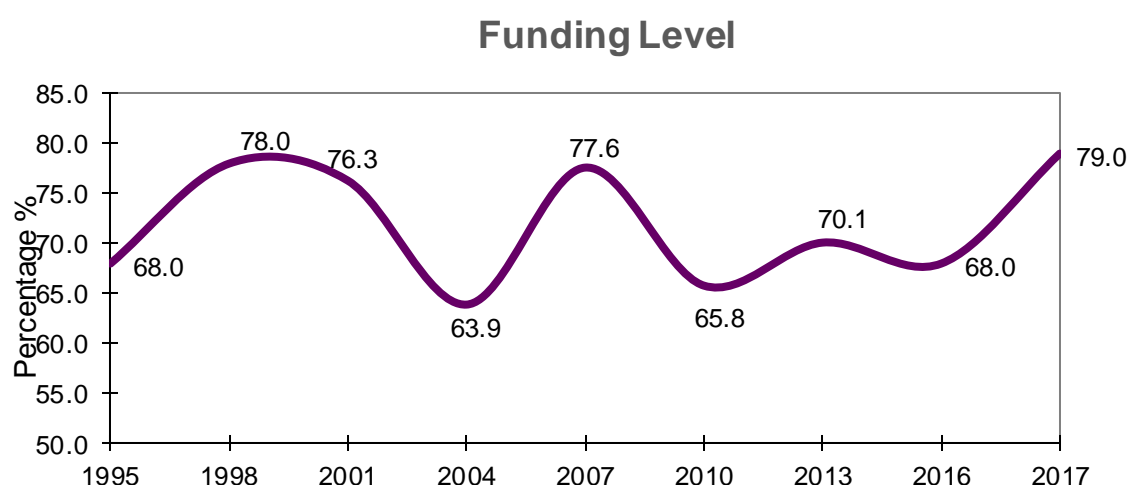
Background

The primary objective of the Pension Fund is to provide for members' pensions and lump sum benefits on their retirement or for their dependants' benefits on death before or after retirement, on a defined benefit basis. The Fund has to ensure that any surplus contributions and investment income are invested to provide returns to help meet future liabilities. An actuarial valuation of the Fund is carried out every three years taking into account the current and future pension liabilities of the Fund, the expected contributions into the Fund, and the expected investment returns on assets held. Other factors taken into account include pay inflation, pension increases and mortality rates.

Actuarial Valuation

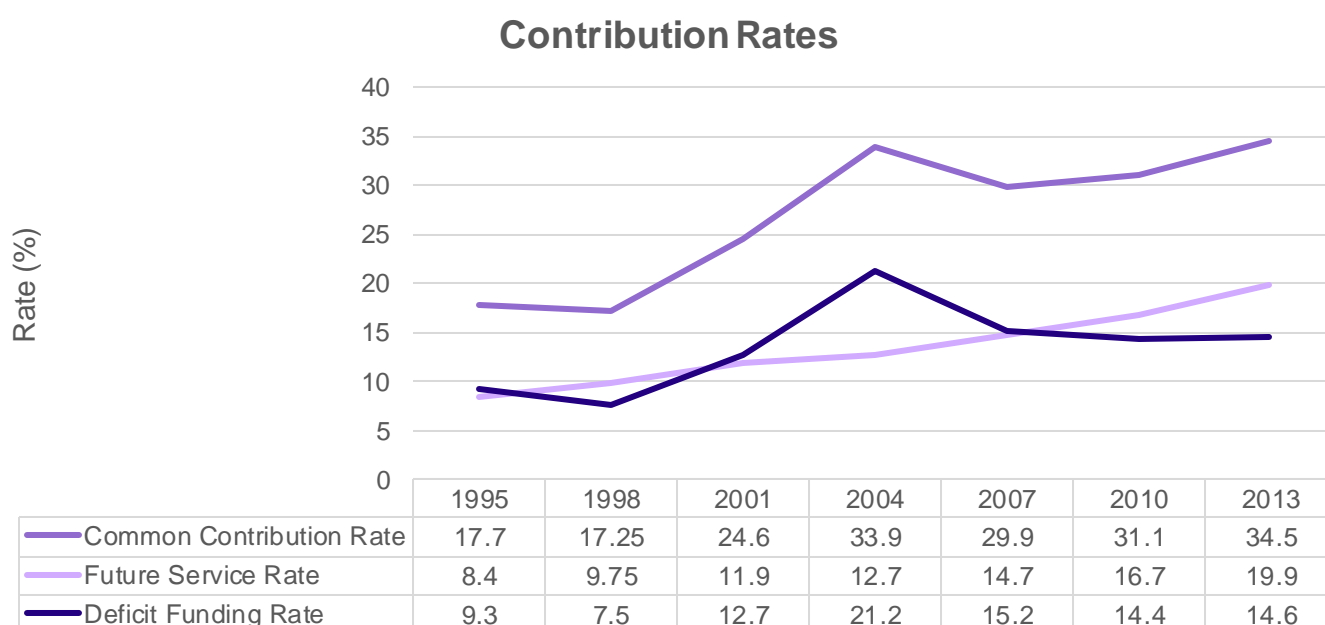
The Fund actuary, Hymans Robertson, undertook a valuation of the Pension Fund as at the 31 March 2016, which showed an improvement in the funding position, from 70.1% to 77.0%, since the last valuation in 2013. The most significant drivers behind this improvement were contributions greater than the cost of accrual and actual membership experience (e.g. with regards to salary and benefit increases) compared to expectations. The monetary deficit value decreased over the period from £406m to £349m.

Over the longer term the Fund is targeting a funding level of 100% and has set out its strategy for achieving this in the Funding Strategy Statement included within this Report and Accounts. The Funding Strategy Statement (pages 113 to 153) was approved by the Pensions Committee in March 2017. The Fund's historic long-term funding picture is shown in the graph below and includes an estimated position as at 31 March 2017:



The triennial valuation also determines contribution rates for the Fund. Whilst the most recent valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2016, the contribution rates applying during 2016/17 were those calculated at the 2013 valuation. New rates calculated at the 2016 valuation are in force from 1 April 2017.

The 2013 valuation, which applied during the year, assessed the Common Contribution Rate for the Fund as being 34.5%. Of that, 19.9% represented the future service cost for meeting the pensions of current employees and 14.6% of the cost of meeting the historic service deficit. These figures are for the Fund as a whole and individual employer rates can vary significantly from the overall Fund level. Individual contribution rates payable by employers are set out in the Rates and Adjustment Certificate. A chart showing how the Common Contribution Rate, future service rate and historic service cost has changed over the last seven valuations is shown in the graph below. It should be noted that a different regulatory regime came into force for the 2016 valuation. 'Primary' and 'Secondary' rates replaced those shown above, and are not directly comparable.



The employer contribution rate for the Council, the largest employer in the Fund was 36.9% for the year ending 31 March 2017.

The next actuarial valuation will be based as at 31 March 2019

A summary of the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation is included in the actuary's report in the following pages and a full copy of the valuation can be found on the Pension Fund website; <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Home.aspx>. Alternatively a copy can be obtained from the Financial Services Section, 4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London, E8 1DY

Report of the Fund Actuary

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”)

Introduction

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2016/17 requires Administering Authorities of LGPS funds that prepare pension fund accounts to disclose what IAS26 refers to as the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. I have been instructed by the Administering Authority to provide the necessary information for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”).

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is to be calculated similarly to the Defined Benefit Obligation under IAS19. There are three options for its disclosure in the pension fund accounts:

- showing the figure in the Net Assets Statement, in which case it requires the statement to disclose the resulting surplus or deficit;
- as a note to the accounts; or
- by reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report.

If an actuarial valuation has not been prepared at the date of the financial statements, IAS26 requires the most recent valuation to be used as a base and the date of the valuation disclosed. The valuation should be carried out using assumptions in line with IAS19 and not the Fund's funding assumptions.

Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

Year ended	31 Mar 2017 £m	31 Mar 2016 £m
Active members	795	682
Deferred members	622	458
Pensioners	745	549
Present value of Promised Retirement Benefits	2,162	1,689

The promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2017 (2016) have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2016 (2013). The approximation involved in the roll forward model means that the split of benefits between the three classes of member may not be reliable. However, I am satisfied that the total figure is a reasonable estimate of the actuarial present value of benefit promises.

The above figures include both vested and non-vested benefits, although the latter is assumed to have a negligible value. Further, I have not made any allowance for unfunded benefits.

It should be noted the above figures are appropriate for the Administering Authority only for preparation of the pension fund accounts. They should not be used for any other purpose (i.e. comparing against liability measures on a funding basis or a cessation basis).

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report and are different as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016. I estimate that the impact of the change in financial assumptions to 31 March 2017 is to increase the actuarial present value by £377m. I estimate that the impact of the change in demographic and longevity assumptions is to decrease the actuarial present value by £29m.

Financial assumptions

Year ended	31 Mar 2017 % p.a.	31 Mar 2016 % p.a.
Inflation/Pensions Increase Rate	2.4%	2.2%
Salary Increase Rate	3.6%	4.2%
Discount Rate	2.6%	3.5%

Longevity assumption

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2013 model, assuming the current rate of improvements has reached a peak and will converge to long term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	22.2 years	24.2 years
Future Pensioners (assumed to be aged 45 at the latest formal valuation)	23.6 years	25.7 years

Please note that the longevity assumptions have changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund.

Commutation assumption

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

Sensitivity Analysis

CIPFA guidance requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used. The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the liabilities are set out below:

Change in assumptions for the year ended 31 st March 2017	Approximate % increase to liabilities	Approximate monetary amount (£m)
0.5% p.a. increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	182
0.5% p.a. increase in the Salary Increase Rate	3%	58
0.5% p.a. decrease in the Real Discount Rate	11%	245

The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption. For sensitivity purposes, I estimate that a 1 year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the liabilities by around 3-5%.

Professional notes

This paper accompanies my covering report titled 'Actuarial Valuation as at 31 March 2017 for accounting purposes'. The covering report identifies the appropriate reliances and limitations for the use of the figures in this paper, together with further details regarding the professional requirements and assumptions.

Prepared by:-



Geoff Nathan FFA

25th April 2017

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

Audit Opinion

Independent auditor's report to the members of the London Borough of Hackney on the pension fund financial statements published with the Pension Fund Annual Report

We have examined the pension fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 on pages 63 to 98.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer (Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources) and the auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the pension fund financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements included in the Pension Fund Annual Report with the pension fund financial statements included in the annual published statement of accounts of the London Borough of Hackney, and their compliance with applicable law and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

In addition, we read the information given in the Pension Fund Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the pension fund financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Our report on the administering authority's annual published statement of accounts describes the basis of our opinion on those financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the pension fund financial statements are consistent with the pension fund financial statements included in the annual published statement of accounts of the London Borough of Hackney for the year ended 31 March 2017 and comply with applicable law and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice requires us to report to you if:

- the information given in the Pension Fund Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- any matters relating to the pension fund have been reported in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Andrew Sayers, for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL
29th September 2017

Statement of Responsibilities

The London Borough of Hackney as Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that Officer is the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

Responsibilities of the Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources

The Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ("the Code of Practice").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code of Practice, except where otherwise stated.

The Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources has:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Responsible Financial Officer's Certificate:

I certify that the Accounts set out on pages 63 - 98 have been prepared in accordance with proper practices and present fairly the transactions of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2017 and financial position of the Fund at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than liabilities to pay pensions and benefits accruing after the year end.

Ian Williams, CPFA
Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources

Statement of Accounts 2016/17

The Pension Fund Account

2015/16 £'000		Notes	2016/17 £'000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Scheme		
(74,421)	Contributions	7	(79,317)
(5,917)	Transfers in from other pension funds	8	(4,719)
(80,338)			(84,036)
52,494	Benefits	9	55,354
5,164	Payments to and on account of leavers	10	5,335
0	Group Transfers out to other Pension Schemes	10	498
57,658			61,187
(22,680)	Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members		(22,849)
5,256	Management Expenses	11	5,869
	Returns on investments		
(14,751)	Investment income	12	(14,423)
34,576	(Profit) and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	13c	(187,447)
117	Taxes on Income		54
19,942	Net returns on investments		(201,816)
2,518	Net (increase)/decrease in the Fund during the year		(218,796)
1,174,801	Opening net assets of the Scheme		1,172,283
1,172,283	Closing net assets of the Scheme		1,391,079

The Net Assets Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

2015/16 £'000		Notes	2016/17 £'000
1,125,075	Investment Assets	13a	1,350,383
150	Long-Term Investment		150
21,444	Cash Deposits	13a	11,096
1,146,669			1,361,629
(2,824)	Investment Liabilities	13a	(3,037)
1,143,845	Net Value of Investment Assets	13a	1,358,592
30,612	Current Assets	18	35,343
(2,174)	Current Liabilities	19	(2,856)
28,438			32,487
1,172,283	Net Assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the period end		1,391,079

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

The Hackney Pension Fund ('the Fund') is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by the London Borough of Hackney.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Hackney Pension Fund Annual Report 2016/17, the Pension Fund website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Home.aspx> and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the Scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

a) General

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended).
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended).
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulation 2016.

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by the London Borough of Hackney ("the Council") to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of the London Borough of Hackney and for the employees of admitted and scheduled bodies eligible to participate in the Fund. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The London Borough of Hackney has delegated responsibility for the management of the Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee with the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources being given delegated authority for the day to day operations of the Fund.

b) Membership

All local government employees (except casual employees, teachers and those eligible to be members of the NHS Pension Scheme) are automatically entered into the Scheme. However membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to opt out, remain in the Scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the Scheme.

Organisations participating in the Hackney Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which include the local authority and similar aligned bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund. It also includes Academy and Free School non-teaching staff.

Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector. As at 31 March 2017 there are 36 active employer organisations within the Fund, including the London Borough of Hackney.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Number of Employers with active members	36	31
Number of Employees in scheme		
Council	7221	6,431
Scheduled bodies	505	1,323
Admitted bodies	97	89
Total	7823	7,843
Number of pensioners		
Council	5926	5,847
Scheduled bodies	22	222
Admitted bodies	21	18
Ceased Employers	472	234
Total	6441	6,321
Deferred members		
Council	7532	6,893
Scheduled bodies	417	534
Admitted bodies	51	55
Ceased Employers	1031	864
Total	9031	8,346

During the year Birkin RC, PJ Naylor, PJ Naylor Baden Powell, Pride Catering Partnership, SND Our Lady & St. Josephs, SND Whitmore, Fit For Sport Gayhurst were admitted as new employers to the Fund.

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2017. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on the triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2016 with the next valuation due to take place at 31 March 2019. Current employer contribution rates can be found in the Statement to the Rates and Adjustments Certificate in the Hackney Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts 2016/17 or within the Actuarial valuation on the Pension Fund Website:- <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Home.aspx>

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under LGPS are based on final pensionable pay and length of service, summarised below:

	Service pre 1 April 2008	Service post 31 March 2008	Service post 31 March 2014
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary.	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary.	Each year worked is worth 1/49 Career Average Revalued Earnings Salary
	Automatic lump sum of 3 x pensionable salary.	No automatic lump sum.	No automatic lump sum.
Lump Sum	In addition, part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the Scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details please refer to the scheme guides which can be found at <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/>.

Benefits are index-linked in order to keep pace with inflation. In June 2010, the government announced that the method of indexation would change from the Retail Prices Index to the Consumer Prices Index. This change took effect from 1 April 2011.

e) LGPS 2014

April 2014, saw the implementation of LGPS 2014, a new Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) Scheme, based on a 1/49th accrual rate with retirement ages now linked to an individual member's state pension age. On average, contribution rates for employees have remained at 6.5%, however the contribution bands have widened and are now 5.5% to 12.5% at the top end. The new Scheme has also introduced the option for flexibility over contributions, i.e. a lower contribution for lower benefits, referred to as the 50/50 Scheme. It has not been possible to quantify the impact of these changes, although they have been designed to bring the future service costs of the Scheme down.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2017. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17* which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS 19) basis, is disclosed in Note 17 of these accounts.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Account – revenue recognition

a) Contributions income

Normal contributions, both from members and employers, are accounted for on an accruals basis (at the percentage rate recommended by the Fund actuary) in the payroll period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the schedule of contributions set by the scheme actuary or on receipt if earlier than the due date.

Employer's augmentation contributions and pension strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amounts due in-year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset.

b) Transfers to and from schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (see Notes 8 and 10).

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (see Note 8).

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment income*i) Interest income*

Interest income is recognised in the Fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs (where material) or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting year is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

iii) Distributions from pooled funds

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting year is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

iv) Movement in the net market value of investments

- Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as unrealised profits/losses during the year.
- Realised profit/losses are recognised upon the sale of investments during the year.

Fund account – expense items**d) Benefits payable**

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include those known to be due at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities.

e) Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrevocable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises. All income and expenditure in the Statement of Accounts is net of VAT, where recoverable.

f) Management expenses

The Council discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance: *Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses*

i) Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Relevant staff costs and associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

ii) Oversight and governance costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the fund. The cost of obtaining investment advice from external consultants is included in oversight and governance charges.

iii) Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or decrease as the value of these investments change.

Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the fund account. In 2016/17, there were no fees based on such estimates (2015/16: no fees estimated). A similar procedure is used for custodian fees, and in 2016/17 there were no fees payable (2015/16: no fees estimated).

Net Assets Statement**g) Financial assets**

Financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined as follows:

i) Market-quoted investments

The value of an investment for which there is a readily available market price is determined by the bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period.

ii) Fixed interest securities

Fixed interest securities are recorded at net market value based on their current yields.

iii) Unquoted investments

The fair value of investments for which market quotations are not readily available is determined as follows:

- Valuations of de-listed securities are based on the last sale price prior to delisting, or where subject to liquidation, the amount the Council expects to receive on wind-up, less estimated realisation costs.

- Investments in unquoted pooled funds are valued based on the Fund's share of the net asset value or a single price advised by the fund manager. The valuation of these pools or directly held securities is undertaken by the investment manager or responsible entity and advised as a unit or security price. The valuation standards followed in these valuations adhere to industry guidelines or to standards set by the constituent documents of the pool or the management agreement.

- The Fund has no holdings in private equity funds or unquoted listed partnerships.

iv) Pooled investment vehicles

Pooled investment vehicles are valued at closing bid price if both bid and offer prices are published; or if single priced, at the closing single price. In the case of pooled investment vehicles that are accumulation funds, change in market value also includes income which is reinvested in the fund, net of applicable withholding tax.

v) Limited partnerships, freehold and leasehold property

The Fund has no holdings in limited partnerships, freehold and leasehold property.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

i) Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

Derivative contract assets are measured at fair value through bid prices and liabilities at fair value through offer prices. Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts are included in any change in the market value.

The future value of forward currency contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the year-end date and determined as the gain or loss that would arise if the outstanding contract were matched at the year-end with an equal and opposite contract.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash-in-hand and deposits payable on demand and includes amounts held by the Fund's external managers.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

k) Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

l) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the Scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note only (Note 17).

m) Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

The Hackney Pension Fund provides an Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC) Scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential as its AVC approved provider. AVCs are paid by members to the AVC provider and are used specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. Each AVC contributor receives an annual statement showing the amount held in their account and the movements in the year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(1) (b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed as a note only (Note 20).

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 3, the Fund has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made are as follows:

Pension fund liability

The Pension Fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS 19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 16. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Valuation of Financial instruments carried at fair value – Level 2

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those where quoted market investments are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in Statement of Accounts 2016-17 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial years are as follows:

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2017	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount (£'000)
0.5% decrease in 'real discount rate'	10%	197,171
0.5% increase in the 'salary increase rate'	1%	24,585
0.5% increase in the 'pension increase rate'	8%	170,008

- In order to quantify the impact of a change in the financial assumptions used, we have calculated and compared the value of scheme liabilities as at 31 March 2017 on varying basis. The approach taken is consistent with that adopted to derive the IAS 19 figures provided in this report.
- The principal demographic assumption is the longevity (i.e. member life expectancy). For sensitivity purposes, it has been estimated that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation by around 3-5%.
- In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e. if improvements to survival rates predominantly apply at younger or older ages).
- Please note that the above figures have been derived based on the membership profile of the Employer as at the date of the most recent actuarial valuation.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no events since 31 March 2017 and up to the date when these accounts were authorised, which require any adjustments to these accounts.

7. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

By Category	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000

Employers' Contributions split by:

Normal Funding	(35,479)	(36,990)
Deficit Funding	(31,683)	(25,172)
Members' Contributions	(12,155)	(12,259)

Total	(79,317)	(74,421)
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By Employer	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000

London Borough of Hackney	(75,639)	(61,893)
Scheduled Bodies	(2,984)	(11,765)
Admitted Bodies	(694)	(763)

Total	(79,317)	(74,421)
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8. TRANSFERS IN

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000

Group Transfers	-	
Individual Transfers	(4,719)	(5,917)
Total	(4,719)	(5,917)

9. BENEFITS PAYABLE

By Category	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000

Pensions	41,807	39,576
Commutation and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	12,276	10,941
Lump Sum Death Benefits	1,271	1,977

Total	55,354	52,494
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By Employer	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000

London Borough of Hackney	49,952	46,334
Scheduled Bodies	2,725	3,575
Admitted Bodies	2,677	2,585

Total	55,354	52,494
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10. PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Refunds to Members leaving service	201	166
Payments for Members joining state scheme	-	-
Group Transfers	498	-
Individual Transfers	5,134	4,998
Total	5,833	5,164

11. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Administrative Costs	539	570
Investment Management Expenses*	4590	3,882
Oversight and Governance Costs	740	804
Total	5,869	5,256

The investment management expenses disclosed above include £129k (15/16: £121k) in respect of performance-related fees paid/payable to the Fund's investment managers' and transaction costs of £837k (in 15/16: £790k) was netted off against the Net Asset Value. Audit Fees of £21k (in 2016-17 and 2015-16) were incurred and are included in Oversight and Governance Costs in the above table.

Investment Management Expenses*	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Management Fees	4554	3,844
Custody and Banking Fees	36	38
Total	4,590	3,882

12. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Fixed Interest Securities	(4,554)	(4,601)
Equity Dividends	(9,192)	(9,583)
Index Linked Securities	(406)	(434)
Pooled Investment Income	0	0
Interest on Cash Deposits	(61)	(80)
Other Income	(210)	(53)
Total	(14,423)	(14,751)

2016-17 Investment Income is inclusive of withholding tax £54k compared to £117k in 2015-16.

13. INVESTMENTS

The Fund's investments are held in a wide range of assets to ensure diversification, and to optimise returns whilst having regard to the management of risk. The movement in asset classes over the year is largely a reflection of the relative performance of those assets.

a. Analysis of Investments

A breakdown of investments held by the Fund's external managers across the various asset classes is below:

Investment type		Market value 31 March 2017 £'000	Market value 31 March 2016 £'000
Investment Assets:			
Fixed Interest Securities			
	UK		
	Public Sector - quoted	47,464	43,158
	Corporate - quoted	39,018	35,354
	Overseas		
	Public Sector – quoted	21,246	12,012
	Corporate - quoted	42,605	35,982
		150,333	126,506
Index Linked Securities			
	UK		
	Public Sector - quoted	52,272	50,813
	Corporate - quoted	-	-
	Overseas		
	Public Sector – quoted	7,398	2,449
	Corporate - quoted	-	-
		59,670	53,262
Equities			
	UK - quoted	36,833	30,960
	Overseas - quoted	396,124	313,977
		432,957	344,937
Pooled Investments			
	Corporate Fixed Interest	16,631	15,421
	UK Equities Index Tracker	324,732	267,966
	Global Multi-Asset	56,655	53,921
	Global Emerging Market Equities	72,132	53,869
	Global Real Return	86,762	81,435
	Property	141,118	122,541
		698,030	595,153
Other Investments			
	Derivative Contracts:		
	Forward Currency	3,945	691
	Futures	351	0
	Cash deposits	11,096	21,444
	Other Investment balances	5,247	4,676
		20,639	26,811
Total investment assets		1,361,629	1,146,669
Investment Liabilities:			
	Derivative Contracts: Forward Currency	(14)	(824)
	Futures	(103)	0
	Other investment balances	(2,920)	(2,000)
Total investment liabilities		(3,037)	(2,824)
Net Investment Assets		1,358,592	1,143,845

b. Investments analysed by fund managers

As at 31 March 2017 the Fund's investments are managed by eight principal Investment Managers according to defined benchmarks which are set out in the Statement of Investment Principals (SIP). The following is a breakdown of the investments between the Investment Managers.

Fund Manager	Value £'000	% of total fund	Value £'000	% of total fund
	2016/17	2016/17	2015/16	2015/16
Lazard (Global Equities)	218,273	16.1%	177,433	15.5%
Wellington (Global Equities)	224,195	16.5%	177,637	15.5%
UBS (UK Equity Index)	324,760	23.9%	267,994	23.4%
F&C (Fixed Interest)	228,767	16.8%	203,201	17.8%
Threadneedle (Property)	141,118	10.4%	122,542	10.7%
GMO (Global Real Return)	86,762	6.4%	81,435	7.1%
RBC (Global Emerging Markets Equities)	72,133	5.3%	53,869	4.7%
Invesco (Global Multi Asset)*	56,655	4.2%	53,921	4.7%
Other Net Investments	5,928	0.4%	5,813	0.5%
Total	1,358,592	100%	1,143,845	100%

c. Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

For each asset class, the opening position is reconciled with closing position as set out in the tables below.

Investment type	Market Value 1/04/2016 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in Market Value during the year £'000	Market Value 31/03/2017 £'000
Fixed Interest Securities	126,506	209,041	(192,814)	7,600	150,333
Index Linked Securities	53,262	51,138	(55,445)	10,715	59,670
Equities	344,937	109,618	(120,122)	98,523	432,956
Pooled Investment Vehicles	595,153	30,815	(16,615)	88,678	698,031
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	(133)	41,462	(16,016)	(21,381)	3,931
Futures	0	1,753	(2,971)	1,467	249
	1,119,725	443,826	(403,983)	185,602	1,345,170
Other Investment balances:					
Cash Deposits	21,444			(149)	11,096
Receivable for Sales	1,745				1,898
Investment Income due	2,931				3,349
Payable for Purchases	(2,000)				(2,920)
Net Investment Assets	1,143,845			185,453	1,358,592

The change in market value of £185,453k is £1,994k lower than the change in market value on the Fund Account of £187,447k. The difference is caused by indirect management fees of £1,994k.

Investment type	Market Value 1/04/2015 Restated £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in Market Value during the year £'000	Market Value 31/03/2016 £'000
Fixed Interest Securities	127,022	184,332	(182,632)	(2,216)	126,506
Index Linked Securities	48,326	18,021	(14,029)	944	53,262
Equities	430,455	106,978	(161,510)	(30,986)	344,937
Pooled Investment Vehicles	522,252	100,926	(31,048)	3,023	595,153
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	(2,402)	24,318	(15,228)	(6,821)	(133)
Futures	-				
	1,125,653	434,575	(404,447)	(36,056)	1,119,725
Other Investment Balances:					
Cash Deposits	18,218			(66)	21,444
Receivable for Sales	1,336			-	1,745
Investment Income due	3,025			-	2,931
Payable for Purchases	(1,439)			-	(2,000)
Net Investment Assets	1,146,793			(36,122)	1,143,845

Direct transaction costs (i.e. fees, commissions, stamp duty and other fees) associated with purchases and sales of investments were £0.82 million (£0.79 million in 2015/16) and are included in the cost of purchases and in sale proceeds.

Derivative payments and receipts correspond to the sterling equivalent amount of forward foreign exchange and futures contracts settled during the year. Further disclosure regarding derivative contracts can be found below.

d. Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

Most of the holding in derivatives is to hedge liabilities or hedge exposures to reduce risk to the Fund. Derivatives may also be used to gain exposure to an asset class more efficiently than holding the underlying asset. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the investment management agreement agreed between the Fund and the various investment managers.

Forward currency contracts

In order to maintain appropriate diversification and to take advantage of overseas investment returns, a significant proportion of the Fund's quoted equity portfolio is in overseas stock markets. Consequently the Fund has a passive currency programme in place managed by the custodian HSBC (pertaining to Lazard) and the investment fund Wellington. The purpose of both Mandates is to reduce the Fund's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are disclosed in the accounts at fair value which is the gain or loss that would arise from closing out the contract at the balance sheet date by entering into an equal and opposite contract at that date. A breakdown of forward contracts held by the Fund as at 31 March 2017 is given below. All forward contracts held by fund managers are exchange traded.

Open forward currency contracts

Settlement	Currency Bought	Local Value	Currency Sold	Local Value	Fair Value
		£'000		£'000	£'000
Assets					
Up to one month	GBP	988	AUD	(1,609)	7
	GBP	4,352	USD	(5,430)	12
	GBP	4,356	USD	(5,430)	16
	GBP	2,629	NZD	(4,666)	24
	GBP	11,207	EUR	(12,980)	98
	GBP	11,207	EUR	(12,980)	98
One to six months	GBP	7,285	EUR	(8,347)	130
	GBP	67,209	USD	(82,155)	1,652
	GBP	5,231	JPY	(726,000)	14
	GBP	11,528	EUR	(13,265)	160
	GBP	67,945	USD	(82,964)	1,731
	GBP	97,800	GBP	(701)	2
Total Assets					3,945
Liabilities					
Up to one month	GBP				
	GBP				
One to six months	GBP	4,620	JPY	(644,763)	(14)
	GBP				
	GBP				
	GBP				
	GBP				
Total Liabilities					(14)
Net Forward Contracts 2016/17					3,931

Settlement	Currency Bought	Local Value	Currency Sold	Local Value	Fair Value
		£'000		£'000	£'000
Assets					
Up to one month	GBP	4,889	USD	(6,984)	31
	GBP	4,942	USD	(7,056)	33
	GBP				
	GBP	8,105	JPY	(1,297,400)	57
		49,437	USD	(70,255)	570
Total Assets					691
Liabilities					
Up to one month	GBP				
	GBP	7,404	EUR	(9,434)	(81)
	GBP	7,266	EUR	(9,255)	(77)
	GBP				
	GBP	49,691	USD	(72,070)	(437)
		8,144	JPY	(1,312,945)	(1)
One to six months	GBP	6,518	EUR	(8,347)	(114)
	GBP	8,028	EUR	(10,220)	(92)
	GBP	884	EUR	(1,140)	(22)
Total Liabilities					(824)
Net Forward Contracts 2015/16					(133)

e. Investments exceeding 5% of net assets

The following pooled investments represent more than 5% of the net assets of the fund:

Security	Market Value 31 March 2017	% of total fund	Market Value 31 March 2016	% of total Fund
	£'000		£'000	
UBS UK Equities Index Tracker Fund	324,760	23.99%	267,994	23.53%
Threadneedle Property Fund	116,745	8.62%	122,542	10.76%
GMO (Global Real Return)	86,762	6.41%	81,435	7.15%

f. Stock Lending

The Fund did not undertake any direct stock lending activity during the year, but acknowledges that within pooled investments fund managers may participate in this activity.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category. No financial assets were reclassified during the accounting period.

Investment type	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Designated as Fair Value through Profit & Loss £'000	Loans & Receivables £'000	Financial Liabilities at amortised costs £'000	Designated as Fair Value through Profit & Loss £'000	Loans & Receivables £'000	Financial Liabilities at amortised costs £'000
Financial Assets						
Fixed Interest Securities	150,333	-	-	126,506	-	-
Index Linked Securities	59,670	-	-	53,262	-	-
Equities	432,957	-	-	344,937	-	-
Pooled Investments	698,030	-	-	595,153	-	-
Derivative Contracts	4,296	-	-	691	-	-
Cash	-	38,134	-	-	43,716	-
Other Investment Balances	5,247	-	-	4,676	-	-
Debtors	-	8,305	-	-	8,340	-
	1,350,533	46,439	-	1,125,225	52,056	-
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative Contracts	(117)	-	-	(824)	-	-
Other Investment Balances	(2,920)	-	-	(2,000)	-	-
Creditors	-	-	(2,856)	-	-	(2,174)
	(3,037)	-	(2,856)	(2,824)	-	(2,174)
Total	1,347,497	46,439	(2,856)	1,122,401	52,056	(2,174)
Grand Total		1,139,079			1,172,283	

b. Net gains and losses on financial instruments

The majority of the financial assets and liabilities are classed at fair value. The following table summarises the net gains and losses as profit or losses associated with, the disposal of and changes in, the market value of investments and recognised within the Pension Fund account as 'Returns on Investments'.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	£'000	
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	185,453	(36,122)
Loans and Receivables	-	-
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	-
Total	185,453	(36,122)

c. Fair Value of financial instruments and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities by class of instrument compared with their fair values. The fair value may differ from the carrying value where an investment is in an asset that is not traded such as a local authority company, however in most instances the carrying value will equate to the fair value.

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	1,350,533	1,350,533	1,125,225	1,125,225
Loans and Receivables	46,439	46,439	52,056	52,056
Total Financial Assets	1,396,972	1,396,972	1,177,281	1,177,281
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(3,037)	(3,037)	(2,824)	(2,824)
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,856)	(2,856)	(2,174)	(2,174)
Total Financial Liabilities	(5,893)	(5,893)	(4,998)	(4,998)
Grand Total	1,391,079		1,172,283	

d. Valuation of Financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1

Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts. Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those where quoted market investments are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where there is at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments (such as private equity) and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs
Values at 31 March 2017	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000
Financial Assets			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	438,174	912,205	154
Loans & Receivables	46,439		-
Total Financial Assets	484,614	912,205	154
Financial Liabilities			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(3,037)		-
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		(2,856)	-
Total Financial Liabilities	(3,037)	(2,856)	-
Net Financial Assets	481,576	909,348	154
	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs
Values at 31 March 2016	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000
Financial Assets			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	402,875	722,350	-
Loans & Receivables	52,056	-	-
Total Financial Assets	454,931	722,350	-
Financial Liabilities			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(2,824)	-	-
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	(2,174)	-
Total financial liabilities	(2,824)	(2,174)	-
Net Financial Assets	452,107	720,176	-

15. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk and Risk Management

The Fund's primary long term risk is that the Fund's assets will be insufficient to meet its liabilities, in other words, the promised benefits payable to members. The Fund maintains positions in a variety of financial instruments, as dictated by the Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) with the aim of minimising the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio.

Consequently the Fund is exposed to credit and liquidity risk, as well as market risk including foreign exchange and interest rate risk. A policy of diversification for its asset classes and investment managers helps the Fund to lower risk arising from financial instruments. Benchmarks for asset allocation and targets against which investment managers are expected to perform are further measures put in place to manage risk.

The management of risk is a key objective of the Fund and is part of the ongoing decision making process for the Pensions Committee. Risk management policies, such as the Risk Register for the Pension Fund, identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council's pensions operations. Measures to control and manage risks are also included within the risk register. Policies and the Risk Register are reviewed by Pensions Committee and also by Officers on a frequent basis.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risk. The Fund holds a variety of investments which expose it to market risk and details of the Fund's investment portfolio are set out in Note 13.

The Fund manages exposure to market risk in the following main areas:

- Regularly reviewing the pension fund investment strategy.
- Regular monitoring of asset allocation and investment performance.
- A policy of security and manager diversification.

On a daily basis Investment Managers will manage market risk in line with policies and procedures put in place in the Investment Manager Agreement and ensure the agreed limit on maximum exposure to any one issuer or any class of asset is not breached.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

Price risk is managed by constructing a diversified portfolio of investments traded in various markets. The Pensions Committee regularly reviews its asset allocation policy and seeks to diversify the assets that it holds. Diversification helps to ensure that the Fund has a balance of investments which offer different levels of risk and return. Pooled Funds are used where these represent the most efficient means of investing in an asset class. The breakdown between managers and asset class can be seen in Note 13.

Other Price Risk – Sensitivity Analysis

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. 'Riskier' assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds as an example, so the overall outcome will depend largely on the funds' asset allocations.

Asset class	1 year expected volatility (%)	% of Fund
UK Equities	15.8	26.6
Global Equities (ex UK)	18.4	29.4
Emerging Market Equities	22.0	5.3
Property	14.2	10.4
Corporate Bonds (short term)	4.3	2.1
Corporate Bonds (medium term)	10.1	2.9
Corporate Bonds (long term)	12.3	0.9
UK Fixed Gilts (medium term)	9.5	0.9
UK Fixed Gilts (long term)	12.5	2.7
UK Index Linked Gilts (medium term)	7.1	1.2
UK Index Linked Gilts (long term)	9.0	2.2
Cash	0.0	4.9
Diversified Growth Fund	12.5	10.6
Total fund volatility	10.5	100

The volatilities for each asset class and correlations used to create the total fund volatility have been estimated using standard deviations of 5,000 simulated one-year total returns using HRAM, the economic scenario generator maintained by Hymans Robertson LLP. The overall fund volatility has been calculated based on the asset valuations provided by the Fund's custodian, HSBC, and market values (bid) provided by the Administering Authority, as at 31 March 2017. The calibration of the model is based on a combination of historical data, economic theory and expert opinion. Liability values are not taken into account in calculating the volatilities.

31 March 2017		Percentage change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Net Investment Assets	1,358,592	10.5	1,501,244	1,215,940
	1,358,592	10.5	1,501,244	1,215,940

31 March 2016		Percentage change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Net Investment Assets	1,143,845	11.6	1,276,530	1,011,158
Total assets available to pay benefits	1,143,845	11.6	1,276,530	1,011,158

The calculations assume that these changes occur immediately. In practice any changes will occur over time and the actual funding level will therefore also be affected by a number of factors including further benefit accruals, contributions and differences between expected and actual investment returns. The calculations assume that all other factors and assumptions, in particular exchange rates, remain unchanged.

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the Council and its investment advisors in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmark. Investment Managers will also manage interest rate risk in line with policies and procedures put in place in the Investment Manager Agreements. Pension Fund cash held by the Administering Authority is invested in accordance with the Pension Fund's Treasury Management Strategy as agreed by the Pensions Committee.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movement as at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value:

Asset Type	Balance at 31 March 2017	Balance at 31 March 2016
	£'000	£'000
Cash Deposits	11,096	21,444
Cash Balances	27,039	22,272
Fixed Interest Securities	166,963	141,927
Total	205,098	185,643

Interest Rate Risk – Sensitivity Analysis

The Council recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 100 basis points (bps) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effects in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 100 bps change in interest rates:-

Asset Type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+100 bps	-100 bps £'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11,096	111	(111)
Cash Balances	27,039	270	(270)
Fixed Interest Securities*	166,963	(21,438)	21,438
Total	205,098	(21,057)	21,057

* Based on a bond duration period of 12.84 years

Asset Type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2016 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+100 bps	-100 bps £'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	21,444	214	(214)
Cash Balances	22,272	223	(223)
Fixed Interest Securities	141,927	(18,167)	18,167
Total	185,643	(17,730)	17,730

Note that an increase in the interest rates results in a decrease in the value of the bond portfolio and vice versa. Unlike for cash and its equivalents the change is due both to the impact of the duration (between 12-13 years) period of the bonds and the inverse relationship between bond prices and interest rates.

Currency Risk

The Pension Fund may invest in financial instruments and transact in denominated currencies other than its functional currency (£UK). As a result the Fund is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse impact on the portion of the Fund's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than sterling.

Investment Managers will manage foreign exchange risk by the means of passive hedging and enter into forward currency contracts to protect assets which have exposure to currencies other than sterling (further details are in Note 13).

The following table summarises the Fund's fair value exposure to assets denominated in currencies other than pound sterling as at 31 March 2017 and as at the previous period end:

Currency Exposure – asset type	Asset Value as at 31 March 2017	Asset Value as at 31 March 2016
	£'000	£'000
Equities	397,461	314,301
Fixed Interest Securities	27,006	22,122
Indexed Linked Securities	4,802	2,449
Pooled Investment Vehicle	0	3,502
Cash and Deposits	1,579	1,204
Total	430,848	343,578

Currency Rate Risk – Sensitivity Analysis

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund's investment consultant, the estimated volatility for individual currency was assessed and used for the following sensitivity analysis.

31 March 2017		Potential Change v GBP	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Currency Exposure	430,848	10	473,933	387,763
Total change in assets			43,085	(43,085)

31 March 2016		Potential Change v GBP	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Currency Exposure	343,578	10	377,936	309,220
Total change in assets			34,358	(34,358)

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and that these changes occur immediately. In practice any changes will occur over time.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. The market value of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit risk in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The Pension Fund reviews its exposure to credit and counterparty risk through its external Investment Managers by reviewing the Managers' annual internal control reports. This ensures that Managers exercise reasonable care and due diligence in their activities for the Pension Fund, such as in the selection and use of brokers, clearing houses, counterparties and other appointees with whom transactions on behalf of the Fund take place.

A counterparty rating is one measure of credit risk. The carrying amounts of investment assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the Net Asset Statement date.

A majority of the assets of the Fund are held by the Fund's custodian, HSBC Global Services. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to securities held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. Cash not forming part of the investment assets is held in the Fund's current accounts with Lloyds Bank.

The Pensions Committee and senior officers monitor this risk by keeping under review the credit rating and financial positions of the custodian and banks the Fund uses.

Any excess cash from the Fund's bank accounts is invested in accordance with the Pension Fund's Treasury Management Strategy, prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Prudential Code and CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. The Treasury Management Strategy sets out the criteria for investing and selecting investment counterparties and details the approach to managing risk for the Fund's exposure. In addition, excess cash held with the custodian is swept into a liquidity fund to provide further diversification.

The Fund's holdings under the arrangements described above were held with the following:

Summary	Rating (Fitch)	Balance at 31 March 2017 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2016 £'000
Cash (Current Assets)			
Lloyds Plc	A+	27,039	22,272
Cash Deposits (Investment Assets)			
<i>Cash held outside fund managers and custodian</i>			
Money Market Funds (Various)	AAA	4,617	4,614
<i>Cash held by fund managers and custodian</i>			
Cash	AA-	6,479	16,830
Call Accounts (Various)	AA- to A		-
Money Market Funds**	AAA		-
Total		38,134	43,716

** No Money Market Fund deposits are held by the custodian HSBC.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk corresponds to the pension fund's ability to meet its financial obligations when they come due with sufficient and readily available cash resources.

The Fund's investments are substantially made up of listed securities which are considered readily realisable as they are listed on major security exchanges. The Fund has no holdings in private equity, infrastructure or direct property which can be considered 'illiquid'.

The Fund maintains investments in cash and cash equivalents outside of the investment assets held by the custodian that are highly liquid and can be used for payables and expenses such as pension payments, transfers out, etc. The Fund's cash position is monitored on a daily basis by both the pension administrator and the Financial Services team.

Management prepares periodic cash flow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows. The Pensions Committee in collaboration with the Fund's actuary regularly review the Funding Strategy which considers the results of the triennial valuations to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund as a whole, and that sufficient funds are available to meet all benefits as they fall due for payment. This ensures that sufficient cash reserves are available to meet forecasted cash outflows.

16. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund is carried out every three years, in line with the Local Government Pension Scheme. The purpose is to set employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. This is carried out by an independent actuary appointed by the Fund and the last valuation took place as at 31 March 2016. The next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2019.

The contribution rates are set at a level sufficient to meet the cost of future benefits accruing and to eliminate, over a period of time, the deficit arising from past service. The valuation is carried out in accordance with the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) a copy of which can be found on the Pension Fund website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/> and a copy is also included in the Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts (pages TBC).

The objectives of the Fund's funding policy include the following:

- To ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund as a whole and the solvency of each of the notional sub-funds allocated to the individual employers.
- To ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all benefits as they fall due for payment.
- Not to restrain unnecessarily the investment strategy of the Fund so that the Administering Authority can seek to maximise investment returns (and hence minimise the cost of the benefits) for an appropriate level of risk.
- To help employers recognise and manage pension liabilities as they accrue with consideration to the effect on the operation of their business where the Administering Authority considers this appropriate.
- To minimise the degree of short-term change in the level of each employer's contributions where the Administering Authority considers it reasonable to do so.
- To use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council tax payer from an employer ceasing participation or defaulting on its pension obligations.
- To address the different characteristics of the disparate employers or groups of employers to the extent that this is practical and cost-effective.
- To maintain the affordability of the Fund to employers as far as is reasonable over the longer term.

The 2016 valuation was based on a market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2016, which amounted to £1172 million and revealed a pension deficit of £349 million, representing a funding level of 77.1% of the pension liability.

The valuation takes account of the amount of current and future pension liabilities of the Fund, the expected contributions received by the Fund and the expected rate of investment returns held by the Fund. Other factors which influence the valuation and are taken into account by the actuary include anticipated pay, pension inflation, and mortality rates. The rates payable by the London Borough of Hackney and other participating scheduled and admission bodies vary from the contribution rate for the Fund as a whole according to the employer's individual circumstances. The whole fund primary contribution rate applying from 1 April 2017 until 31 March 2020 and based on the 2016 valuation report:

Year	Employer Contribution rate
2017/2018	15.8%
2018/2019	15.8%
2019/2020	15.8%

The Fund's actuary, Hymans Robertson, has calculated the contribution rate using the Projected Unit Method. This assesses the cost of benefits (as a percentage of pay) accruing to existing members during the year following the valuation, allowing for future salary increases. Additional monetary amounts are payable in respect of the past service deficit as follows:

Year	Deficit contribution amount (£000)
2017/2018	36,295
2018/2019	36,051
2019/2020	35,542

The principal 2016 valuation report assumptions which informed the contributions payable from 1 April 2017 were:

Financial Assumptions based on 2013 Valuation Report

Assumption	Rate	Explanation
Investment return (discount rate)	3.85%	Based on 25-Year bond returns extrapolated to reflect the duration of the Fund's liabilities
Inflation	2.1% – CPI	
Salary increases*	3.3%	1.2% pa over CPI
Pension increases	In line with CPI	Assumed to be 1.0% less than RPI

*plus an allowance for promotional pay increases. The long term assumption for salary increases is RPI plus 0.2% p.a which translates to CPI plus 1.2% p.a.

Mortality Assumptions

Future life expectancy based on the actuary's fund-specific mortality review was:

Mortality assumptions at age 65	Male	Female
Current pensioners	22.2	24.2
Future pensioners (assumed current age 45)	23.6	25.7

Commutation Assumption

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

17. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of pension fund liabilities on an IAS 19 basis every year, using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year. This figure is used for statutory accounting purposes and differs from the assumptions and calculations contained in the triennial Actuarial Valuation (see Note 16), which is used to determine the contribution rates payable by employers. This is because IAS 19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market values.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits at the accounting date, calculated in line with IAS 19 assumptions, is estimated to be £2,162 million (£1,689 million in 2015/16). The Fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

The financial assumptions used for the IAS 19 2017 valuation have been revised from the 2016 valuation report as set out in the table below:

Assumption	2017	2016
Pension increase rate assumption	2.4%	2.2%
Salary increase rate*	3.6%	4.2%
Discount rate	2.6%	3.5%
Inflation rate based on CPI**		2.2%

* Also includes an additional allowance for promotional pay increases

** CPI is based on RPI less 1.0% at 31 March 2017

18. CURRENT ASSETS

The following is an analysis of the **non-investment** debtor and cash balances carried on the Net Asset Statement.

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Debtors:		
Contributions due	6,162	5,865
Sundry debtors	2,143	2,475
Cash Balances	27,039	22,272
Total	35,343	30,612

Analysis of Debtors

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Central Government Bodies	130	177
Other Local Authorities	8114	8,028
NHS Bodies	-	-
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	-	-
Other Entities and Individuals	61	135
Total	8,305	8,340

19. CURRENT LIABILITIES

The following is an analysis of the non-investment creditors balance carried on the Net Asset Statement.

Creditors	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Benefits Payable	(437)	(16)
Sundry Creditors	(2,419)	(2,158)
Total	(2,856)	(2,174)

Analysis of Creditors

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	£'000	£'000
Central Government Bodies	(521)	(514)
Other Local Authorities	(356)	(278)
NHS Bodies	-	-
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	-	-
Other Entities and Individuals	(1,980)	(1,382)
Total	(2,856)	(2,174)

20. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The Fund provides an AVC scheme for its contributors, the assets of which are invested separately from the Fund, in accordance with regulation 4(1) (b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016. The scheme provider is Prudential, where the sums saved are used to secure additional benefits on a money purchase basis for those contributors electing to pay additional voluntary contributions.

The total value of sums invested in the AVC funds as at 31 March 2017 was £5.2 million (£5.8 million as at 31 March 2016). Contributions received into the AVC facility during the year amounted to £0.17 million (£0.22 million in 2015/16). The efficiency and effectiveness of the provider is monitored on a periodic basis to assess performance.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

London Borough of Hackney

The Fund is administered by the London Borough of Hackney. The Council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension fund and contributed £58.88 million to the Fund in 2016/17 (2015/16: £52.22 million). Consequently there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund.

The Council incurred costs of £0.36 million in 2016/17 (£0.28 million in 2015/16) in relation to administration of the Fund and was consequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. Part of the Pension Fund cash holdings are invested on the money markets by the treasury management operations of the London Borough of Hackney in line with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Governance

The following Pensions Committee Members were also deferred members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) during the year; Cllr Robert Chapman (Chair), Cllr Feryal Demirci, and Cllr Geoff Taylor.

Jonathan Malins-Smith, Scheme Member Representative, is also a deferred member of the Pension Scheme.

22. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Several employees of the London Borough of Hackney hold key positions in the financial management of the Fund. As at 31 March 2017 these employees included:

Ian Williams	Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources
Michael Honeysett	Director, Financial Management
Rachel Cowburn	Head of Pension Investments
Julie Stacey	Head of Pensions Administration
Pradeep Waddon	Group Accountant, Financial Services

All of these employees are also members of the pension scheme. The financial value of their relationship with the Fund (in accordance with IAS 24) is set out below:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	£'000	£'000
Short term benefits	154	116
Long term/post-retirement benefits	30	23
Total	184	139

The disclosures required by Regulation 7(2)-(4) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations can be found in the main accounts of the London Borough of Hackney.

23. CONTINGENT ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

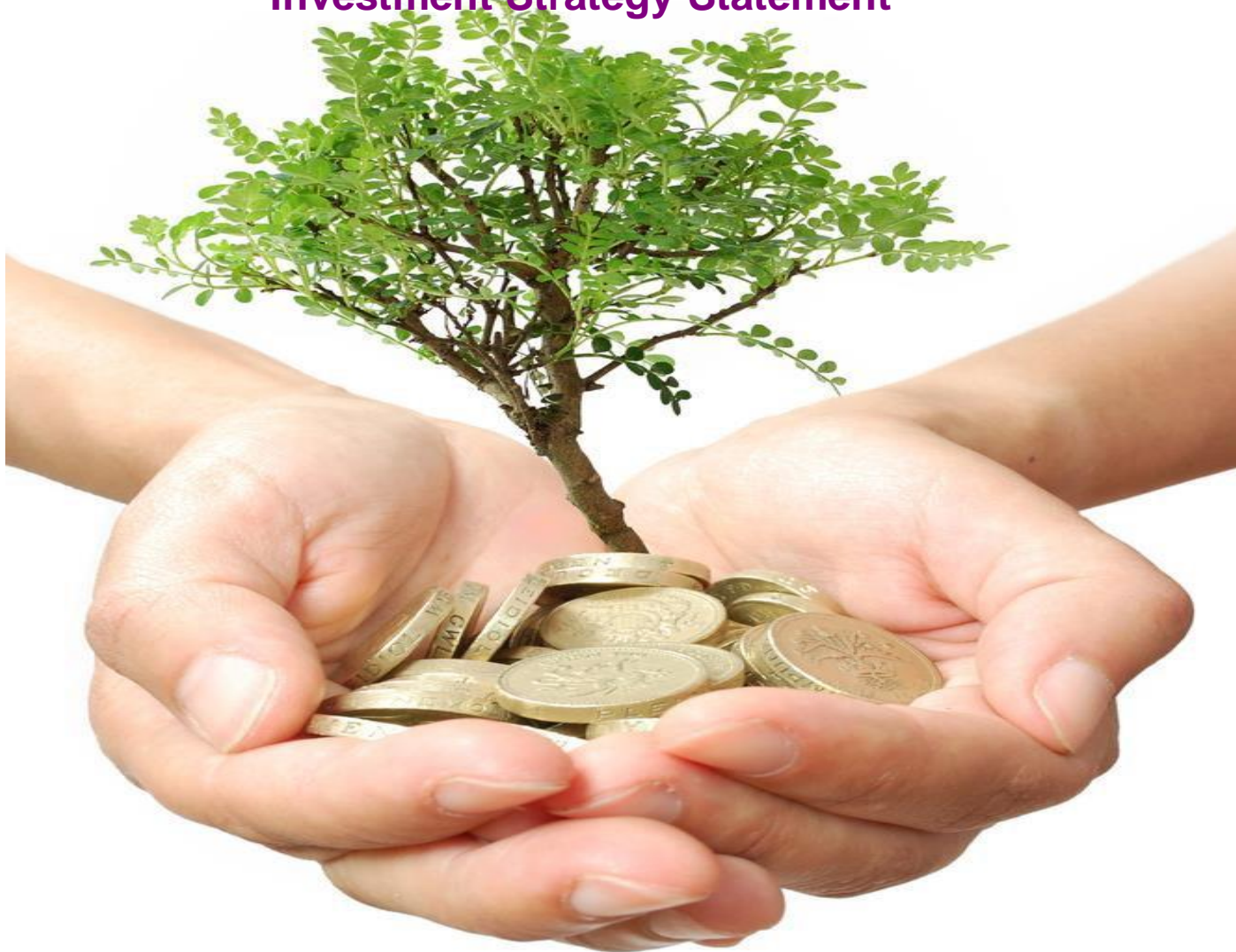
The Pension Fund has no material contingent assets, liabilities or contractual commitments.

24. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

During 2016/17 there were no impairment losses to recognise (2015/16: £0k) for possible non-recovery of pension overpayments.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Investment Strategy Statement



 **Hackney**

Investment Strategy Statement

1. Introduction

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund. The Pensions Committee (“the Committee”) is the body with delegated powers to administer the Fund. The Committee, comprised of elected representatives of Hackney Council and a non-voting scheme member representative, recognise that they have fiduciary duties and responsibilities towards beneficiaries, employers and local taxpayers that are analogous to those holding the office of Trustee in the private sector. The Committee takes expert professional financial advice to assist it with managing the Fund.

The Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) has been prepared by the Committee having taken advice from the Fund’s investment adviser, Hymans Robertson LLP.

The ISS, which was approved by the Committee on 29th March 2017 is subject to periodic review at least every three years and without delay after any significant change in investment policy. The Fund in preparing and reviewing its Investment Strategy Statement will consult with interested stakeholders including, but not limited to Fund employers, investment managers, Local Pension Board, advisers to the Fund and other parties that it deems appropriate to consult with.

The Committee seeks to invest in accordance with the ISS any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund. The ISS should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Funding Strategy Statement (in force from 1st April 2017).

2. Background to the Fund

2.1 The Legal Requirements

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 require pension fund administering authorities to formulate an Investment Strategy Statement, in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

The Statement must include:

- (a) a requirement to invest fund money in a wide variety of investments;
- (b) the authority’s assessment of the suitability of particular investments and types of investments;
- (c) the authority’s approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be assessed and managed;
- (d) the authority’s approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services;
- (e) the authority’s policy on how social, environmental and corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments; and
- (f) the authority’s policy on the exercise of the rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments.

2.2 The Scheme

The Pension Scheme for the London Borough of Hackney is a Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) defined benefit scheme. Benefits are determined by a range of statutory provisions. The main regulations governing the operation of the scheme are the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013 set out in clear terms the benefits that are payable to Scheme members. The benefits offered to those members are therefore guaranteed by law; members are not reliant on investment performance for their pensions in retirement, the contributions payable by Scheme members are also defined in the Regulations. Employing Authorities are required to pay contributions into the Scheme to meet the cost of funding employee benefits and are required to meet any shortfall in funding the pension liabilities of Scheme members. If, therefore, the Pension Fund's investments do not perform as well as expected, any shortfall must be met from Council Tax, other public funds and by other employers participating in the Fund, and not by reducing the amount of pension benefits paid or by increasing employees' contributions.

Pension benefits for individuals are increased each year in line with movements in the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).

3. The suitability of particular investments and types of investments

3.1 Fund Objectives

The primary objective of the Fund is to provide pension and lump sum benefits for members on their retirement and/or benefits on death, before or after retirement, for their dependants, on a defined benefit basis. This funding position will be reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required.

The Committee aims to fund the Fund in such a manner that, in normal market conditions, all accrued benefits are fully covered by the value of the Fund's assets and that an appropriate level of contributions is agreed by the employer to meet the cost of future benefits accruing. For employee members, benefits will be based on service completed but will take account of future salary and/or inflation increases.

The Committee has translated its objectives into a suitable strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This benchmark is consistent with the Committee's views on the appropriate balance between generating a satisfactory long-term return on investments whilst taking account of market volatility and risk and the nature of the Fund's liabilities.

It is intended that the Fund's investment strategy will be reviewed at least every three years following actuarial valuations of the Fund. The Fund has used asset liability modelling (ALM) carried out by Hymans Robertson to help set an investment strategy.

The ALM approach projects forward the potential future development of asset and liability values, using stochastic modelling to model over 5000 different scenarios. This gives a distribution of outcomes which is then used to assess the probability of meeting the funding objective over a given time horizon for a number of different investment strategies. The tail risks of each strategy are assessed by considering the worst 5% of funding outcomes associated with each.

This approach helps to ensure that the investment strategy takes due account of the maturity profile of the Fund (in terms of the relative proportions of liabilities in respect of pensioners, deferred and active members), together with the level of disclosed surplus or deficit (relative to the funding bases used).

In addition, the Committee monitors investment strategy on an ongoing basis, focusing on factors including, but not limited to:

- Suitability given the Fund's level of funding and liability profile
- The level of expected risk
- Outlook for asset returns
- The Committee also monitors the Fund's actual allocation on a regular basis to ensure it does not notably deviate from the target allocation

4. Investment of money in a wide variety of investments

4.1 Asset Classes

The Fund may invest in quoted and unquoted securities of UK and overseas markets including equities and fixed interest and index linked bonds, cash, property and commodities either directly or through pooled funds. The Fund may also make use of contracts for differences and other derivatives either directly or in pooled funds investing in these products for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or to hedge specific risks.

The Committee reviews the nature of Fund investments on a regular basis, with particular reference to suitability and diversification. The Committee seeks and considers written advice from a suitably qualified person in undertaking such a review. If, at any time, investment in a security or product not previously known to the Committee is proposed, appropriate advice is sought and considered to ensure its suitability and diversification.

The Fund's investment strategy as reflected in its holdings at 1st April 2017 is set out below in table 4.2.1. The table also includes the maximum percentage of total Fund value that it will invest in these asset classes. In line with the Regulations, the authority's investment strategy does not permit more than 5% of the total value of all investments of fund money to be invested in entities which are connected with that authority within the meaning of section 212 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.

The Fund's target investment strategy is set out in table 4.2.2. The Fund intends to implement its target strategy gradually and aims to do so in collaboration with the London CIV.

4.2.1 Current Fund Allocation

Asset class	Target allocation %	Control Range %
UK equities	25%	23% - 27%
Global equities	31%	28% - 34%
Global Emerging Market equities	4.5%	3.5% - 5.5%
Total equities	60.5%	54.5% - 66.5%
Property	10%	9% - 11%
Multi-asset	12.5%	10% - 15%
Bonds	17%	15% - 19%
Total	100	

4.2.2 Target Fund Allocation (following 2016 Investment Strategy Review)

Asset class	Target allocation %
UK equities	10%
Global equities	36%
Global Emerging Market equities	4.5%
Total equities	50.5%
Property	10%
Multi-asset	12.5%
Bonds	17%
Multi asset credit	10%
Total	100

4.3 Managers

The Committee has appointed a number of investment managers all of whom are authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to undertake investment business.

The Committee, after seeking appropriate investment advice, has agreed specific benchmarks with each manager so that, in aggregate they are consistent with the overall asset allocation for the Fund. The Fund's investment managers will hold a mix of investments which reflects their views relative to their respective benchmarks. Within each major market and asset class, the managers will maintain diversified portfolios through direct investment or pooled vehicles. The manager of the passive funds in which the Fund invests holds a mix of investments within each pooled fund that reflects that of their respective benchmark indices

5. Restrictions on investment

The Regulations have removed the previous restrictions that applied under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. The Fund has agreed a number of its own restrictions as set out in the table below. All other investment restrictions will be negotiated with fund managers or the London CIV, subject to the Fund receiving appropriate investment and/or legal advice.

5.1 Investment Restrictions

Type of investment	Maximum investment by the Fund % of assets
1. Contributions invested in any single partnership	5%
2. Contributions invested in partnerships	30%
3. Cash deposits	10%
4. Investment with any single manager strategy either directly or via the London CIV (excluding investments in passive index tracking strategies)	15%
5. Total investment in illiquid assets	30%

6. The approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed

The Committee is aware that the Fund has a need to take risk (e.g. investing in growth assets) to help it achieve its funding objectives. It has an active risk management programme in place that aims to help it identify the risks being taken and put in place processes to manage, measure, monitor and (where possible) mitigate the risks being taken. One of the Committee's overarching beliefs is to only to take as much investment risk as is necessary.

The principal risks affecting the Fund are set out below, we also discuss the Fund's approach to managing these risks and the contingency plans that are in place:

6.1 Funding risks

- Financial mismatch – The risk that Fund assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting the liabilities.
- Inflation risk. The risk that price and pay inflation is significantly more than anticipated, increasing the value of pension benefits accrued by active and deferred members of the Fund as well as increasing the value of pensions in payment.
- Changing demographics –The risk that longevity improves and other demographic factors change, increasing the cost of Fund benefits.
- Systemic risk - The possibility of an interlinked and simultaneous failure of several asset classes and/or investment managers, possibly compounded by financial 'contagion', resulting in an increase in the cost of meeting the Fund's liabilities.

The Committee measures and manages financial mismatch in two ways. As indicated above, the Committee has set a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This benchmark was set taking into account asset liability modelling which focused on probability of success and level of downside risk. This analysis will be formally revisited as part of the 2019 valuation process, but may be repeated prior to that date if required.

The Committee assesses risk relative to the strategic benchmark by monitoring the Fund's asset allocation and investment returns relative to the benchmark. The Committee also assesses risk relative to liabilities by monitoring the delivery of benchmark returns relative to liabilities.

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

A detailed schedule of the funding risks to which the Fund is exposed is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement.

6.2 Asset risks

- Concentration - The risk that a significant allocation to any single asset category and its underperformance relative to expectation would result in difficulties in achieving funding objectives.
- Illiquidity - The risk that the Fund cannot meet its immediate liabilities because it has insufficient liquid assets.
- Currency risk – The risk that the currency of the Fund's assets underperforms relative to Sterling (i.e. the currency of the liabilities).
- Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") – The risk that ESG related factors reduce the Fund's ability to generate long-term returns.
- Manager underperformance - The failure by the fund managers to achieve the rate of investment return assumed in setting their mandates.

The Committee measures and manages asset risks as follows.

The Fund's strategic asset allocation benchmark invests in a diversified range of asset classes. The Committee has put in place rebalancing arrangements to ensure the Fund's "actual allocation" does not deviate substantially from its target. The Fund invests in a range of investment mandates each of which has a defined objective, performance benchmark and manager process which, taken in aggregate, help reduce the Fund's asset concentration risk.

Illiquidity risk is managed by investing across a range of assets, including liquid quoted equities and bonds, as well as property. The majority of the Fund's assets are realisable at short notice. Whilst the Fund does have a small allocation to less liquid assets, the degree of liquidity risk within the portfolio is acceptable given the Fund's long term investment horizon.

The Fund invests in a range of overseas markets which provides a diversified approach to currency markets. The Fund currently maintains a 50% hedge to USD, EUR and JPY exposures within its active global equity mandates. This has been reviewed as part of the recent strategy review but no change is currently planned.

Details of the Fund's approach to managing ESG risks is set out later in this document.

The Committee has considered the risk of underperformance by any single investment manager and have attempted to reduce this risk by appointing more than one manager and having a proportion of the Scheme's assets managed on a passive basis. The Committee assess the Fund's managers' performance on a regular basis, and will take steps, including potentially replacing one or more of their managers, if underperformance persists.

6.3 Other provider risk

- Transition risk - The risk of incurring unexpected costs in relation to the transition of assets among managers. When carrying out significant transitions, the Committee seeks suitable professional advice.
- Custody risk - The risk of losing economic rights to Fund assets, when held in custody or when being traded.
- Credit default - The possibility of default of a counterparty in meeting its obligations.
- Stock-lending – The possibility of default and loss of economic rights to Fund assets. The Fund does not currently engage in stock-lending but may consider doing so in the future.

The Committee monitors and manages risks in these areas through a process of regular scrutiny of its providers, and audit of the operations they conduct for the Fund, or has delegated such monitoring and management of risk to the appointed investment managers as appropriate (e.g. custody risk in relation to pooled funds). The Committee has the power to replace a provider should serious concerns exist.

7. The approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services

The Fund is a participating scheme in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV). The London CIV has been operational for some time and is in the process of opening a range of sub-funds covering liquid asset classes, with less liquid asset classes to follow. The proposed structure and basis on which the London CIV will operate was set out in the July 2016 submission to Government.

7.1 Assets to be invested in the Pool

The Fund will transition liquid assets into the London CIV when there are suitable investment strategies that meet the asset allocation and investment strategy available on the London CIV platform. An indicative timetable for investing through the Pool was set out in the July 2016 submission to Government; the Fund anticipates being able to transition some of the liquid assets across in advance of April 2018. The key criteria for assessment of Pool solutions will be as follows:

- That the Pool enables access to an appropriate solution that meets the objectives and benchmark criteria set by the Fund
- That there is a clear financial benefit to the Fund in investing in the solution offered by the Pool, should a change of provider be necessary.

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has no assets invested through the Pool. The Fund currently holds 23.4% (£297.6m) of its assets in life funds and intends to retain these outside of the London CIV in accordance with government guidance on the retention of life funds outside pools for the time being. The Fund agrees for the London CIV to monitor the passive funds as part of the broader pool.

At the time of writing, the Fund holds 1.53% (£19.5m) of the Fund in illiquid assets and these will remain outside of the London CIV pool. The cost of exiting these strategies early would have a negative financial impact on the Fund. These will be held as legacy assets until such time as they mature and proceeds re-invest through the pool assuming it has appropriate strategies available or until the Fund changes asset allocation and makes a decision to disinvest.

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has therefore elected not to invest the following assets via the London CIV:

Asset class	Manager	% of Fund assets	Benchmark and performance objectives	Reason for not investing via the XYZ Pool
Property	Threadneedle – Low Carbon Workplace Fund	1.53% (£19.5m)	IPD Quarterly index total return – office sector. Targets outperformance of the benchmark by 1% over rolling 3 year periods.	Units do not become redeemable until 5 years from the date of issue. Investment is via a Jersey unit trust – whilst it could be held within an ACS structure, the transfer of the property assets would incur significant stamp duty. The Fund has invested in the LCW fund in 2 tranches (May 2016 and October 2016).
Property	Threadneedle - TPEN	8.41% (£106.8m)	IPD Quarterly index total return Targets outperformance of the benchmark by 1% over rolling 3 year periods.	Investment is via a unit linked life vehicle which cannot be transferred to the ACS structure. No suitable alternative currently exists through the London CIV, and the Fund wishes to maintain its strategic allocation to property.

Asset class	Manager	% of Fund assets	Benchmark and performance objectives	Reason for not investing via the XYZ Pool
UK equities	UBS	23.4% (£297.6m)	Index fund tracking the FTSE All share	Passively managed via a life fund and therefore covered by Government guidance on the retention of Life funds outside the pool for the present.
Fixed Income	BMO	17.6% (£224.0m)	Outperform a customised benchmark (37.5 FTA Govt All Stocks; 37.5% ML £ Non-Gilt All Stocks Index; 25% FTA Govt IL >5yrs) by 1% over a rolling 3yr period	No suitable alternative currently available through the London CIV; the Fund wishes to maintain its strategic allocation to fixed income.

Any assets not currently invested in the Pool will be reviewed at least every three years to determine whether the rationale remains appropriate, and whether it continues to demonstrate value for money. The next such review will take place no later than 2019

7.2 Structure and governance of the London CIV

The July 2016 submission to Government of the London CIV provided a statement addressing the structure and governance of the Pool, the mechanisms by which the Fund can hold the Pool to account and the services that will be shared or jointly procured. The submission to Government set out the structure and governance of the Pool as follows:

London LGPS CIV Limited ("London CIV") is fully authorised by the FCA as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) with permission to operate a UK based Authorised Contractual Scheme fund (ACS Fund). FCA firm registered as London LGPS CIV Ltd, Reference Number 710618.

Approval for the structure has been signed off by the 32 participating London Authorities. The governance structure of the CIV has been designed to ensure that there are both formal and informal routes to engage with all the Authorities as both shareholders and investors. This is achieved through a combination of the London Councils' Sectoral Joint Committee ("LCSJC"), comprising nominated Member representatives from the London Local Authorities (in most cases the Pensions Committee Chair), and the Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") formed from nominated borough officers, which includes both London Local Authority Treasurers and Pension Officers from a number of Authorities. At the time of writing, the Fund is represented within the governance structure of the CIV by its Chair of Committee on the LCSJC and by the Authority's Treasurer and a Pension Officer on the IAC.

At the company level for London CIV, it is the Board of Directors that is responsible for decision making within the company, which will include the decisions to appoint and remove investment managers.

8. How social, environmental or corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments

The Fund invests on the basis of financial risk and return, having considered a full range of factors, including environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) factors where these present financial risks to the delivery of portfolio objectives and therefore impact on the sustainability of the Fund's returns.

The Fund therefore requires its investment managers to integrate all material financial factors, including ESG considerations, into their investment analysis and decision-making for all fund investments.

The Fund's Investment Managers (and specifically the London Collective Investment Vehicle through which the Fund will increasingly invest) are also expected to undertake appropriate monitoring of current investments with regard to their policies and practices on all issues which could present a material financial risk to the long-term performance of the fund, including ESG factors. The Fund monitors this activity on an ongoing basis with the aim of maximising its impact and effectiveness.

Where appropriate, the Committee considers how it wishes to approach specific ESG factors in the context of its role in asset allocation and investment strategy setting. Taking into account the ratification in October 2016 of the Paris Agreement, the Committee considers that significant exposure to fossil fuel reserves within the Fund's portfolio could pose a material financial risk. In summer 2016, Trucost were commissioned to produce a Carbon Risk Audit for the Fund, quantifying the Fund's exposure through its equity portfolio to fossil fuel reserves and power generation and where the greatest risks lie.

Having taken into account the risks associated with exposure to fossil fuel reserves, the Committee has approved a target to:

- Reduce the Fund's relative exposure to future emissions from fossil fuel reserves (measured in MtCO_{2e} – million tonnes of CO₂ emissions) by 50% over 2 valuation cycles (6 years)

- Measure the reduction relative to the Fund's position as at July 2016 (7.11MtCO₂e) and adjusted for Assets Under Management (£AUM)

The target will be periodically reviewed to ensure that it remains consistent with the risks associated with investment in carbon assets and with the Committee's fiduciary duties.

The Committee considers exposure to carbon risk in the context of its role in asset allocation and investment strategy setting. Consideration has therefore been given in setting the Fund's Investment Strategy to how this objective can be achieved within a pooled investment structure and the Committee, having taken professional advice, will work with the London CIV to ensure that suitable strategies are made available.

Where necessary, the Fund will also engage with its Investment Managers or the London CIV to address specific areas of carbon risk. The Fund expects its investment managers to integrate financially material ESG factors into their investment analysis and decision making and may engage with managers and the London CIV to ensure that the strategies it invests in remain appropriate for its needs. However, the Fund does not at this time operate a blanket exclusion policy in respect of specific sectors or companies.

At the present time the Committee does not take into account non-financial factors when selecting, retaining, or realising its investments. The Committee reviews its approach to non-financial factors periodically, taking into account relevant legislation and the Law Commission's guidance on when such factors may be considered. Additionally, the Committee monitors legislative and other developments with regards to this subject and will review its approach in the event of material changes.

The Fund does not exclude investments in order to pursue boycotts, divestment and sanctions against foreign nations and UK defence industries, other than where formal legal sanctions, embargoes and restrictions have been put in place by the Government.

The Fund does not at the time of preparing this statement hold any assets which it deems to be social investments; however, this ISS places no specific restrictions on the Fund in respect of such investments beyond those of suitability within the Investment Strategy as a whole and compatibility with the Committee's fiduciary duties. In considering any such investment in the future, the Committee will have regard to the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State and to the Law Commission's guidance on financial and non-financial factors.

9. The exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments

The Fund is committed to being a long term steward of the assets in which it invests and aims to promote the highest standards of governance and corporate responsibility in the companies in which it invests. It expects this approach to protect and enhance the value of the Fund in the long term. In making investment decisions, the Fund seeks and receives proper advice from internal and external advisers with the requisite knowledge and skills. In addition the Pensions Committee undertakes training on a regular basis, including training and information sessions on matters of social, environmental and corporate governance.

The Fund has a commitment to actively exercising the ownership rights attached to its investments reflecting the Fund's conviction that responsible asset owners should maintain oversight of the companies in which they ultimately invest. It recognises that the companies' activities impact upon not only their customers and clients, but more widely upon their employees and other stakeholders and also wider society.

It therefore expects its managers to follow good practice and use their influence as major institutional investors and long-term stewards of capital to promote good practice in the investee companies and markets to which the Fund is exposed. Effective monitoring and identification of ESG issues can enable engagement with boards and management of investee companies to seek resolution of potential problems at an early stage. Where collaboration is likely to be the most effective mechanism for encouraging issues to be addressed, leading to greater influence and improved outcomes for shareholders and more broadly, the Fund expects its investment managers to participate in joint action with other institutional investors as permitted by relevant legal and regulatory codes.

The Fund through its participation in the London CIV will work closely with other LGPS Funds in London to enhance the level of engagement both with external managers and the underlying companies in which invests. Additionally, the Fund is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), through which it joins with other LGPS Funds to magnify its voice and maximise the influence of investors as asset owners

The Committee has formally agreed to adhere to the Stewardship Code as published by the Financial Reporting Council. The Committee expects both the London CIV and any directly appointed fund managers to also comply with the Stewardship Code and this is monitored on an annual basis. A copy of the Fund's statement of compliance with the Stewardship code can be found on the Fund's website. At the FRC's most recent review, the fund was rated as a Tier 2; however, the Fund is currently making improvements to its approach and intends to re-submit its statement for review by the FRC in the hope of achieving a Tier 1.

As part of its compliance with the Stewardship Code the Fund has adopted a set of Voting Intention Guidelines. The Fund has delegated responsibility for voting rights to the Fund's external investment managers and expects them to vote in accordance with these guidelines, which can be found on the Fund's website.

Future investments through the London CIV will be covered by the voting policy of the CIV which has been agreed by the Pensions Sectoral Joint Committee. Voting for investments on the CIV will therefore be delegated to the external managers and monitored on a quarterly basis. The CIV will arrange for managers to vote in accordance with voting alerts issued by the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum as far as practically possible to do so and will hold managers to account where they have not voted in accordance with the LAPFF directions.

The Fund will incorporate a report of voting activity as part of its Pension Fund Annual report which is published on the Pension Fund website

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Funding Strategy Statement



 **Hackney**

1 Introduction

1.1 What is this document?

This is the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the LBH Fund”), which is administered by Hackney Council, (“the Administering Authority”).

It has been prepared by the Administering Authority in collaboration with the Fund’s actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP, and after consultation with the Fund’s employers and investment adviser. It is effective from 1st April 2017.

1.2 What is the LBH Pension Fund?

The Fund is part of the national Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The LGPS was set up by the UK Government to provide retirement and death benefits for local government employees, and those employed in similar or related bodies, across the whole of the UK. The Administering Authority runs the LBH Fund, in effect the LGPS for the Hackney area, to make sure it:

- receives the proper amount of contributions from employees and employers, and any transfer payments;
- invests the contributions appropriately, with the aim that the Fund’s assets grow over time with investment income and capital growth; and
- uses the assets to pay Fund benefits to the members (as and when they retire, for the rest of their lives), and to their dependants (as and when members die), as defined in the LGPS Regulations. Assets are also used to pay transfer values and administration costs.

The roles and responsibilities of the key parties involved in the management of the Fund are summarised in [Appendix B](#).

1.3 Why does the Fund need a Funding Strategy Statement?

Employees’ benefits are guaranteed by the LGPS Regulations, and do not change with market values or employer contributions. Investment returns will help pay for some of the benefits, but probably not all, and certainly with no guarantee. Employees’ contributions are fixed in those Regulations also, at a level which covers only part of the cost of the benefits.

Therefore, employers need to pay the balance of the cost of delivering the benefits to members and their dependants.

The FSS focuses on how employer liabilities are measured, the pace at which these liabilities are funded, and how employers or pools of employers pay for their own liabilities. This statement sets out how the Administering Authority has balanced the conflicting aims of:

- affordability of employer contributions,
- transparency of processes,
- stability of employers’ contributions, and
- prudence in the funding basis.

There are also regulatory requirements for an FSS, as given in [Appendix A](#).

The FSS is a summary of the Fund's approach to funding its liabilities, and this includes reference to the Fund's other policies; it is not an exhaustive statement of policy on all issues. The FSS forms part of a framework which includes:

- the LGPS Regulations;
- the Rates and Adjustments Certificate (confirming employer contribution rates for the next three years) which can be found in an appendix to the formal valuation report;
- the Fund's policies on admissions, cessations and bulk transfers;
- actuarial factors for valuing individual transfers, early retirement costs and the costs of buying added service; and
- the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles / Investment Strategy Statement (see [Section 4](#))

1.4 How does the Fund and this FSS affect me?

This depends on who you are:

- a member of the Fund, i.e. a current or former employee, or a dependant: the Fund needs to be sure it is collecting and holding enough money so that your benefits are always paid in full;
- an employer in the Fund (or which is considering joining the Fund): you will want to know how your contributions are calculated from time to time, that these are fair by comparison to other employers in the Fund, and in what circumstances you might need to pay more. Note that the FSS applies to all employers participating in the Fund;
- an Elected Member whose council participates in the Fund: you will want to be sure that the council balances the need to hold prudent reserves for members' retirement and death benefits, with the other competing demands for council money;
- a Council Tax payer: your council seeks to strike the balance above, and also to minimise cross-subsidies between different generations of taxpayers.

1.5 What does the FSS aim to do?

The FSS sets out the objectives of the Fund's funding strategy, such as:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund, using a prudent long term view. This will ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all members'/dependants' benefits as they fall due for payment;
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate;
- to minimise the long-term cash contributions which employers need to pay to the Fund, by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy which balances risk and return (NB this will also minimise the costs to be borne by Council Tax payers);
- to reflect the different characteristics of different employers in determining contribution rates. This involves the Fund having a clear and transparent funding strategy to demonstrate how each employer can best meet its own liabilities over future years; and
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council Tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

1.6 How do I find my way around this document?

In [Section 2](#) there is a brief introduction to some of the main principles behind funding, i.e. deciding how much an employer should contribute to the Fund from time to time.

In [Section 3](#) we outline how the Fund calculates the contributions payable by different employers in different situations.

In [Section 4](#) we show how the funding strategy is linked with the Fund's investment strategy.

In the [Appendices](#) we cover various issues in more detail if you are interested:

- a) the regulatory background, including how and when the FSS is reviewed,
- b) who is responsible for what,
- c) what issues the Fund needs to monitor, and how it manages its risks,
- d) some more details about the actuarial calculations required,
- e) the assumptions which the Fund actuary currently makes about the future,
- f) a glossary explaining the technical terms occasionally used here.

If you have any other queries please contact Rachel Cowburn, Head of Pension Fund Investments in the first instance at Rachel.cowburn@hackney.gov.uk or on telephone number 0208 356 2630.

2 Basic Funding issues

(More detailed and extensive descriptions are given in [Appendix D](#)).

2.1 How does the actuary measure the required contribution rate?

In essence this is a three-step process:

- g) Calculate the ultimate funding target for that employer, i.e. the ideal amount of assets it should hold in order to be able to pay all its members' benefits. See Appendix E for more details of what assumptions we make to determine that funding target;
- h) Determine the time horizon over which the employer should aim to achieve that funding target. See the table in 3.3 and Note (c) for more details;
- i) Calculate the employer contribution rate such that it has at least a given probability of achieving that funding target over that time horizon, allowing for different likelihoods of various possible economic outcomes over that time horizon. See 2.3 below, and the table in 3.3 Note (e) for more details.

2.2 What is each employer's contribution rate?

This is described in more detail in [Appendix D](#). Employer contributions are normally made up of two elements:

- a) the estimated cost of benefits being built up each year, after deducting the members' own contributions and including administration expenses. This is referred to as the "Primary rate", and is expressed as a percentage of members' pensionable pay; plus
- b) an adjustment for the difference between the Primary rate above, and the actual contribution the employer needs to pay, referred to as the "Secondary rate". In broad terms, payment of the Secondary rate will aim to return the employer to full funding over an appropriate period (the "time horizon"). The Secondary rate may be expressed as a percentage of pay and/or a monetary amount in each year.

The rates for all employers are shown in the Fund's Rates and Adjustments Certificate, which forms part of the formal Actuarial Valuation Report. Employers' contributions are expressed as minima, with employers able to pay contributions at a higher rate. Account of any higher rate will be taken by the Fund actuary at subsequent valuations, i.e. will be reflected as a credit when next calculating the employer's contributions.

2.3 What different types of employer participate in the Fund?

Historically the LGPS was intended for local authority employees only. However over the years, with the diversification and changes to delivery of local services, many more types and numbers of employers now participate.

In essence, participation in the LGPS is open to public sector employers providing some form of service to the local community. Whilst the majority of members will be local authority employees (and ex-employees), the majority of participating employers are those providing services in place of (or alongside) local authority services: academy schools, contractors, housing associations, charities, etc.

The LGPS Regulations define various types of employer as follows:

Scheduled bodies - councils, and other specified employers such as academies and further education establishments. These must provide access to the LGPS in respect of their employees who are not eligible to join another public sector scheme (such as the Teachers Scheme). These employers are so-called because they are specified in a schedule to the LGPS Regulations.

It is now possible for Local Education Authority schools to convert to academy status, and for other forms of school (such as Free Schools) to be established under the academies legislation. All such **academies (or Multi Academy Trusts)**, as employers of non-teaching staff, become separate new employers in the Fund. As academies are defined in the LGPS Regulations as "Scheduled Bodies", the Administering Authority has no discretion over whether to admit them to the Fund, and the academy has no discretion whether to continue to allow its non-teaching staff to join the Fund. There has also been guidance issued by the DCLG regarding the terms of academies' membership in LGPS Funds.

Designating employers - employers such as town and parish councils are able to participate in the LGPS via resolution (and the Fund cannot refuse them entry where the resolution is passed). These employers can designate which of their employees are eligible to join the scheme.

Other employers are able to participate in the Fund via an admission agreement, and are referred to as 'admission bodies'. These employers are generally those with a "community of interest" with another scheme employer – **community admission bodies** ("CAB") or those providing a service on behalf of a scheme employer – **transferee admission bodies** ("TAB"). CABs will include housing associations and charities, TABs will generally be contractors. The Fund is able to set its criteria for participation by these employers and can refuse entry if the requirements as set out in the Fund's admissions policy are not met. (NB The terminology CAB and TAB has been dropped from recent LGPS Regulations, which instead combine both under the single term 'admission bodies'; however, we have retained the old terminology here as we consider it to be helpful in setting funding strategies for these different employers.)

2.4 How does the measured contribution rate vary for different employers?

All three steps above are considered when setting contributions (more details are given in [Section 3](#) and [Appendix D](#)).

1. The **funding target** is based on a set of assumptions about the future, (e.g. investment returns, inflation, pensioners' life expectancies). However, if an employer is approaching the end of its participation in the Fund then its funding target may be set on a more prudent basis, so that its liabilities are less likely to be spread among other employers after its cessation;
2. The **time horizon** required is, in broad terms, the period over which any deficit is to be recovered. A shorter period will lead to higher contributions, and vice versa (all other things being equal). Employers may be given a lower time horizon if they have a less permanent anticipated membership, or do not have tax-raising powers to increase contributions if investment returns under-perform; and
3. The **probability of achieving** the funding target over that time horizon will be dependent on the Fund's view of the strength of employer covenant and its funding profile. Where an employer is considered to be weaker, or potentially ceasing from the Fund, then the required probability will be set higher, which in turn will increase the required contributions (and vice versa).

For some employers it may be agreed to pool contributions, see [3.4](#).

Any costs of non-ill-health early retirements must be paid by the employer, see [3.6](#).

Costs of ill-health early retirements are covered in [3.7](#) and [3.8](#).

2.5 How is a deficit (or surplus) calculated?

An employer's "funding level" is defined as the ratio of:

- the market value of the employer's share of assets (see [Appendix D](#), section [D5](#), for further details of how this is calculated), to
- the value placed by the actuary on the benefits built up to date for the employer's employees and ex-employees (the "liabilities"). The Fund actuary agrees with the Administering Authority the assumptions to be used in calculating this value.

If this is less than 100% then it means the employer has a shortfall, which is the employer's deficit; if it is more than 100% then the employer is said to be in surplus. The amount of deficit or shortfall is the difference between the asset value and the liabilities value.

It is important to note that the deficit/surplus and funding level are only measurements at a particular point in time, on a particular set of assumptions about the future. Whilst we recognise that various parties will take an interest in these measures, for most employers the key issue is how likely it is that their contributions will be sufficient to pay for their members' benefits (when added to their existing asset share and anticipated investment returns).

In short, deficits and funding levels are short term measures, whereas contribution-setting is a longer term issue.

2.6 How does the Fund recognise that contribution levels can affect council and employer service provision, and council tax?

The Administering Authority and the Fund actuary are acutely aware that, all other things being equal, a higher contribution required to be paid to the Fund will mean less cash available for the employer to spend on the provision of services. For instance:

- Higher Pension Fund contributions may result in reduced council spending, which in turn could affect the resources available for council services, and/or greater pressure on council tax levels;
- Contributions which Academies pay to the Fund will therefore not be available to pay for providing education; and
- Other employers will provide various services to the local community, perhaps through housing associations, charitable work, or contracting council services. If they are required to pay more in pension contributions to the LGPS then this may affect their ability to provide the local services at a reasonable cost.

Whilst all this is true, it should also be borne in mind that:

- The Fund provides invaluable financial security to local families, whether to those who formerly worked in the service of the local community who have now retired, or to their families after their death;
- The Fund must have the assets available to meet these retirement and death benefits, which in turn means that the various employers must each pay their own way. Lower contributions today will mean higher contributions tomorrow: deferring payments does not alter the employer's ultimate obligation to the Fund in respect of its current and former employees;
- Each employer will generally only pay for its own employees and ex-employees (and their dependants), not for those of other employers in the Fund;
- The Fund strives to maintain reasonably stable employer contribution rates where appropriate and possible. However, a recent shift in regulatory focus means that solvency within each generation is considered by the Government to be a higher priority than stability of contribution rates;
- The Fund wishes to avoid the situation where an employer falls so far behind in managing its funding shortfall that its deficit becomes unmanageable in practice: such a situation may lead to employer insolvency and the resulting deficit falling on the other Fund employers. In that situation, those employers' services would in turn suffer as a result;
- Council contributions to the Fund should be at a suitable level, to protect the interests of different generations of council tax payers. For instance, underpayment of contributions for some years will need to be balanced by overpayment in other years; the council will wish to minimise the extent to which council tax payers in one period are in effect benefitting at the expense of those paying in a different period.

Overall, therefore, there is clearly a balance to be struck between the Fund's need for maintaining prudent funding levels, and the employers' need to allocate their resources appropriately. The Fund achieves this through various techniques which affect contribution increases to various degrees (see [3.1](#)). In deciding which of these techniques to apply to any given employer, the Administering Authority takes a view on the financial standing of the employer, i.e. its ability to meet its funding commitments and the relevant time horizon.

The Administering Authority will consider a risk assessment of that employer using a knowledge base which is regularly monitored and kept up-to-date. This database will include such information as the type of employer, its membership profile and funding position, any guarantors or security provision, material changes anticipated, etc.

For instance, where the Administering Authority has reasonable confidence that an employer will be able to meet its funding commitments, then the Fund will permit options such as stabilisation ([see 3.3 Note \(b\)](#)), a longer time horizon relative to other employers, and/or a lower probability of achieving their funding target. Such options will temporarily produce lower contribution levels than would otherwise have applied. This is permitted in the expectation that the employer will still be able to meet its obligations for many years to come.

On the other hand, where there is doubt that an employer will be able to meet its funding commitments or withstand a significant change in its commitments, then a higher funding target, and/or a shorter deficit recovery period relative to other employers, and/or a higher probability of achieving the target may be required.

The Fund actively seeks employer input, including to its funding arrangements, through various means: see [Appendix A](#).

3 Calculating contributions for individual Employers

3.1 General comments

A key challenge for the Administering Authority is to balance the need for stable, affordable employer contributions with the requirement to take a prudent, longer-term view of funding and ensure the solvency of the Fund. With this in mind, the Fund's three-step process identifies the key issues:

1. What is a suitably (but not overly) prudent funding target?
2. How long should the employer be permitted to reach that target? This should be realistic but not so long that the funding target is in danger of never actually being achieved.
3. What probability is required to reach that funding target? This will always be less than 100% as we cannot be certain of future market movements. Higher probability "bars" can be used for employers where the Fund wishes to reduce the risk that the employer ceases leaving a deficit to be picked up by other employers.

These and associated issues are covered in this Section.

The Administering Authority recognises that there may occasionally be particular circumstances affecting individual employers that are not easily managed within the rules and policies set out in the Funding Strategy Statement. Therefore the Administering Authority may, at its sole discretion, direct the actuary to adopt alternative funding approaches on a case by case basis for specific employers.

3.2 *The effect of paying lower contributions*

In limited circumstances the Administering Authority may permit employers to pay contributions at a lower level than is assessed for the employer using the three step process above. At their absolute discretion the Administering Authority may:

- extend the time horizon for targeting full funding;
- adjust the required probability of meeting the funding target;
- permit an employer to participate in the Fund's stabilisation mechanisms;
- permit extended phasing in of contribution rises or reductions;
- pool contributions amongst employers with similar characteristics; and/or
- accept some form of security or guarantee in lieu of a higher contribution rate than would otherwise be the case.

Employers which are permitted to use one or more of the above methods will often be paying, for a time, contributions less than required to meet their funding target, over the appropriate time horizon with the required likelihood of success. Such employers should appreciate that:

- their true long term liability (i.e. the actual eventual cost of benefits payable to their employees and ex-employees) is not affected by the pace of paying contributions;
- lower contributions in the short term will be assumed to incur a greater loss of investment returns on the deficit. Thus, deferring a certain amount of contribution may lead to higher contributions in the long-term; and
- it may take longer to reach their funding target, all other things being equal.

Overleaf [\(3.3\)](#) is a summary of how the main funding policies differ for different types of employer, followed by more detailed notes where necessary.

[Section 3.4](#) onwards deals with various other funding issues which apply to all employers.

3.3 The different approaches used for different employers

Type of employer	Scheduled Bodies			Community Admission Bodies and Designating Employers		Transferee Admission Bodies
Sub-type	Local Authorities	Academies	Colleges	Open to new entrants	Closed to new entrants	(all)
Funding Target Basis used	Ongoing, assumes long-term Fund participation (see Appendix E)			Ongoing, but may move to “gilts basis” - see Note (a)		Ongoing, assumes fixed contract term in the Fund (see Appendix E)
Primary rate approach	(see Appendix D – D.2)					
Stabilised contribution rate?	Yes - see Note (b)	No	No	No	No	No
Maximum time horizon – Note (c)	20 years	15 years	10 years	15 years	15 years	Outstanding contract term
Secondary rate – Note (d)	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	Monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount
Treatment of surplus	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	Reductions will be permitted by the Admin Authority by spreading the surplus over a 3 year period or by stepped decreases.	Preferred approach: contributions kept at Primary rate. However, reductions may be permitted by the Admin. Authority			Reduce contributions by spreading the surplus over the remaining contract term

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Probability of achieving target – Note (e)	66%	66%	66%	75%	75%	70%
Phasing of contribution changes	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	None
Review of rates – Note (f)	Administering Authority reserves the right to review contribution rates and amounts, and the level of security provided, at regular intervals between valuations					Particularly reviewed in last 3 years of contract
New employer	n/a	Note (g)	n/a	Note (h)	Notes (h) & (i)	
Cessation of participation: cessation debt payable	Cessation is assumed not to be generally possible, as Scheduled Bodies are legally obliged to participate in the LGPS. In the rare event of cessation occurring (machinery of Government changes for example), the cessation debt principles applied would be as per Note (j) .			Can be ceased subject to terms of admission agreement. Cessation debt will be calculated on a basis appropriate to the circumstances of cessation – see Note (j) .		Participation is assumed to expire at the end of the contract. Cessation debt (if any) calculated on ongoing basis. Awarding Authority will be liable for future deficits and contributions arising.

Note (a) (Basis for CABs and Designating Employers closed to new entrants)

In the circumstances where:

- the employer is a Designating Employer, or an Admission Body but not a Transferee Admission Body, and
- the employer has no guarantor, and
- the admission agreement is likely to terminate, or the employer is likely to lose its last active member, within a timeframe considered appropriate by the Administering Authority to prompt a change in funding,

The Administering Authority may set a higher funding target (e.g. using a discount rate set equal to gilt yields) by the time the agreement terminates or the last active member leaves, in order to protect other employers in the Fund. This policy will increase regular contributions and reduce, but not entirely eliminate, the possibility of a final deficit payment being required from the employer when a cessation valuation is carried out.

The Administering Authority also reserves the right to adopt the above approach in respect of those Designating Employers and Admission Bodies with no guarantor, where the strength of covenant is considered to be weak but there is no immediate expectation that the admission agreement will cease or the Designating Employer alters its designation.

Note (b) (Stabilisation)

Stabilisation is a mechanism where employer contribution rate variations from year to year are kept within a pre-determined range, thus allowing those employers' rates to be relatively stable. In the interests of stability and affordability of employer contributions, the Administering Authority, on the advice of the Fund Actuary, believes that stabilising contributions can still be viewed as a prudent longer-term approach. However, employers whose contribution rates have been "stabilised" (and may therefore be paying less than their theoretical contribution rate) should be aware of the risks of this approach and should consider making additional payments to the Fund if possible.

This stabilisation mechanism allows short term investment market volatility to be managed so as not to cause volatility in employer contribution rates, on the basis that a long term view can be taken on net cash inflow, investment returns and strength of employer covenant.

The current stabilisation mechanism applies if:

- the employer satisfies the eligibility criteria set by the Administering Authority (see below) and;
- there are no material events which cause the employer to become ineligible, e.g. significant reductions in active membership (due to outsourcing or redundancies), or changes in the nature of the employer (perhaps due to Government restructuring), or changes in the security of the employer.

The Fund currently has a strong net cash inflow and can therefore take a medium to long term view on determining employer contribution rates to meet future liabilities through operating a fund with an investment strategy that reflects this long term view. It allows short term investment markets volatility to be managed so as not to cause volatility in employer contribution rates.

On the basis of extensive modelling carried out for the 2016 valuation exercise (see [Section 4](#)), Hackney Council will steadily reduce contributions from the 36.9% of pay currently in payment in 2016/17 to 33.0% of pay, over each year from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020.

The stabilisation criteria and limits will be reviewed at the 31 March 2019 valuation, to take effect from 1 April 2020. However the Administering Authority reserves the right to review the stabilisation criteria and limits at any time before then, on the basis of membership and/or employer changes as described above.

Note (c) (Maximum time horizon)

The maximum time horizon starts at the commencement of the revised contribution rate (1 April 2017 for the 2016 valuation). The Administering Authority would normally expect the same period to be used at successive triennial valuations, but would reserve the right to propose alternative time horizons, for example where there were no new entrants.

Note (d) (Secondary rate)

For employers where stabilisation is not being applied, the Secondary contribution rate for each employer covering the three year period until the next valuation will often be set as a percentage of salaries. However, the Administering Authority reserves the right to amend these rates between valuations and/or to require these payments in monetary terms instead, for instance where:

- the employer is relatively mature, i.e. has a large Secondary contribution rate (e.g. above 15% of payroll), or
- there has been a significant reduction in payroll due to outsourcing or redundancy exercises, or
- the employer has closed the Fund to new entrants.

Note (e) (Probability of achieving funding target)

Each employer has its funding target calculated, and a relevant time horizon over which to reach that target. Contributions are set such that, combined with the employer's current asset share and anticipated market movements over the time horizon, the funding target is achieved with a given minimum probability. A higher required probability bar will give rise to higher required contributions, and vice versa.

The way in which contributions are set using these three steps, and relevant economic projections, is described in further detail in [Appendix D](#).

Different probabilities are set for different employers depending on their nature and circumstances: in broad terms, a higher probability will apply due to one or more of the following:

- the Fund believes the employer poses a greater funding risk than other employers,
- the employer does not have tax-raising powers;
- the employer does not have a guarantor or other sufficient security backing its funding position; and/or
- the employer is likely to cease participation in the Fund in the short or medium term.

Note (f) (Regular Reviews)

Such reviews may be triggered by significant events including but not limited to: significant reductions in payroll, altered employer circumstances, Government restructuring affecting the employer's business, or failure to pay contributions or arrange appropriate security as required by the Administering Authority.

The result of a review may be to require increased contributions (by strengthening the actuarial assumptions adopted and/or moving to monetary levels of deficit recovery contributions), and/or an increased level of security or guarantee.

Note (g) (New Academy conversions)

At the time of writing, the Fund's policies on academies' funding issues are as follows:

- i. The new academy will be regarded as a separate employer in its own right and will not be pooled with other employers in the Fund. The only exception is where the academy is part of a Multi Academy Trust (MAT) in which case the academy's figures will be calculated as below but can be combined with those of the other academies in the MAT;
- ii. The new academy's past service liabilities on conversion will be calculated based on its active Fund members on the day before conversion. For the avoidance of doubt, these liabilities will include all past service of those members, but will exclude the liabilities relating to any ex-employees of the school who have deferred or pensioner status;
- iii. The new academy will be allocated an initial asset share from the ceding council's assets in the Fund. This asset share will be calculated using the estimated funding position of the ceding council at the date of academy conversion. The share will be based on the active members' funding level, having first allocated assets in the council's share to fully fund deferred and pensioner members. The asset allocation will be based on market conditions and the academy's active Fund membership on the day prior to conversion;
- iv. The new academy's initial contribution rate will be calculated using market conditions, the council funding position and membership data, all as at the day prior to conversion;
- v. As an alternative to (iv), the academy will have the option to elect to pay contributions initially in line with the ceding LEA instead. However, this election will not alter its asset or liability allocation as per (ii) and (iii) above. Ultimately, all academies remain responsible for their own allocated deficit.

The Fund's policies on academies are subject to change in the light of any amendments to DCLG guidance. Any changes will be notified to academies, and will be reflected in a subsequent version of this FSS. In particular, policies (iv) and (v) above will be reconsidered at each valuation.

Note that other than in exceptional circumstances, an Academy that is less than 100% funded at the formal valuation would not usually be allowed a decrease to their contribution rate.

Note (h) (New Admission Bodies)

With effect from 1 October 2012, the LGPS 2012 Miscellaneous Regulations introduced mandatory new requirements for all Admission Bodies brought into the Fund from that date. Under these Regulations, all new Admission Bodies will be required to provide some form of security, such as a guarantee from the letting employer, an indemnity or a bond. The security is required to cover some or all of the following:

- the strain cost of any redundancy early retirements resulting from the premature termination of the contract;
- allowance for the risk of asset underperformance;
- allowance for the risk of a fall in gilt yields;
- allowance for the possible non-payment of employer and member contributions to the Fund; and/or
- the current deficit.

Transferee Admission Bodies: For all TABs, the security must be to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority as well as the letting employer, and will be reassessed on an annual basis. See also [Note \(i\)](#) below.

Community Admission Bodies: The Administering Authority will only consider requests from CABs (or other similar bodies, such as section 75 NHS partnerships) to join the Fund if they are sponsored by a Scheduled Body with tax raising powers, guaranteeing their liabilities and also providing a form of security as above.

The above approaches reduce the risk, to other employers in the Fund, of potentially having to pick up any shortfall in respect of Admission Bodies ceasing with an unpaid deficit.

Note (i) (New Transferee Admission Bodies)

A new TAB usually joins the Fund as a result of the letting/outsourcing of some services from an existing employer (normally a Scheduled Body such as a council or academy) to another organisation (a “contractor”). This involves the TUPE transfer of some staff from the letting employer to the contractor. Consequently, for the duration of the contract, the contractor is a new participating employer in the Fund so that the transferring employees maintain their eligibility for LGPS membership. At the end of the contract the employees revert to the letting employer or to a replacement contractor.

Ordinarily, the TAB would be set up in the Fund as a new employer with responsibility for all the accrued benefits of the transferring employees; in this case, the contractor would usually be assigned an initial asset allocation equal to the past service liability value of the employees’ Fund benefits. The quid pro quo is that the contractor is then expected to ensure that its share of the Fund is also fully funded at the end of the contract: see [Note \(j\)](#).

Employers which “outsource” have flexibility in the way that they can deal with the pension risk potentially taken on by the contractor. In particular there are three different routes that such employers may wish to adopt. Clearly as the risk ultimately resides with the employer letting the contract, it is for them to agree the appropriate route with the contractor:

i) Pooling

Under this option the contractor is pooled with the letting employer. In this case, the contractor pays the same rate as the letting employer, which may be under a stabilisation approach.

ii) Letting employer retains pre-contract risks

Under this option the letting employer would retain responsibility for assets and liabilities in respect of service accrued prior to the contract commencement date. The contractor would be responsible for the future liabilities that accrue in respect of transferred staff. The contractor’s contribution rate could vary from one valuation to the next. It would be liable for any deficit at the end of the contract term in respect of assets and liabilities attributable to service accrued during the contract term.

iii) Fixed contribution rate agreed

Under this option the contractor pays a fixed contribution rate and does not pay any cessation deficit.

The Administering Authority is willing to administer any of the above options as long as the approach is documented in the Admission Agreement as well as the transfer agreement. The Admission Agreement should ensure that some element of risk transfers to the contractor where it relates to their decisions and it is unfair to burden the letting employer with that risk. For example the contractor should typically be responsible for pension costs that arise from:

- above average pay increases, including the effect in respect of service prior to contract commencement even if the letting employer takes on responsibility for the latter under (ii) above; and
- redundancy and early retirement decisions.

Note (j) (Admission Bodies Ceasing)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Admission Agreement, the Administering Authority may consider any of the following as triggers for the cessation of an admission agreement with any type of body:

- Last active member ceasing participation in the Fund (NB recent LGPS Regulation changes mean that the Administering Authority has the discretion to defer taking action for up to three years, so that if the employer acquires one or more active Fund members during that period then cessation is not triggered. The current Fund policy is that this is left as a discretion and may or may not be applied in any given case);
 - The insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the Admission Body;
 - Any breach by the Admission Body of any of its obligations under the Agreement that they have failed to remedy to the satisfaction of the Fund;

- A failure by the Admission Body to pay any sums due to the Fund within the period required by the Fund; or
- The failure by the Admission Body to renew or adjust the level of the bond or indemnity, or to confirm an appropriate alternative guarantor, as required by the Fund.

On cessation, the Administering Authority will instruct the Fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation to determine whether there is any deficit or surplus. Where there is a deficit, payment of this amount in full would normally be sought from the Admission Body; where there is a surplus it should be noted that current legislation does not permit a refund payment to the Admission Body.

For non-Transferee Admission Bodies whose participation is voluntarily ended either by themselves or the Fund, or where a cessation event has been triggered, the Administering Authority must look to protect the interests of other ongoing employers. The actuary will therefore adopt an approach which, to the extent reasonably practicable, protects the other employers from the likelihood of any material loss emerging in future:

- (a) Where a guarantor does not exist then, in order to protect other employers in the Fund, the cessation liabilities and final deficit will normally be calculated using a “gilts cessation basis”, which is more prudent than the ongoing basis. This has no allowance for potential future investment outperformance above gilt yields, and has added allowance for future improvements in life expectancy. This could give rise to significant cessation debts being required.
- (b) Where there is a guarantor for future deficits and contributions, the details of the guarantee will be considered prior to the cessation valuation being carried out. In some cases the guarantor is simply guarantor of last resort and therefore the cessation valuation will be carried out consistently with the approach taken had there been no guarantor in place. Alternatively, where the guarantor is not simply guarantor of last resort, the cessation may be calculated using the ongoing basis as described in [Appendix E](#);
- (c) Again, depending on the nature of the guarantee, it may be possible to simply transfer the former Admission Body's liabilities and assets to the guarantor, without needing to crystallise any deficit. This approach may be adopted where the employer cannot pay the contributions due, and this is within the terms of the guarantee.

Under (a) and (b), any shortfall would usually be levied on the departing Admission Body as a single lump sum payment. If this is not possible then the Fund would spread the payment subject to there being some security in place for the employer such as a bond indemnity or guarantee.

In the event that the Fund is not able to recover the required payment in full, then the unpaid amounts fall to be shared amongst all of the other employers in the Fund. This may require an immediate revision to the Rates and Adjustments Certificate affecting other employers in the Fund, or instead be reflected in the contribution rates set at the next formal valuation following the cessation date.

As an alternative, where the ceasing Admission Body is continuing in business, the Fund at its absolute discretion reserves the right to enter into an agreement with the ceasing Admission Body. Under this agreement the Fund would accept an appropriate alternative security to be held against any deficit, and would carry out the cessation valuation on an ongoing basis: deficit recovery payments would be derived from this cessation debt. This approach would be monitored as part of each triennial valuation: the Fund reserves the right to revert to a “gilts cessation basis” and seek immediate payment of any funding shortfall identified. The Administering Authority may need to seek legal advice in such cases, as the Body would have no contributing members.

Note (k) (Phasing in of contribution changes)

All phasing is subject to the Administering Authority being satisfied as to the strength of the employer’s covenant. Transferee Admission Bodies are not eligible for phasing in contribution rates but other employers may opt to phase in contribution rises or reductions.

Employers which have no active members at this valuation will not be phased.

3.4 Pooled contributions

From time to time, with the advice of the Actuary, the Administering Authority may set up pools for employers with similar or complementary characteristics. This will always be in line with its broader funding strategy.

With the advice of the Actuary the Administering Authority allows smaller employers of similar types to pool their contributions as a way of sharing experience and smoothing out the effects of costly but relatively rare events such as ill-health retirements or deaths in service.

Community Admission Bodies that are deemed by the Administering Authority to have closed to new entrants are not usually permitted to participate in a pool.

Transferee Admission Bodies are usually also ineligible for pooling.

Smaller admitted bodies may be pooled with the letting employer, provided all parties (particularly the letting employer) agree. The Administering Authority may allow smaller employers to pool their contributions as a way of sharing experience and smoothing out the effects of costly but relatively rare events such as ill-health retirements or deaths in service. The Administering Authority may specify the maximum number of active members to participate in a pool.

3.5 Additional flexibility in return for added security

The Administering Authority may permit greater flexibility to the employer’s contributions if the employer provides added security to the satisfaction of the Administering Authority.

Such flexibility includes a reduced rate of contribution, an extended time horizon, or permission to join a pool with another body (e.g. the Council).

Such security may include, but is not limited to, a suitable bond, a legally-binding guarantee from an appropriate third party, or security over an employer asset of sufficient value.

The degree of flexibility given may take into account factors such as:

- the extent of the employer's deficit;
- the amount and quality of the security offered;
- the employer's financial security and business plan; and
- whether the admission agreement is likely to be open or closed to new entrants.

3.6 Non ill health early retirement costs

It is assumed that members' benefits are payable from the earliest age that the employee could retire without incurring a reduction to their benefit (and without requiring their employer's consent to retire). (**NB** the relevant age may be different for different periods of service, following the benefit changes from April 2008 and April 2014). Employers are required to pay additional contributions ('strain') wherever an employee retires before attaining this age. The actuary's funding basis makes no allowance for premature retirement except on grounds of ill-health.

Employers must make these additional contributions as a one off payment to the fund immediately on awarding the early retirement. The exception to this rule are statutory bodies with tax raising powers, where, depending on the circumstances, the Administering Authority may at its absolute discretion agree to spread the payment over a period not exceeding 5 years. If this is agreed, interest will be charged, using factors provided by the actuary. In any event the spread period cannot exceed the period to the member's normal retirement date if this is shorter than 5 years.

3.7 Ill health early retirement costs

In the event of a member's early retirement on the grounds of ill-health, a funding strain will usually arise, which can be very large. Such strains are currently met by each employer, although individual employers may elect to take external insurance (see [3.8](#) below).

Admitted Bodies will usually have an 'ill health allowance'; Scheduled Bodies may have this also, depending on their agreement terms with the Administering Authority. The Fund monitors each employer's ill health experience on an ongoing basis. If the cumulative cost of ill health retirement in any financial year exceeds the allowance at the previous valuation, the employer will be charged additional contributions on the same basis as apply for non-ill-health cases. Details will be included in each separate Admission Agreement.

3.8 External ill health insurance

If an employer provides satisfactory evidence to the Administering Authority of a current external insurance policy covering ill health early retirement strains, then:

- the employer's contribution to the Fund each year is reduced by the amount of that year's insurance premium, so that the total contribution is unchanged, and
- there is no need for monitoring of allowances.

The employer must keep the Administering Authority notified of any changes in the insurance policy's coverage or premium terms, or if the policy is ceased.

3.9 Employers with no remaining active members

In general an employer ceasing in the Fund, due to the departure of the last active member, will pay a cessation debt on an appropriate basis (see [3.3](#), [Note \(i\)](#)) and consequently have no further obligation to the Fund. Thereafter it is expected that one of two situations will eventually arise:

- a) The employer's asset share runs out before all its ex-employees' benefits have been paid. In this situation the other Fund employers will be required to contribute to pay all remaining benefits: this will be done by the Fund actuary apportioning the remaining liabilities on a pro-rata basis at successive formal valuations;
- b) The last ex-employee or dependant dies before the employer's asset share has been fully utilised. In this situation the remaining assets would be apportioned pro-rata by the Fund's actuary to the other Fund employers.
- c) In exceptional circumstances the Fund may permit an employer with no remaining active members to continue contributing to the Fund. This would require the provision of a suitable security or guarantee, as well as a written ongoing commitment to fund the remainder of the employer's obligations over an appropriate period. The Fund would reserve the right to invoke the cessation requirements in the future, however. The Administering Authority may need to seek legal advice in such cases, as the employer would have no contributing members.

3.10 Policies on bulk transfers

Each bulk transfer payment into, out of and within the Fund, will be treated on its own merits, but in general:

- The Fund will not pay bulk transfers greater than the lesser of (a) the asset share of the transferring employer in the Fund, and (b) the value of the past service liabilities of the transferring members;
- The Fund will not grant added benefits to members bringing in entitlements from another Fund unless the asset transfer is sufficient to meet the added liabilities; and
- The Fund may permit shortfalls to arise on bulk transfers if the Fund employer has suitable strength of covenant and commits to meeting that shortfall in an appropriate period. This may require the employer's Fund contributions to increase between valuations.

4 Funding strategy and links to investment strategy

4.1 What is the Fund's investment strategy?

The Fund has built up assets over the years, and continues to receive contribution and other income. All of this must be invested in a suitable manner, which is the investment strategy.

Investment strategy is set by the administering authority, after consultation with the employers and after taking investment advice. The precise mix, manager make up and target returns are set out in the Statement of Investment Principles (being replaced by an Investment Strategy Statement under new LGPS Regulations), which is available to members and employers.

The investment strategy is set for the long-term, but is reviewed from time to time. Normally a full review is carried out as part of each actuarial valuation, and is kept under review annually between actuarial valuations to ensure that it remains appropriate to the Fund's liability profile.

The same investment strategy is currently followed for all employers.

4.2 What is the link between funding strategy and investment strategy?

The Fund must be able to meet all benefit payments as and when they fall due. These payments will be met by contributions (resulting from the funding strategy) or asset returns and income (resulting from the investment strategy). To the extent that investment returns or income fall short, then higher cash contributions are required from employers, and vice versa

Therefore, the funding and investment strategies are inextricably linked.

4.3 How does the funding strategy reflect the Fund's investment strategy?

In the opinion of the Fund actuary, the current funding policy is consistent with the current investment strategy of the Fund. The asset outperformance assumption contained in the discount rate (see Appendix [E3](#)) is within a range that would be considered acceptable for funding purposes; it is also considered to be consistent with the requirement to take a "prudent longer-term view" of the funding of liabilities as required by the UK Government (see Appendix [A1](#)).

However, in the short term – such as the three yearly assessments at formal valuations – there is the scope for considerable volatility and there is a material chance that in the short-term and even medium term, asset returns will fall short of this target. The stability measures described in [Section 3](#) will damp down, but not remove, the effect on employers' contributions.

The Fund does not hold a contingency reserve to protect it against the volatility of equity investments.

4.4 How does this differ for a large stable employer?

The Actuary has developed four key measures which capture the essence of the Fund's strategies, both funding and investment:

- Prudence - the Fund should have a reasonable expectation of being fully funded in the long term;
- Affordability – how much can employers afford;

- Stewardship – the assumptions used should be sustainable in the long term, without having to resort to overly optimistic assumptions about the future to maintain an apparently healthy funding position; and
- Stability – employers should not see significant moves in their contribution rates from one year to the next, to help provide a more stable budgeting environment.

The key problem is that the key objectives often conflict. For example, minimising the long term cost of the scheme (i.e. keeping employer rates affordable) is best achieved by investing in higher returning assets e.g. equities. However, equities are also very volatile (i.e. go up and down fairly frequently in fairly large moves), which conflicts with the objective to have stable contribution rates.

Therefore, a balance needs to be maintained between risk and reward, which has been considered by the use of Asset Liability Modelling: this is a set of calculation techniques applied by the Fund's actuary to model the range of potential future solvency levels and contribution rates.

The Actuary was able to model the impact of these four key areas, for the purpose of setting a stabilisation approach ([see 3.3 Note \(b\)](#)). The modelling demonstrated that retaining the present investment strategy, coupled with constraining employer contribution rate changes as described in [3.3 Note \(b\)](#), struck an appropriate balance between the above objectives. In particular the stabilisation approach currently adopted meets the need for stability of contributions without jeopardising the Administering Authority's aims of prudent stewardship of the Fund.

Whilst the current stabilisation mechanism is to remain in place until 2020, it should be noted that this will need to be reviewed following the 2019 valuation.

4.5 Does the Fund monitor its overall funding position?

The Administering Authority monitors the relative funding position, i.e. changes in the relationship between asset values and the liabilities value, quarterly. It reports this to the regular Pensions Committee meetings, and also to Employers Forums.

5 Statutory reporting and comparison to other LGPS Funds

5.1 Purpose

Under Section 13(4)(c) of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 ("Section 13"), the Government Actuary's Department must, following each triennial actuarial valuation, report to the Department of Communities & Local Government (DCLG) on each of the LGPS Funds in England & Wales. This report will cover whether, for each Fund, the rate of employer contributions are set at an appropriate level to ensure both the solvency and the long term cost efficiency of the Fund.

This additional DCLG oversight may have an impact on the strategy for setting contribution rates at future valuations.

5.2 Solvency

For the purposes of Section 13, the rate of employer contributions shall be deemed to have been set at an appropriate level to ensure solvency if:

- (a) the rate of employer contributions is set to target a funding level for the Fund of 100%, over an appropriate time period and using appropriate actuarial assumptions (where appropriateness is considered in both absolute and relative terms in comparison with other funds); and either
- (b) employers collectively have the financial capacity to increase employer contributions, and/or the Fund is able to realise contingent assets should future circumstances require, in order to continue to target a funding level of 100%; or
- (c) there is an appropriate plan in place should there be, or if there is expected in future to be, a material reduction in the capacity of fund employers to increase contributions as might be needed.

5.3 Long Term Cost Efficiency

The rate of employer contributions shall be deemed to have been set at an appropriate level to ensure long term cost efficiency if:

- i. the rate of employer contributions is sufficient to make provision for the cost of current benefit accrual,
- ii. with an appropriate adjustment to that rate for any surplus or deficit in the Fund.

In assessing whether the above condition is met, DCLG may have regard to various absolute and relative considerations. A relative consideration is primarily concerned with comparing LGPS pension funds with other LGPS pension funds. An absolute consideration is primarily concerned with comparing Funds with a given objective benchmark.

Relative considerations include:

- 1. the implied deficit recovery period; and
- 2. the investment return required to achieve full funding after 20 years.

Absolute considerations include:

- 1. the extent to which the contributions payable are sufficient to cover the cost of current benefit accrual and the interest cost on any deficit;
- 2. how the required investment return under “relative considerations” above compares to the estimated future return being targeted by the Fund’s current investment strategy;
- 3. the extent to which contributions actually paid have been in line with the expected contributions based on the extant rates and adjustment certificate; and
- 4. the extent to which any new deficit recovery plan can be directly reconciled with, and can be demonstrated to be a continuation of, any previous deficit recovery plan, after allowing for actual Fund experience.

DCLG may assess and compare these metrics on a suitable standardised market-related basis, for example where the local funds’ actuarial bases do not make comparisons straightforward.

Appendix A – Regulatory framework

A1 Why does the Fund need an FSS?

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has stated that the purpose of the FSS is:

- *“to establish a **clear and transparent fund-specific strategy** which will identify how employers’ pension liabilities are best met going forward;*
- *to support the regulatory framework to maintain **as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible**; and*
- *to take a **prudent longer-term view** of funding those liabilities.”*

These objectives are desirable individually, but may be mutually conflicting.

The requirement to maintain and publish a FSS is contained in LGPS Regulations which are updated from time to time. In publishing the FSS the Administering Authority has to have regard to any guidance published by Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) (most recently in 2016) and to its Statement of Investment Principles / Investment Strategy Statement.

This is the framework within which the Fund’s actuary carries out triennial valuations to set employers’ contributions and provides recommendations to the Administering Authority when other funding decisions are required, such as when employers join or leave the Fund. The FSS applies to all employers participating in the Fund.

A2 Does the Administering Authority consult anyone on the FSS?

Yes. This is required by LGPS Regulations. It is covered in more detail by the most recent CIPFA guidance, which states that the FSS must first be subject to “consultation with such persons as the authority considers appropriate”, and should include “a meaningful dialogue at officer and elected member level with council tax raising authorities and with corresponding representatives of other participating employers”.

In practice, for the Fund, the consultation process for this FSS was as follows:

- a) A draft version of the FSS was issued to all participating employers in January 2017 for comment;
- b) Comments were requested within 30 days;
- c) There was an Employers Forum in February 2017 at which questions regarding the FSS could be raised and answered;
- d) Following the end of the consultation period the FSS was updated where required and then published, in March 2017.

A3 *How is the FSS published?*

The FSS is made available through the following routes:

- Published on the website, at <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Library/Pension-Fund-and-Investment.aspx>
- A copy sent by e-mail to each participating employer in the Fund;
- A full copy included in the annual report and accounts of the Fund;
- Copies sent to investment managers and independent advisers;
- Copies made available on request.

A4 *How often is the FSS reviewed?*

The FSS is reviewed in detail at least every three years as part of the triennial valuation. This version is expected to remain unaltered until it is consulted upon as part of the formal process for the next valuation in 2019.

It is possible that (usually slight) amendments may be needed within the three year period. These would be needed to reflect any regulatory changes, or alterations to the way the Fund operates (e.g. to accommodate a new class of employer). Any such amendments would be consulted upon as appropriate:

- trivial amendments would be simply notified at the next round of employer communications,
- amendments affecting only one class of employer would be consulted with those employers,
- other more significant amendments would be subject to full consultation.

In any event, changes to the FSS would need agreement by the Pensions Committee and would be included in the relevant Committee Meeting minutes.

A5 *How does the FSS fit into other Fund documents?*

The FSS is a summary of the Fund's approach to funding liabilities. It is not an exhaustive statement of policy on all issues, for example there are a number of separate statements published by the Fund including the Statement of Investment Principles/Investment Strategy Statement, Governance Strategy and Communications Strategy. In addition, the Fund publishes an Annual Report and Accounts with up to date information on the Fund.

These documents can be found on the web at <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com/Library/Pension-Fund-and-Investment.aspx>

Appendix B – Responsibilities of key parties

The efficient and effective operation of the Fund needs various parties to each play their part.

B1 The Administering Authority should:-

- operate the Fund as per the LGPS Regulations;
- effectively manage any potential conflicts of interest arising from its dual role as Administering Authority and a Fund employer;
- collect employer and employee contributions, and investment income and other amounts due to the Fund;
- ensure that cash is available to meet benefit payments as and when they fall due;
- pay from the Fund the relevant benefits and entitlements that are due;
- invest surplus monies (i.e. contributions and other income which are not immediately needed to pay benefits) in accordance with the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles/Investment Strategy Statement (SIP/ISS) and LGPS Regulations;
- communicate appropriately with employers so that they fully understand their obligations to the Fund;
- take appropriate measures to safeguard the Fund against the consequences of employer default;
- manage the valuation process in consultation with the Fund's actuary;
- provide data and information as required by the Government Actuary's Department to carry out their statutory obligations (see [Section 5](#));
- prepare and maintain a FSS and a SIP/ISS, after consultation;
- notify the Fund's actuary of material changes which could affect funding (this is covered in a separate agreement with the actuary); and
- monitor all aspects of the fund's performance and funding and amend the FSS and SIP/ISS as necessary and appropriate.

B2 The Individual Employer should:-

- deduct contributions from employees' pay correctly;
- pay all contributions, including their own as determined by the actuary, promptly by the due date;
- have a policy and exercise discretions within the regulatory framework;
- make additional contributions in accordance with agreed arrangements in respect of, for example, augmentation of scheme benefits, early retirement strain; and
- notify the Administering Authority promptly of all changes to its circumstances, prospects or membership, which could affect future funding.

B3 *The Fund Actuary should:-*

- prepare valuations, including the setting of employers' contribution rates. This will involve agreeing assumptions with the Administering Authority, having regard to the FSS and LGPS Regulations, and targeting each employer's solvency appropriately;
- provide data and information as required by the Government Actuary's Department to carry out their statutory obligations (see [Section 5](#));
- provide advice relating to new employers in the Fund, including the level and type of bonds or other forms of security (and the monitoring of these);
- prepare advice and calculations in connection with bulk transfers and individual benefit-related matters;
- assist the Administering Authority in considering possible changes to employer contributions between formal valuations, where circumstances suggest this may be necessary;
- advise on the termination of employers' participation in the Fund; and
- fully reflect actuarial professional guidance and requirements in the advice given to the Administering Authority.

B4 *Other parties:-*

- investment advisers (either internal or external) should ensure the Fund's SIP/ISS remains appropriate, and consistent with this FSS;
- investment managers, custodians and bankers should all play their part in the effective investment (and dis-investment) of Fund assets, in line with the SIP/ISS;
- auditors should comply with their auditing standards, ensure Fund compliance with all requirements, monitor and advise on fraud detection, and sign off annual reports and financial statements as required;
- governance advisers may be appointed to advise the Administering Authority on efficient processes and working methods in managing the Fund;
- legal advisers (either internal or external) should ensure the Fund's operation and management remains fully compliant with all regulations and broader local government requirements, including the Administering Authority's own procedures;
- the Department for Communities and Local Government (assisted by the Government Actuary's Department) and the Scheme Advisory Board, should work with LGPS Funds to meet Section 13 requirements.

Appendix C – Key risks and controls

C1 Types of risk

The Administering Authority has an active risk management programme in place. The measures that it has in place to control key risks are summarised below under the following headings:

- financial;
- demographic;
- regulatory; and
- governance.

C2 Financial risks

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Fund assets fail to deliver returns in line with the anticipated returns underpinning the valuation of liabilities over the long-term.	Only anticipate long-term returns on a relatively prudent basis to reduce risk of under-performing. Assets invested on the basis of specialist advice, in a suitably diversified manner across asset classes, geographies, managers, etc. Analyse progress at three yearly valuations for all employers. Inter-valuation roll-forward of liabilities between valuations at whole Fund level.
Inappropriate long-term investment strategy.	Overall investment strategy options considered as an integral part of the funding strategy. Used asset liability modelling to measure 4 key outcomes. Chosen option considered to provide the best balance.
Fall in risk-free returns on Government bonds, leading to rise in value placed on liabilities.	Stabilisation modelling at whole Fund level allows for the probability of this within a longer term context. Inter-valuation monitoring, as above. Some investment in bonds helps to mitigate this risk.
Active investment manager under-performance relative to benchmark.	Quarterly investment monitoring analyses market performance and active managers relative to their index benchmark.
Pay and price inflation significantly more than anticipated.	The focus of the actuarial valuation process is on real returns on assets, net of price and pay increases. Inter-valuation monitoring, as above, gives early warning. Some investment in bonds also helps to mitigate this risk. Employers pay for their own salary awards and should be mindful of the geared effect on pension liabilities of any bias in pensionable pay rises towards longer-serving employees.

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Effect of possible increase in employer's contribution rate on service delivery and admission/scheduled bodies	An explicit stabilisation mechanism has been agreed as part of the funding strategy. Other measures are also in place to limit sudden increases in contributions.
Orphaned employers give rise to added costs for the Fund	The Fund seeks a cessation debt (or security/guarantor) to minimise the risk of this happening in the future. If it occurs, the Actuary calculates the added cost spread pro-rata among all employers – (see 3.9).

C3 Demographic risks

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Pensioners living longer, thus increasing cost to Fund.	Set mortality assumptions with some allowance for future increases in life expectancy. The Fund Actuary has direct access to the experience of over 50 LGPS funds which allows early identification of changes in life expectancy that might in turn affect the assumptions underpinning the valuation.
Maturing Fund – i.e. proportion of actively contributing employees declines relative to retired employees.	Continue to monitor at each valuation, consider seeking monetary amounts rather than % of pay and consider alternative investment strategies.
Deteriorating patterns of early retirements	Employers are charged the extra cost of non-ill-health retirements following each individual decision. Employer ill health retirement experience is monitored, and insurance is an option.
Reductions in payroll causing insufficient deficit recovery payments	In many cases this may not be sufficient cause for concern, and will in effect be caught at the next formal valuation. However, there are protections where there is concern, as follows: Employers in the stabilisation mechanism may be brought out of that mechanism to permit appropriate contribution increases (see Note (b) to 3.3). For other employers, review of contributions is permitted in general between valuations (see Note (f) to 3.3) and may require a move in deficit contributions from a percentage of payroll to fixed monetary amounts.

C4 Regulatory risks

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Changes to national pension requirements and/or HMRC rules e.g. changes arising from public sector pensions reform.	The Administering Authority considers all consultation papers issued by the Government and comments where appropriate. The results of the most recent reforms were built into the 2013 valuation. Any changes to member contribution rates or benefit levels will be carefully communicated with members to minimise possible opt-outs or adverse actions.
Time, cost and/or reputational risks associated with any DCLG intervention triggered by the Section 13 analysis (see Section 5).	Take advice from Fund Actuary on position of Fund as at prior valuation, and consideration of proposed valuation approach relative to anticipated Section 13 analysis.
Changes by Government to particular employer participation in LGPS Funds, leading to impacts on funding and/or investment strategies.	The Administering Authority considers all consultation papers issued by the Government and comments where appropriate. Take advice from Fund Actuary on impact of changes on the Fund and amend strategy as appropriate.

C5 Governance risks

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Administering Authority unaware of structural changes in an employer's membership (e.g. large fall in employee members, large number of retirements) or not advised of an employer closing to new entrants.	The Administering Authority has a close relationship with employing bodies and communicates required standards e.g. for submission of data. The Actuary may revise the rates and Adjustments certificate to increase an employer's contributions between triennial valuations Deficit contributions may be expressed as monetary amounts.
Actuarial or investment advice is not sought, or is not heeded, or proves to be insufficient in some way	The Administering Authority maintains close contact with its specialist advisers. Advice is delivered via formal meetings involving Elected Members, and recorded appropriately. Actuarial advice is subject to professional requirements such as peer review.
Administering Authority failing to commission the Fund Actuary to carry out a termination valuation for a departing Admission Body.	The Administering Authority requires employers with Best Value contractors to inform it of forthcoming changes. Community Admission Bodies' memberships are monitored and, if active membership decreases, steps will be taken.
An employer ceasing to exist with insufficient funding or adequacy of a bond.	The Administering Authority believes that it would normally be too late to address the position if it was left to the time of departure.

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
	<p>The risk is mitigated by:</p> <p>Seeking a funding guarantee from another scheme employer, or external body, where-ever possible (see Notes (h) and (j) to 3.3).</p> <p>Alerting the prospective employer to its obligations and encouraging it to take independent actuarial advice.</p> <p>Vetting prospective employers before admission.</p> <p>Where permitted under the regulations requiring a bond to protect the Fund from various risks.</p> <p>Requiring new Community Admission Bodies to have a guarantor.</p> <p>Reviewing bond or guarantor arrangements at regular intervals (see Note (f) to 3.3).</p> <p>Reviewing contributions well ahead of cessation if thought appropriate (see Note (a) to 3.3).</p>

Appendix D – The calculation of Employer contributions

In [Section 2](#) there was a broad description of the way in which contribution rates are calculated. This Appendix considers these calculations in much more detail.

All three steps above are considered when setting contributions (more details are given in [Section 3](#) and [Appendix D](#)):

1. The **funding target** is based on a set of assumptions about the future, e.g. investment returns, inflation, pensioners' life expectancies. However, if an employer is approaching the end of its participation in the Fund then its funding target may be set on a more prudent basis, so that its liabilities are less likely to be spread among other employers after its cessation of participation;
2. The **time horizon** required is, in broad terms, the period over which any deficit is to be recovered. A shorter period will lead to higher contributions, and vice versa (all other things being equal). Employers may be given a lower time horizon if they have a less permanent anticipated membership, or do not have tax-raising powers to increase contributions if investment returns under-perform;
3. The required **probability of achieving** the funding target over that time horizon will be dependent on the Fund's view of the strength of employer covenant and its funding profile. Where an employer is considered to be weaker, or potentially ceasing from the Fund, then the required probability will be set higher, which in turn will increase the required contributions (and vice versa).

The calculations involve actuarial assumptions about future experience, and these are described in detail in [Appendix E](#).

D1 What is the difference between calculations across the whole Fund and calculations for an individual employer?

Employer contributions are normally made up of two elements:

- a) the estimated cost of ongoing benefits being accrued, referred to as the "Primary contribution rate" (see [D2](#) below); plus
- b) an adjustment for the difference between the Primary rate above, and the actual contribution the employer needs to pay, referred to as the "Secondary contribution rate" (see [D3](#) below).

The contribution rate for each employer is measured as above, appropriate for each employer's funding position and membership. The whole Fund position, including that used in reporting to DCLG (see section 5), is calculated in effect as the sum of all the individual employer rates. DCLG currently only regulates at whole Fund level, without monitoring individual employer positions.

D2 How is the Primary contribution rate calculated?

The Primary element of the employer contribution rate is calculated with the aim that these contributions will meet benefit payments in respect of members' **future** service in the Fund. This is based upon the cost (in excess of members' contributions) of the benefits which employee members earn from their service each year.

The Primary rate is calculated separately for all the employers, although employers within a pool will pay the contribution rate applicable to the pool as a whole. The Primary rate is calculated such that it is projected to:

1. meet the required funding target for all future years' accrual of benefits*, excluding any accrued assets,
2. within the determined time horizon (see [note 3.3 Note \(c\)](#) for further details),
3. with a sufficiently high probability, as set by the Fund's strategy for the category of employer (see [3.3 Note \(e\)](#) for further details).

* The projection is for the current active membership where the employer no longer admits new entrants, or additionally allows for new entrants where this is appropriate.

The projections are carried out using an economic modeller developed by the Fund's actuary Hymans Robertson: this allows for a wide range of outcomes as regards key factors such as asset returns (based on the Fund's investment strategy), inflation, and bond yields. The measured contributions are calculated such that the proportion of outcomes meeting the employer's funding target (by the end of the time horizon) is equal to the required probability. The approach includes expenses of administration to the extent that they are borne by the Fund, and includes allowances for benefits payable on death in service and on ill health retirement.

D3 How is the Secondary contribution rate calculated?

The combined Primary and Secondary rates aim to achieve the employer's funding target, within the appropriate time horizon, with the relevant degree of probability.

For the funding target, the Fund actuary agrees the assumptions to be used with the Administering Authority – see [Appendix E](#). These assumptions are used to calculate the present value of all benefit payments expected in the future, relating to that employer's current and former employees, based on pensionable service to the valuation date only (i.e. ignoring further benefits to be built up in the future).

The Fund operates the same target funding level for all employers of 100% of its accrued liabilities valued on the ongoing basis, unless otherwise determined (see [Section 3](#)).

The Secondary rate is calculated as the balance over and above the Primary rate, such that the total is projected to:

- meet the required funding target relating to combined past and future service benefit accrual, including accrued asset share (see [D5](#) below)
- within the determined time horizon (see [3.3 Note \(c\)](#) for further details)
- with a sufficiently high probability, as set by the Fund's strategy for the category of employer (see [3.3 Note \(e\)](#) for further details).

The projections are carried out using an economic modeller developed by the Fund Actuary Hymans Robertson: this allows for a wide range of outcomes as regards key factors such as asset returns (based on the Fund's investment strategy), inflation, and bond yields. The measured contributions are calculated such that the proportion of outcomes with at least 100% solvency (by the end of the time horizon) is equal to the required probability.

D4 What affects a given employer's valuation results?

The results of these calculations for a given individual employer will be affected by:

1. past contributions relative to the cost of accruals of benefits;
2. different liability profiles of employers (e.g. mix of members by age, gender, service vs. salary);
3. the effect of any differences in the funding target, i.e. the valuation basis used to value the employer's liabilities;
4. any different time horizons;
5. the difference between actual and assumed rises in pensionable pay;
6. the difference between actual and assumed increases to pensions in payment and deferred pensions;
7. the difference between actual and assumed retirements on grounds of ill-health from active status;
8. the difference between actual and assumed amounts of pension ceasing on death;
9. the additional costs of any non-ill-health retirements relative to any extra payments made; and/or
10. differences in the required probability of achieving the funding target.

D5 How is each employer's asset share calculated?

The Administering Authority does not account for each employer's assets separately. Instead, the Fund's actuary is required to apportion the assets of the whole Fund between the employers, at each triennial valuation.

This apportionment uses the income and expenditure figures provided for certain cash flows for each employer. This process adjusts for transfers of liabilities between employers participating in the Fund, but does make a number of simplifying assumptions. The split is calculated using an actuarial technique known as "analysis of surplus".

Actual investment returns achieved on the Fund between each valuation are applied proportionately across all employers, to the extent that employers in effect share the same investment strategy. Transfers of liabilities between employers within the Fund occur automatically within this process, with a sum broadly equivalent to the reserve required on the ongoing basis being exchanged between the two employers.

The Fund actuary does not allow for certain relatively minor events, including but not limited to:

- the actual timing of employer contributions within any financial year;
- the effect of the premature payment of any deferred pensions on grounds of incapacity.

These effects are swept up within a miscellaneous item in the analysis of surplus, which is split between employers in proportion to their liabilities.

The methodology adopted means that there will inevitably be some difference between the asset shares calculated for individual employers and those that would have resulted had they participated in their own ring-fenced section of the Fund.

The asset apportionment is capable of verification but not to audit standard. The Administering Authority recognises the limitations in the process, but it considers that the Fund actuary's approach addresses the risks of employer cross-subsidisation to an acceptable degree.

Appendix E – Actuarial assumptions

E1 What are the actuarial assumptions?

These are expectations of future experience used to place a value on future benefit payments (“the liabilities”). Assumptions are made about the amount of benefit payable to members (the financial assumptions) and the likelihood or timing of payments (the demographic assumptions). For example, financial assumptions include investment returns, salary growth and pension increases; demographic assumptions include life expectancy, probabilities of ill-health early retirement, and proportions of member deaths giving rise to dependants’ benefits.

Changes in assumptions will affect the measured funding target. However, different assumptions will not of course affect the actual benefits payable by the Fund in future.

The combination of all assumptions is described as the “basis”. A more optimistic basis might involve higher assumed investment returns (discount rate), or lower assumed salary growth, pension increases or life expectancy; a more optimistic basis will give lower funding targets and lower employer costs. A more prudent basis will give higher funding targets and higher employer costs.

E2 What basis is used by the Fund?

The Fund’s standard funding basis is described as the “ongoing basis”, which applies to most employers in most circumstances. This is described in more detail below. It anticipates employers remaining in the Fund in the long term.

However, in certain circumstances, typically where the employer is not expected to remain in the Fund long term, a more prudent basis applies: see [Note \(a\)](#) to [3.3](#).

E3 What assumptions are made in the ongoing basis?

a) Investment return / discount rate

The key financial assumption is the anticipated return on the Fund’s investments. This “discount rate” assumption makes allowance for an anticipated out-performance of Fund returns relative to long term yields on UK Government bonds (“gilts”). There is, however, no guarantee that Fund returns will out-perform gilts. The risk is greater when measured over short periods such as the three years between formal actuarial valuations, when the actual returns and assumed returns can deviate sharply.

Given the very long-term nature of the liabilities, a long term view of prospective asset returns is taken. The long term in this context would be 20 to 30 years or more.

For the purpose of the triennial funding valuation at 31 March 2016 and setting contribution rates effective from 1 April 2017, the Fund actuary has assumed that future investment returns earned by the Fund over the long term will be 1.65% per annum greater than gilt yields at the time of the valuation (this is higher than the assumed rate of 1.45% used at the 2013 valuation). In the opinion of the Fund actuary, based on the current investment strategy of the Fund, this asset out-performance assumption is within a range that would be considered acceptable for the purposes of the funding valuation.

b) Salary growth

Pay for public sector employees is currently subject to restriction by the UK Government until 2020. Although this “pay freeze” does not officially apply to local government and associated employers, it has been suggested that they are likely to show similar restraint in respect of pay awards. Based on long term historical analysis of the membership in LGPS funds, and continued austerity measures, the salary increase assumption at the 2016 valuation has been set to be a blended rate combined of:

1. 1% p.a. until 31 March 2020, followed by
2. 1% above the retail prices index (RPI) per annum p.a. thereafter.

This is a change from the previous valuation, which assumed a flat assumption of RPI plus 1.0% per annum. The change has led to a reduction in the funding target (all other things being equal).

c) Pension increases

Since 2011 the consumer prices index (CPI), rather than RPI, has been the basis for increases to public sector pensions in deferment and in payment. Note that the basis of such increases is set by the Government, and is not under the control of the Fund or any employers.

As at the previous valuation, we derive our assumption for RPI from market data as the difference between the yield on long-dated fixed interest and index-linked government bonds. This is then reduced to arrive at the CPI assumption, to allow for the “formula effect” of the difference between RPI and CPI. At this valuation, we propose the difference between RPI and CPI to be 1.0% per annum. This is a larger difference than at 2013, which will serve to reduce the funding target (all other things being equal). (Note that the reduction is applied in a geometric, not arithmetic, basis).

d) Life expectancy

The demographic assumptions are intended to be best estimates of future experience in the Fund based on past experience of LGPS funds which participate in Club Vita, the longevity analytics service used by the Fund, and endorsed by the actuary.

The longevity assumptions that have been adopted at this valuation are a bespoke set of “VitaCurves”, produced by the Club Vita’s detailed analysis, which are specifically tailored to fit the membership profile of the Fund. These curves are based on the data provided by the Fund for the purposes of this valuation.

It is acknowledged that future life expectancy and, in particular, the allowance for future improvements in life expectancy, is uncertain. There is a consensus amongst actuaries, demographers and medical experts that life expectancy is likely to improve in the future. Allowance has been made in the ongoing valuation basis for future improvements in line with the 2013 version of the Continuous Mortality Investigation model published by the Actuarial Profession and a 1.25% per annum minimum underpin to future reductions in mortality rates. This is a similar allowance for future improvements that was made in 2013. The approach taken is considered reasonable in light of the long term nature of the Fund and the assumed level of security underpinning members’ benefits.

e) General

The same financial assumptions are adopted for most employers, in deriving the funding target underpinning the Primary and Secondary rates: as described in [\(3.3\)](#), these calculated figures are translated in different ways into employer contributions, depending on the employer's circumstances.

The demographic assumptions, in particular the life expectancy assumption, in effect vary by type of member and so reflect the different membership profiles of employers.

Appendix F – Glossary

Actuarial assumptions/ basis	The combined set of assumptions made by the actuary, regarding the future, to calculate the value of the funding target . The main assumptions will relate to the discount rate , salary growth, pension increases and longevity. More prudent assumptions will give a higher target value, whereas more optimistic assumptions will give a lower value.
Administering Authority	The council with statutory responsibility for running the Fund, in effect the Fund's "trustees".
Admission Bodies	Employers where there is an Admission Agreement setting out the employer's obligations. These can be Community Admission Bodies or Transferee Admission Bodies. For more details (see 2.3).
Covenant	The assessed financial strength of the employer. A strong covenant indicates a greater ability (and willingness) to pay for pension obligations in the long run. A weaker covenant means that it appears that the employer may have difficulties meeting its pension obligations in full over the longer term.
Designating Employer	Employers such as town and parish councils that are able to participate in the LGPS via resolution. These employers can designate which of their employees are eligible to join the Fund.
Discount rate	The annual rate at which future assumed cash flows (in and out of the Fund) are discounted to the present day. This is necessary to provide a funding target which is consistent with the present day value of the assets. A lower discount rate gives a higher target value, and vice versa. It is used in the calculation of the Primary and Secondary rates .
Employer	An individual participating body in the Fund, which employs (or used to employ) members of the Fund. Normally the assets and funding target values for each employer are individually tracked, together with its Primary rate at each valuation .
Funding target	The actuarially calculated present value of all pension entitlements of all members of the Fund, built up to date. This is compared with the present market value of Fund assets to derive the deficit . It is calculated on a chosen set of actuarial assumptions .
Gilt	A UK Government bond, i.e. a promise by the Government to pay interest and capital as per the terms of that particular gilt, in return for an initial payment of capital by the purchaser. Gilts can be "fixed interest", where the interest payments are level throughout the gilt's term, or "index-linked" where the interest payments vary each year in line with a specified index (usually RPI). Gilts can be bought as assets by the Fund, but their main use in funding is as an objective measure of solvency.
Guarantee / guarantor	A formal promise by a third party (the guarantor) that it will meet any pension obligations not met by a specified employer. The presence of a guarantor will mean, for instance, that the Fund can consider the employer's covenant to be as strong as its guarantor's.

Letting employer	An employer which outsources or transfers a part of its services and workforce to another employer (usually a contractor). The contractor will pay towards the LGPS benefits accrued by the transferring members, but ultimately the obligation to pay for these benefits will revert to the letting employer. A letting employer will usually be a local authority, but can sometimes be another type of employer such as an Academy.
LGPS	The Local Government Pension Scheme, a public sector pension arrangement put in place via Government Regulations, for workers in local government. These Regulations also dictate eligibility (particularly for Scheduled Bodies), members' contribution rates, benefit calculations and certain governance requirements. The LGPS is divided into 101 Funds which map the UK. Each LGPS Fund is autonomous to the extent not dictated by Regulations, e.g. regarding investment strategy, employer contributions and choice of advisers.
Maturity	A general term to describe a Fund (or an employer's position within a Fund) where the members are closer to retirement (or more of them already retired) and the investment time horizon is shorter. This has implications for investment strategy and, consequently, funding strategy.
Members	The individuals who have built up (and may still be building up) entitlement in the Fund. They are divided into actives (current employee members), deferred (ex-employees who have not yet retired) and pensioners (ex-employees who have now retired, and dependants of deceased ex-employees).
Primary contribution rate	The employer contribution rate required to pay for ongoing accrual of active members' benefits (including an allowance for administrative expenses). See Appendix D for further details.
Profile	The profile of an employer's membership or liability reflects various measurements of that employer's members , i.e. current and former employees. This includes: the proportions which are active, deferred or pensioner; the average ages of each category; the varying salary or pension levels; the lengths of service of active members vs their salary levels, etc. A membership (or liability) profile might be measured for its maturity also.
Rates and Adjustments Certificate	A formal document required by the LGPS Regulations, which must be updated at least every three years at the conclusion of the formal valuation . This is completed by the actuary and confirms the contributions to be paid by each employer (or pool of employers) in the Fund for the three year period until the next valuation is completed.
Scheduled Bodies	Types of employer explicitly defined in the LGPS Regulations, whose employers must be offered membership of their local LGPS Fund. These include Councils, colleges, universities, academies, police and fire authorities etc., other than employees who have entitlement to a different public sector pension scheme (e.g. teachers, police and fire officers, university lecturers).

Secondary contribution rate	The difference between the employer's actual and Primary contribution rates . In broad terms, this relates to the shortfall of its asset share to its funding target . See Appendix D for further details.
Stabilisation	Any method used to smooth out changes in employer contributions from one year to the next. This is very broadly required by the LGPS Regulations, but in practice is particularly employed for large stable employers in the Fund. Different methods may involve: probability-based modelling of future market movements; longer deficit recovery periods; higher discount rates; or some combination of these.
Valuation	An actuarial investigation to calculate the liabilities and contribution rates for a Fund, and usually individual employers too. This is normally carried out in full every three years (last done as at 31 March 2016), but can be approximately updated at other times. The assets value is based on market values at the valuation date, and the liabilities value and contribution rates are based on long term bond market yields at that date also.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Governance Policy and Compliance Statement



 **Hackney**

Governance Policy and Compliance Statement– Administering Authority

The London Borough of Hackney Council is the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and administers the Local Government Pension Scheme on behalf of participating employers.

Regulation 55 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 requires Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Administering Authorities to publish a Governance Compliance Statement setting out information relating to how the Administering Authority delegates its functions under those regulations and whether it complies with guidance given by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. It also requires the Authority to keep the statement under review, to make revisions as appropriate and, where such revisions are made, to publish a revised statement.

Aims and Objectives

Hackney Council recognises the significance of its role as Administering Authority to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund on behalf of its stakeholders, which include:

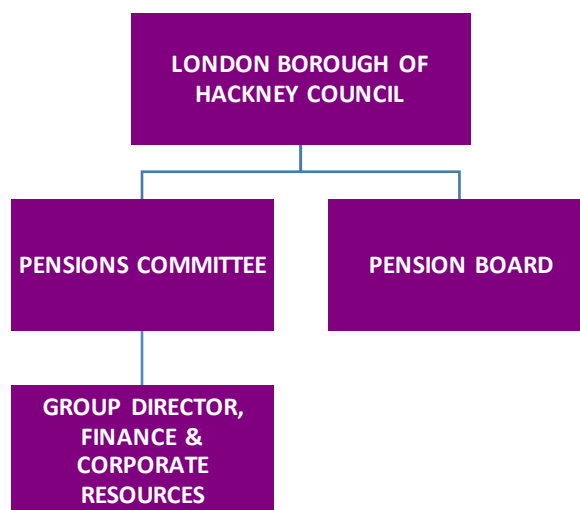
- around 22,000 current and former members of the Fund, and their dependants
- over 20 employers within the Hackney Council area or with close links to Hackney Council
- local taxpayers within the London Borough of Hackney.

In relation to the governance of the Fund, our objectives are to ensure that:

- all staff, Pensions Committee and Pension Board Members charged with financial administration, decision-making or oversight with regards to the Fund are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to discharge the duties and responsibilities allocated to them
- the Fund is aware that good governance means an organisation is open in its dealings and readily provides information to interested parties
- all relevant legislation is understood and complied with
- the Fund aims to be at the forefront of best practice for LGPS funds
- the Fund manages Conflicts of Interest appropriately

Structure

The Constitution of the Council sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made, the procedures which are followed to ensure that those decisions are efficient and transparent and that those who made the decisions are accountable to local people. The Constitution sets out the framework under which the Pension Fund is to be administered. This framework is depicted in the diagram below.



Terms of Reference for the Pensions Committee

The Constitution allows for the appointment of a Pensions Committee which has responsibility for the discharge of all non-executive functions assigned to it. The following are the terms of reference for the Pensions Committee:

1. To act as Trustees of the Council's Pension Fund, consider pension matters and meet the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and the various pension legislation.
2. To make arrangements for the appointment of and to appoint suitably qualified pension fund administrators, actuaries, advisers, investment managers and custodians and periodically to review those arrangements.
3. To formulate and publish a Statement of Investment Principles.
4. To set the overall strategic objectives for the Pension Fund, having taken appropriate expert advice, and to develop a medium term plan to deliver the objectives.
5. To determine the strategic asset allocation policy, the mandates to be given to the investment managers and the performance measures to be set for them.
6. To make arrangements for the triennial actuarial valuation, to monitor liabilities and to undertake any asset/liability and other relevant studies as required.
7. To monitor the performance and effectiveness of the investment managers and their compliance with the Statement of Investment Principles.
8. To set an annual budget for the operation of the Pension Fund and to monitor income and expenditure against budget.
9. To receive and approve an Annual Report on the activities of the Fund prior to publication.
10. To make arrangements to keep members of the Pension Fund informed of performance and developments relating to the Pension Fund on an annual basis.
11. To keep the terms of reference under review.
12. To determine all matters relating to admission body issues.
13. To focus on strategic and investment related matters at two Pensions Committee meetings.
14. To review the Pension Fund's policy and strategy documents on a regular basis and review performance against the Fund's objectives within the business plan
15. To maintain an overview of pensions training for Members.

In addition the Pensions Committee will also co-opt a non-voting employer representative and a non-voting scheme member representative.

Membership of the Pensions Committee

The Council decides the composition and makes appointments to the Pensions Committee. Currently the membership of the Pensions Committee is a minimum of 5 elected Members from Hackney Council on a politically proportionate basis. The Pensions Committee will elect a Chair and Vice Chair. All Hackney Council elected Members have voting rights on the Committee; two voting members of the Committee are required to deem the meeting quorate.

In addition the membership includes two co-opted non-voting members representing employer and scheme member interests. Although the co-opted representatives do not have voting rights they are treated as equal members of the Committee and have access to all Committee advisers, officers, meetings and training as if they were Council Members and have the opportunity to contribute to the decision making process. Voting rights are restricted to elected Members as they are deemed to be fulfilling the role of Trustees of the Pension Fund with all the legal responsibilities that this entails. It was therefore not felt to be appropriate to apply the same legal definition to the lay members of the Committee; hence their role as non-voting members.

Members of the Pensions Committee, including co-opted members, are required to declare any interests that they have in relation to the Pension Fund or items on the agenda at the commencement of the meeting.

The Fund is aware that good governance means an organisation is open in its dealings and readily provides information to interested parties; meetings are open to members of the public who are welcome to attend. However, there may be occasions when members of the public are excluded from meetings; this will be the case when it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed.

Meetings

The Pensions Committee shall meet at least four times a year in the ordinary course of business and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work. Work for the year will be agreed with the Committee and will include dedicated training sessions for Committee members.

Agendas for meetings will be agreed with the Chair and will be circulated with supporting papers to all members of the Committee, Officers of the Council as appropriate and the Fund's Investment Advisor and Benefits Consultant.

The Council will give at least five clear working days' notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the Hackney Town Hall and on the Council's website. The Council will make copies of the agenda and reports open to the public available for inspection at least five clear working days before the meeting. If an item is added to the agenda later, the revised agenda will be open to inspection from the time the item was added to the agenda. The reason for lateness will be specified in the report.

There may on occasions be items which may be exempt from the agenda, reports and minutes of the meetings when it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed. Items which are most likely to be excluded are issues where to disclose information would contravene an individual's privacy or where there are financial interests which may be compromised as a result of disclosure for example discussions surrounding contracts.

The Council will make available copies of the minutes of the meeting and records of decisions taken for six years after a meeting. Minutes of meetings and records of decisions are available for inspection on the Council's website www.hackney.gov.uk.

Other Delegations of Powers

The Pensions Committee act as quasi trustees and oversee the management of the Pension Fund. As quasi trustees the Committee have a clear fiduciary duty in the performance of their functions; they must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the regulations and to do so prudently and impartially and to ensure the best possible outcomes for the Pension Fund, its participating employers, local taxpayers and Scheme members. Whilst trustees can delegate some of their powers, they cannot delegate their responsibilities as trustees. Appendix C outlines the areas that the Pensions Committee has currently delegated though these may be added to from time to time.

Under the Council's Constitution delegated powers have been given to the Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources in relation to all other pension fund matters, in addition to his role as Chief Financial Officer (often called S151 Officer). As Chief Financial Officer he is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund Annual Report & Accounts and ensuring the proper financial administration of the Fund. As appropriate the Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources will delegate aspects of the role to other officers of the Council including the Director, Financial Management, the Head of Pensions Administration and the Head of Pension Fund Investments and to professional advisors within the scope of the LGPS Regulations.

Pension Board

With effect from 1 April 2015, each Administering Authority is required to establish a local Pension Board to assist them with

- securing compliance with the LGPS Regulations and any other legislation relating to the governance and administration of the Scheme, and requirements imposed in relation to the LGPS by the Pensions Regulator
- ensuring the effective and efficient governance and administration of the Pension Fund

Such Pension Boards are not local authority committees; as such the Constitution of Hackney Council does not apply to the Pension Board unless it is expressly referred to in the Board's terms of reference. The Hackney Pension Board established by Hackney Council and the full terms of reference of the Board can be found within the Council's Constitution. The key points are summarised below.

Role of the Pension Board

The Council has charged the Pension Board with providing oversight of the matters outlined above. The Pension Board, however, is not a decision making body in relation to the management of the Pension Fund. The Pension Fund's management powers and responsibilities which have been delegated by the Council to the Pensions Committee or otherwise remain solely the powers and responsibilities of the Council and Committee, including but not limited to the setting and delivery of the Fund's strategies, the allocation of the Fund's assets and the appointment of contractors and advisors as required.

Membership of the Pension Board

The Pension Board consists of either 4 or 5 members as follows:

- Two Employer Representatives, one of which must be from Hackney Council
- Two Scheme Member Representatives, one of which must be a member of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
- One Independent Member (non-voting) to act as chair of the Pension Board, which is an optional position that may be utilised if it is considered that the other members of the Board do not have the requisite knowledge and skills to undertake this position at the time of appointment.

The members of the Board are appointed by an Appointments Panel which consists of:

- the Lead Member for Finance
- the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources
- the Director, Financial Management
- the Director, Legal

Pension Board members, (excluding any Independent Member), have individual voting rights but it is expected the Pension Board will as far as possible reach a consensus.

A meeting of the Pension Board is only quorate when two of the four Employer and Scheme Member Representatives are present. If the Board has an Independent Member they must also be present.

Members of the Pension Board are required to declare any interests that they have in relation to the Pension Fund or items on the agenda at the commencement of the meeting.

Meetings

The Pension Board meets at least twice a year in the ordinary course of business and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work.

The Pension Board will be treated in the same way as a Committee of Hackney Council and, as such, members of the public may attend and papers will be made public in the same way as described above for the Pension Committee.

Policy Documents

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of other documents which are relevant to the Governance and management of the Pension Fund. Brief details of these are listed below and the full copies of all documents can either be found on the Pension Fund Website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>, by emailing the Financial Services Department pensions@hackney.gov.uk or by writing to the address given at the end of this document.

Funding Strategy Statement

The Funding Strategy Statement forms part of the framework for the funding and management of the Pension Fund. It sets out how the Fund will approach its liabilities and contains a schedule of the minimum contribution rates that are required of individual employers within the Fund. The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) is drawn up by the Administering Authority in collaboration with the Fund's actuary and after consultation with the Fund's employers. The FSS forms part of a broader framework which covers the Pension Fund and applies to all employers participating in the Fund. The FSS represents a summary of the Fund's approach to funding the liabilities of the Pension Fund

Investment Strategy Statement

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 require pension fund administering authorities to formulate an investment strategy which must be in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of State

The Investment Strategy Statement required by the regulations must include:-

- a) A requirement to invest money in a wide variety of investments;
- b) The authority's assessment of the suitability of particular investments and types of investments;
- c) The authority's approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed;
- d) The authority's approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services;
- e) The authority's policy on how social, environmental or corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments; and
- f) The authority's policy on the exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments.

The Investment Strategy Statement must also set out the maximum percentage of the total value of all investments of fund money that it will invest in particular investments or classes of investment.

Governance Compliance Statement

This sets out the Pension Fund's compliance with the Secretary of State's Statutory Guidance on Governance in the LGPS. This is attached as Appendix A and shows where the Fund is compliant or not compliant with best practice and the reasons why it may not be compliant.

Training Policy

Hackney Council has a Training Policy which has been put in place to assist the Fund in achieving its governance objectives and all Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers are expected to continually demonstrate their own personal commitment to training and to ensuring that the governance objectives are met.

To assist in achieving these objectives, the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund aims to comply with:

- the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Frameworks and
- the knowledge and skills elements of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Pensions Regulator's (TPR) Code of Practice for Public Service Schemes

as well as any other LGPS specific guidance relating to the knowledge and skills of Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members or pension fund officers which may be issued from time to time.

Members of the Pensions Committee, Pension Board and officers involved in the management of the Fund will receive training to ensure that they meet the aims of the Training Policy with training schedules drawn up and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

Annual Report and Accounts

As part of the financial standing orders it is the duty of the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that record keeping and accounts are maintained by the Pension Fund. The Pension Fund accounts are produced in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, which transposes various IFRS requirements for the public sector. The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Scheme and deal with the net assets of the Scheme. The statement of accounts is reviewed by the Pensions Committee and the Audit Committee and incorporated in the Statement of Accounts for the Council. Full copies of the Report and Accounts are distributed to employers in the Fund and other interested parties and a copy placed on the website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>. A briefing note prepared from the annual report and accounts of the pension fund is distributed to scheme members annually.

Communication Policy

This document sets out the communications policy of the administering authority and sets out the strategy for ensuring that all interested parties are kept informed of developments in the Pension Fund. This helps to ensure transparency and an effective communication process for all interested parties. A copy of the policy can be found on the Pensions website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

Discretions Policies

Under the Local Government Pension Scheme regulations, the Administering Authority has a level of discretion in relation to a number of areas. The Administering Authority reviews these policies as appropriate and will notify interested parties of any significant changes. Employing Authorities are also required to set out their discretions policies in respect of areas under the Regulations where they have a discretionary power. Copies of both the Administering Authority and the London Borough of Hackney's Employing Authority Discretions can be found on the website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

Pension Administration Strategy and Employer Guide

In order to assist with the management and efficient running of the Pension Fund, the Pension Administration Strategy and Employer Guide encompassing administrative procedures and responsibilities for the Pension Fund for both the Administering Authority and Employing Authorities has been distributed to employers within the Fund following consultation and can be found on the website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>. This represents part of the process for ensuring the ongoing efficient management of the Fund and maintenance of accurate data and forms part of the overall governance procedures for the Fund.

Approval, Review and Consultation

This Governance Policy and Statement was approved at the London Borough of Hackney Pensions Committee meeting on 27th June 2017 following consultation with all the participating employers in the Fund and other interested parties. It will be formally reviewed and updated at least every year or sooner if the governance arrangements or other matters included within it merit reconsideration.

Contact Information

Further information on the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund can be found as shown below:

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
Financial Services
4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London E8 1DY

Telephone: 020 8356 3565

Email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk (Governance)

hackney.pensions@equiniti.com (Administration)

Website: <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

Hackney Council Website: www.hackney.gov.uk (Minutes, Agendas, etc.)

Appendix A

Governance Best Practice – Compliance Statement

Regulation 55 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 requires Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Administering Authorities to measure their governance arrangements against the standards set out in the Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

The following compliance statement has been approved by the Pensions Committee. This sets out where the Pension Fund is compliant with the guidance and where it is not compliant provides an explanation for non-compliance.

Structure

a. The management of the administration of benefits and strategic management of fund assets clearly rests with the main committee established by the appointing council. *Fully compliant – Council Constitution delegates responsibility for the Pension Fund to the Pension Committee in respect of these matters.*

b. That representatives of participating LGPS employers, admitted bodies and scheme members (including pensioner and deferred members) are members of either the main or secondary committee established to underpin the work of the main committee. *Fully compliant – Employer and Scheme member representatives are appointed to the Pension Committee.*

c) That where a secondary committee or panel has been established, the structure ensures effective communication across both levels. *Fully Compliant – no secondary committee.*

d) That where a secondary committee or panel has been established, at least one seat on the main committee is allocated for a member from the secondary committee or panel. *Fully Compliant – no secondary committee.*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant
a)					✓
b)					✓
c)					✓
d)					✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

Decision taken by Committee not to hold a secondary committee and that employer and scheme member representatives may participate at main Committee.

Representation

a) That all key stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to be represented within the main or secondary committee structure. These include:-

- i) employing authorities (including non-scheme employers, e.g., admitted bodies);
- ii) scheme members (including deferred and pensioner scheme members);
- iii) where appropriate, independent professional observers; and
- iv) expert advisers (on an ad-hoc basis).

Fully Compliant – (i) Employing authorities are represented by an employer representative with responsibility for representing the interests of all employers participating in the Fund. (ii) Scheme members are represented by an individual with responsibility for representing the interest of all Scheme members. (iii) At this stage the Pensions Committee has determined that there is no requirement for an independent professional observer. (iv) Expert advisers – investment consultant participates at all meetings of the Committee and other expert advisors are invited to attend as and when required.

b) That where lay members sit on a main or secondary committee, they are treated equally in terms of access to advisers and meetings, training and are given full opportunity to contribute to the decision making process, with or without voting rights. *Fully Compliant – All members are sent Committee papers ahead of meetings, are invited to training and are able to fully contribute to the decision making process.*

	Not Compliant*			Fully Compliant
a)				✓
b)				✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance : *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

(i) & (ii) Co-opted members of the Pensions Committee have been charged with representing the interests of the groups that they have been co-opted onto the Committee for.

Selection and role of lay members

a) That committee or panel members are made fully aware of the status, role and function they are required to perform on either a main or secondary committee. *Fully Compliant – see Governance Policy*

b) That at the start of any meeting, committee members are invited to declare any financial or pecuniary interest related to specific matters on the agenda. *Fully Compliant – Members of the Committee declare interests at the start of each meeting.*

	Not Compliant*			Fully Compliant
a)				✓
b)				✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above: All Committee members (voting and non-voting) are made aware of their role in line with the Terms of Reference of the Committee. Whilst the Fund is therefore technically compliant in this area, the Terms of Reference are being updated and improved to more accurately reflect the roles and responsibilities of the Committee and its members. **N/A**

Voting

a) The policy of individual administering authorities on voting rights is clear and transparent, including the justification for not extending voting rights to each body or group represented on main LGPS committees. *Fully Compliant – See Governance Statement*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant	
a)						✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: **N/A**

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

Whilst the co-opted employer and scheme member representatives do not have voting rights, they are encouraged to fully participate in the meetings and decision making process.

Training/Facility time/Expenses

- a) That in relation to the way in which statutory and related decisions are taken by the administering authority, there is a clear policy on training, facility time and reimbursement of expenses in respect of members involved in the decision-making process. *Fully Compliant.*
- b) That where such a policy exists, it applies equally to all members of committees, advisory panels or any other form of secondary forum. *Fully Compliant.*
- c) That the administering authority considers the adoption of annual training plans for committee members and maintains a log of all such training undertaken. *Fully Compliant.*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant	
a)						✓
b)						✓
c)						✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance : **N/A**

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

Please see the Fund's Training Policy.

Meetings (frequency/quorum)

a) That an administering authority's main committee or committees meet at least quarterly. *Fully Compliant.*

b) That an administering authority's secondary committee or panel meet at least twice a year and is synchronised with the dates when the main committee sits. *Fully Compliant – only main Committee.*

c) That an administering authority that does not include lay members in their formal governance arrangements must provide a forum outside of those arrangements by which the interests of key stakeholders can be represented. *Fully compliant – Employer and scheme member interests are represented at the main Pensions Committee.*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant
a)					✓
b)					✓
c)					✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

Access

a) That subject to any rules in the council's constitution, all members of main and secondary committees or panels have equal access to committee papers, documents and advice that falls to be considered at meetings of the main committee. *Fully Compliant – Committee papers are despatched 5 clear working days prior to a Committee meeting.*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant
a)					✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above: *N/A*

Scope

a) That administering authorities have taken steps to bring wider scheme issues within the scope of their governance arrangements. *Fully Compliant – The Committee reviews all aspects of Pension Fund management.*

	Not Compliant*				Fully Compliant
a)					✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: *N/A*

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above : *N/A*

Publicity

a) That administering authorities have published details of their governance arrangements in such a way that stakeholders with an interest in the way in which the scheme is governed, can express an interest in wanting to be part of those arrangements. *Fully Compliant – Governance Policy and Compliance Statement published in full in the Pension Fund Annual Report & Accounts and on the Pensions website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>*

	Not Compliant*			Fully Compliant	
a)					✓

* Please use this space to explain the reason for non-compliance: **N/A**

Please use this space if you wish to add anything to explain or expand on the ratings given above:

Appendix B

Delegation of Functions to Officers by Pensions Committee – June 2017

Key:

PC – Pensions Committee

GDFCR – Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources

DFM – Director, Financial Management

HPA – Head of Pensions Administration

HPFI – Head of Pension Fund Investments

IC – Investment Consultant

FA – Fund Actuary

Advisers – Investment, actuarial and/or benefits consultants as appropriate

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
To formulate & publish a Statement of Investment Principals and to monitor performance and effectiveness of investment managers	Implementation of strategic allocation including use of both rebalancing and conditional ranges	HPFI (having regard to ongoing advice of the GDFCR, DFM and advisers and in consultation with the Chair of PC)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by HPFI and GDFCR
To set the overall strategic objectives for the Pension Fund, having taken appropriate expert advice and develop a medium term plan to deliver the objectives	Implementation of the agreed Flightpath triggers	DFM, HPFI and GDFCR (having regard to ongoing advice of the FA and IC)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by HPFI and GDFCR
To determine the strategic asset allocation policy, the investment strategies to be selected and the performance measures to be set for them.	To consider investment strategies and to recommend these for consideration by PC	DFM, HPFI and GDFCR (having regards to ongoing advice of advisers)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by advisers

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
Selection, appointment and dismissal of the Fund's suppliers, including actuary, benefits consultants, investment consultants, global custodian and pension funds administrator.	Ongoing monitoring of suppliers	HPF/HPA and GDFCR (having regard to ongoing advice of advisers) and subject to ratification by PC	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by advisers
	Selection, appointment and termination of suppliers following approval by PC	DFM, HPF/HPA and GDFCR (having regard to ongoing advice of advisers) and subject to ratification by PC	Notified to PC via ratification process.
To determine all matters relating to admission body issues.	Agreeing the terms and payment of bulk transfers into and out of the Fund where there is a bulk transfer of staff from the Fund. Making decisions relating to employers joining and leaving the Fund and compliance with the Regulations and policies. This includes which employers are entitled to join the Fund, any requirements relating to their entry, ongoing monitoring and the basis for leaving the Fund where the employer.	DFM, HPF/HPA and GDFCR after taking appropriate advice from the FA.	Ongoing reporting to PC for noting

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
To review the Pension Fund's policy and strategy documents on a regular cycle and review performance against the Fund's objectives within the business plan	Changes to Administering Authority discretionary policies necessitated by changes to regulations - authority to amend the policies to reflect the requirements of such new regulations, subject to those decisions having no significant financial implications.	GDFCR and the Director, Legal	Copy of policy to be circulated to PC members once approved.
Agreeing the Administering Authority responses to consultations on LGPS matters and other matters where they may impact on the Fund or its stakeholders.	Agreeing the Administering Authority responses where the consultation timescale does not provide sufficient time for a draft response to be approved by PC.	HPF/HPA, DFM and GDFCR, subject to agreement with Chairman and Deputy Chairman (or either, if only one available in timescale)	PC advised of consultation via e-mail (if not already raised previously at PC) to provide opportunity for other views to be fed in. Copy of consultation response provided at following PC for noting.
To maintain an overview of pensions training for Members - overall responsibility for the Fund's Knowledge and Skills Policy for all Pension Fund Committee members and for all officers of the Fund, including determining the Fund's knowledge and skills framework, identifying training requirements, developing training plans and monitoring compliance with the policy.	Implementation of the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice ¹	GDFCR and DFM	Regular reports provided to PC and included in Annual Report and Accounts.

¹ CIPFA Code of Practice recommends each administering authority delegates responsibility for implementation to a senior officer.

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
The Committee may delegate a limited range of its functions to one or more officers of the Authority. The Pension Fund Committee will be responsible for outlining expectations in relation to reporting progress of delegated functions back to the Pension Fund Committee.	Other urgent matters as they arise	HPF/HPA, DFM and GDFCR, subject to agreement with Chairman and Deputy Chairman (or either, if only one is available in timescale)	PC advised of need for delegation via e-mail as soon as the delegation is necessary. Result of delegation to be reported for noting to following PC.
	Other non-urgent matters as they arise	Decided on a case by case basis	As agreed at PC and subject to monitoring agreed at that time.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Communication Policy Statement



Communications Policy Statement

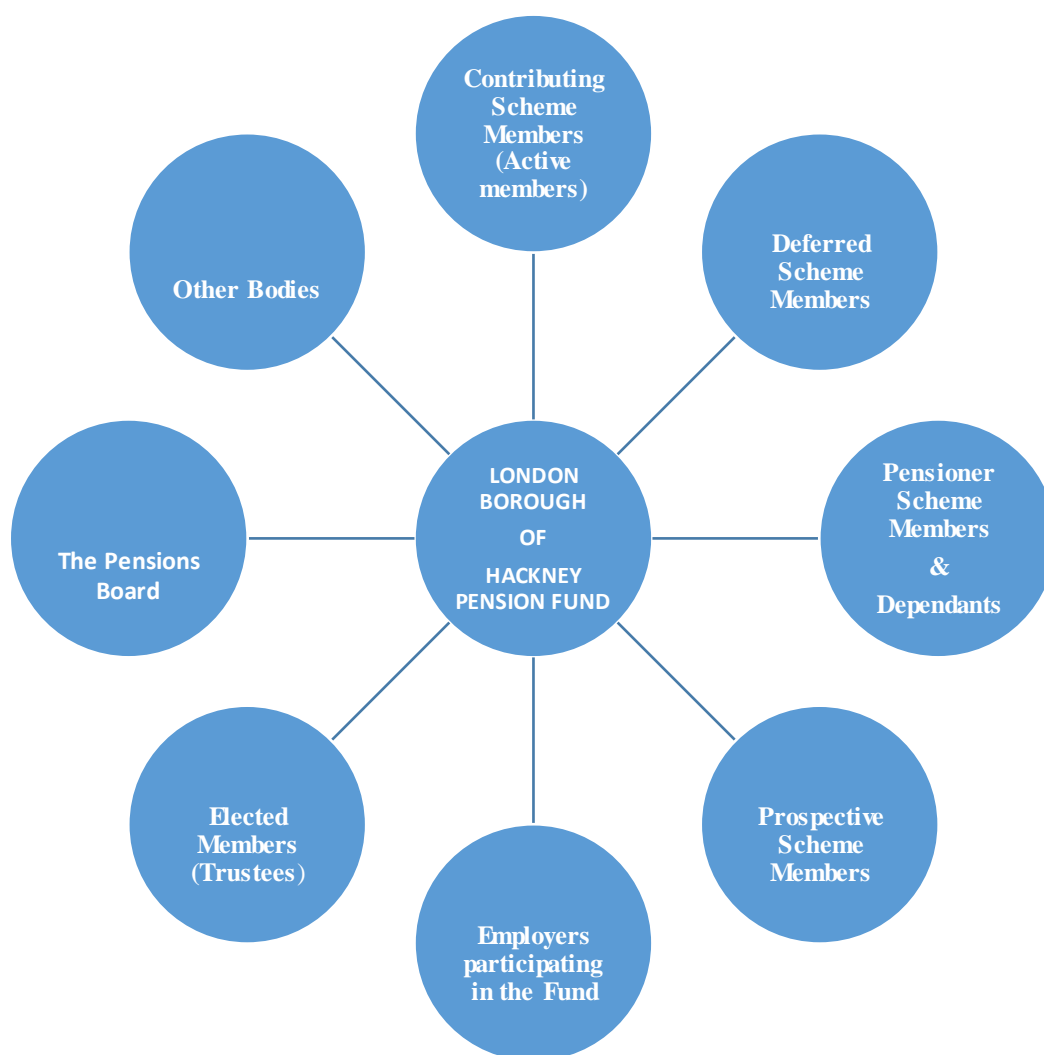
Legislative background

This document sets out the Communications Policy of the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund as required under the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (2013), Regulation 61.

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 also introduced a framework for the governance and administration of public sector service pension schemes and provided an extended regulatory oversight of the LGPS to the Pensions Regulator. The Regulator's Code of Practice No14 has detailed guidance on providing good quality communications to members and others, with reference to the Occupational & Personal Pensions Scheme (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2013 and HM Treasury Directions 2014 on Information about Benefits.

Objectives

The aim of this communications strategy is to make sure that all stakeholders are kept informed of developments within the Pension Fund. We want to ensure transparency and an effective communication process will help to maintain the efficient running of the Scheme. Regulations require each Administering Authority to prepare, maintain and publish a statement setting out their policy on communicating with the following stakeholders and organisations:



Communications Methodology

The administering authority has at its disposal a wide range of options for communicating with the diverse groups that it needs to serve. The method of communication will vary depending on what needs to be communicated and to whom. The methods used by the Administering Authority to communicate with all interested parties are detailed below.

General Communications

We use a range of methods to communicate including a variety of paper-based and electronic means. The Fund has a dedicated Pensions website: hackney.xpmemberservices.com and the use of a secure portal 'Sharefile' for employers to upload confidential information.

We will accept some communications electronically and will respond electronically where possible. For security reasons, we will not use email for communicating sensitive information or where it is necessary to verify the address or identity of the sender

- **Pension Scheme Administrators** – The Fund’s administrators, Equiniti, will assist with the overall administration of the scheme to ensure the smooth operation of the administrative function.

They can be contacted via the helpline number - 01293 603085 or by email:-

- for Members of the scheme – hackney.pensions@equiniti.com
 - for Administration staff – hackney.employers@equiniti.com
- **Website** – Communication in the form of a dedicated Pension Fund website is available which contains a wide range of information for not only scheme members but also scheme employers and other interested parties. The website can be accessed via hackney.xpmemberservices.com. The website contains copies of scheme guides, newsletters and other relevant information pertaining to the LGPS
 - **Policy Documents** – These are available for all stakeholders to access either on the website at hackney.xpmemberservices.com, in hard copy or electronically on application. Copies of all policy documents are held within the Financial Services Section, Finance and Resources Directorate.
 - **Posters** – These will be designed to help those who are both members and non-members of the LGPS, to understand the full range of benefits when participating in the scheme, and providing guidance on how to obtain more information and also how to join the scheme.
 - **Council Intranet** – Updates on the scheme and any other relevant news in regards to LGPS is available through communication updates via the Council intranet, which is the Fund’s largest employer.

Branding

As the pension fund is administered by Equiniti, all literature and communications will include a combination of the branding of the London Borough of Hackney, Hackney Pensions and Equiniti.



Data Protection Statement

To protect any personal information held on computer, the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and the pension administrators, Equiniti, are registered under the Data Protection Act 1998. This allows members to check that their details held are accurate.

The Fund may, if it chooses, pass certain details to a third party, if the third party is carrying out an administrative function of the Fund, for example, the Fund's AVC provider. Members who wish to apply to access their data on Data Protection grounds should contact the pension administrators, Equiniti, on 01293 603085 or by email hackney.pensions@equiniti.com

National Fraud Initiative (NFI)

This authority is under a duty to protect the public fund it administers, and to this end may use information for the prevention and detection of fraud. This includes our participation in the Government's National Fraud Initiative (NFI), and it may also share information with other bodies responsible for auditing, or administering public funds, solely for the purposes of preventing and/or detecting fraud.

Policy on Communicating with Contributing (active) Scheme Members, Deferred and Pensioner Members

All members of the Scheme (active, deferred and pensioner members) will be kept informed about their benefits, developments in the Scheme and any changes to the scheme of a regulatory or operational nature. This includes consultation with representative groups as required.

- **Scheme Guides** – There are scheme guides available for members setting out the conditions of membership and main scheme benefits that apply under the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). A copy of these will be provided to new employees of the scheme and at other times on request. The scheme guides can also be found on the Pension Fund website at hackney.xpmemberservices.com which is available for any member to access.
- **Member Self-Service** – Via the Fund's website, all scheme members can securely access their pension details held on the pension administrator's database. This facility allows scheme members to check their personal details and advise the administrators of any changes. It also has the ability for scheme members to produce an estimate of their potential LGPS benefits due to them at retirement. Pensioner members will be able to view payslips and P60's and their address details.
- **Annual Benefit Statements** – Active and deferred scheme members are entitled to an annual benefit statement detailing the benefits that they might expect at retirement. These are issued annually and would normally be issued within 5 months of the financial year end (31st March). These contain vital information for scheme members and enable individuals to make informed choices about their retirement options.

- **Pension Surgeries** – based at Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London, E8 1DY. Pension Officers can be contacted by email pensions@hackney.gov.uk or alternatively contact by telephone 020 8356 2521/2507/4266, for members (active, deferred and pensioners) to make an appointment to discuss their benefits, retirement issues and the options available in the Scheme.
- **Pension Roadshows/Presentations** – Roadshows and presentations are used to target specific topics or when major scheme changes occur, enabling all members of the LGPS to have access to information. General meetings and presentations will be held at intervals to communicate the benefits and options available to scheme members and prospective members.
- **Pre-retirement seminars** – Presentations on the scheme and benefit choices at pre-retirement seminars that are facilitated by the London Borough of Hackney Human Resources Department, to help scheme members approaching retirement prepare for the financial and lifestyle changes retirement brings.
- **Newsletters** – These will be sent to scheme members to communicate changes in regulations, developments in the fund and to inform members of changes in policy. The exact timing and nature of these newsletters will vary depending on what developments are taking place. However if there are regulatory changes which are likely to impact on individuals benefits or scheme membership in any significant way, then newsletters will be sent to members in sufficient time for them to be able to act upon that information. An annual accounts newsletter is sent to all scheme members providing information on the state of the fund, performance of the fund and any major changes which have taken place during the year.
- **Pensioner Payslips** – All pensioners receive a payslip each month along with their P60 at the end of the year. Electronic payslips are also available to those registered for self-service.
- **Pension Increase notifications** – The notification of the annual increase to pensioner benefits is sent out to every member in receipt of a pension each April.
- **Certificates of Continued Entitlement to Pensions (Life Certificates)** – The Fund will undertake an annual exercise, conducted through correspondence, in order to establish the continued existence of the following pensioners:
 - All pensioners living abroad (outside the UK).
 - Those over the age of 80
 - Those pensioners receiving pension benefits by cheque
 - Those retired on ill health grounds.

This exercise will also be undertaken every 3 years to establish the continued existence of ALL members in receipt of a pension.

- **Pension Fund Report and Accounts Summary** – This provides a summary of the Pension Fund during the financial year and will be distributed annually to all scheme members

Policy on Communicating with Prospective Scheme Members

We will make information available to all prospective scheme members, new employees and prospective employees. All new employees will be contractually enrolled into the LGPS where their employer is a scheduled body or a contractor has an open admission agreement, the terms of which are to enrol new members and will receive information regarding the scheme. They can still choose to opt-out should they choose to do so.

- **Initial Contact** - All permanent new members of staff are contractually enrolled into the LGPS, where the employer is a scheduled body or open admission agreement contractor. Each new member is sent a welcome letter statutory notice by the pension administrators confirming their membership of the LGPS along with a scheme guide.
- **Induction seminars** – Presentation on the scheme and its benefits at the weekly induction seminars for all new employees of the Council, which are facilitated by HR, providing prospective new members of the scheme information in order for them to make an informed decision in regard to membership of the scheme. Induction seminars are also provided for other employers on request.
- **Liaison Officer, Pensions** – based at Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY, the Liaison Officer, Pensions is easily contactable by email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk telephone 020 8356 6802, or letter. It is also possible to arrange a one-to-one meeting to discuss the benefits and options available to prospective members.
- **Scheme Guides** – There are scheme guides available for prospective members setting out the conditions of membership and main scheme benefits that apply under the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). A copy of these will be provided electronically to new employees and prospective members of the scheme, and at other times, on request. The scheme guides can also be found on the Pension Fund website hackney.xpmemberservices.com which is available for any member to access.

Policy on Communicating with Employers participating in the Fund

We will keep employers in the Pension Fund informed about developments in the Scheme and consult on changes to the Scheme as required. Potential scheme employers will also have access to information about the Pension Fund to ensure that they are fully informed in their relationship with the Fund.

- **Employer Guide** – This is a guide for scheme employers outlining the details of the scheme and the administrative arrangements for the scheme. This has been distributed to all employers in the scheme and all new employers will receive copies. Training on procedures in relation to the employer guide is also available upon request.

- **Employer Seminars/Meetings** – Annual employer forums are held to update employers of relevant current issues, policy changes and investment updates. Further seminars/meetings will be held as appropriate to communicate changes in policy within the Scheme or to discuss major issues affecting all employers such as the triennial actuarial review. Individual meetings with separate employers will be held annually or as required. Employers will also be notified in writing of any changes which affect them or the way that the scheme is administered.
- **Email** – Periodic emails are sent to keep scheme employers up to date with topical pension matters, and payroll issues that may have an effect on pensions, including articles from LGA Circulars and Bulletins, and any relevant external training courses they may wish to attend
- **Quarterly Newsletter** – A quarterly newsletter is sent to all Employers and Schools to ensure that the scheme employers are aware of current issues, policy changes and amendments to pension matters that affect themselves and/or their members
- **Secure Portal** – The Fund has a secure portal ‘Sharefile’ which facilitates the transfer of sensitive information and data between the Fund and Employers electronically. Access rights are strictly controlled by the pension administrators, Equiniti.
- **Website** – The website has a dedicated area for Scheme Employers and is used to access detailed information on procedures which must be followed to administer the LGPS and holds a wide range of information in regard to Employer Guides, pension forms, newsletters and policies. The website can be accessed via hackney.xpmemberservices.com.
- **Pensions Administration Strategy (PAS)** – The administration strategy sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Administering Authority (the London Borough of Hackney), the third party administrator and employers in the Pension Fund and can be found on the website at: hackney.xpmemberservices.com. It sets out the service level agreement and targets which all are expected to meet.
- **Employer Training** – The Fund offers all Scheme Employers training on the LGPS and their role in the administration of the scheme. This covers the full range of administrative and regulatory duties under the scheme regulations.
- **Annual Report and Accounts** – This contains details of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details. This is a detailed and lengthy document and will therefore not be routinely distributed, except to employers participating in the Fund or on request. The full document will be published on the website at hackney.xpmemberservices.com.

Policy on Communicating with Elected Members

Information will be provided to Council Members in order for them to be able to fulfil their duties under the role of administering authority.

- **Access to Pensions Committee** – The Pensions Committee is the Committee which has delegated power to review, administer and monitor the Pension Fund. The Committee meets a minimum of four times a year or more frequently, as required. Meetings are open to members of the public, although there may be occasions when members of the public are excluded due to the confidential nature of matters under discussion.

- **Committee Reports** – Reports to Pensions Committee and to other Committees as necessary, for example Corporate Committee and Council, ensures that Council Members are kept informed of developments in relation to Pension Fund issues and the impact that these can have on overall Council policies and procedures. These are published on the Council's website. The agenda, reports and minutes of the meetings are available on the Council's website at <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/l-mayor-cabinet-councillors.htm>
- **Training** – Committee Member training is a standing agenda item and the Committee liaise with Officers on training needed and received on an on-going basis each year. They are also kept informed of any relevant external training course
- **Presentations** – Officers and advisers to the Fund deliver presentations on investment and administration matters to the Committee

Policy on Communicating with the Pensions Board

The Pension Board will meet at least twice a year in the ordinary course of business and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work.

- **Reports to The Pensions Board** - The Pension Board will be treated in the same way as a Committee of Hackney Council and, as such, members of the public may attend and papers will be made public in the same way as described above for the Pension Committee.
- **Training** – The Pension Board will be provided with, and be required to undertake, appropriate training, either provided internally by Officers or externally.

Policy on Communicating with Other Bodies

There are a number of other interested parties with whom we will communicate with as required, this includes:

- **The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)** – regular contact with DCLG as regulator of the scheme, participating and responding to consultations as required.
- **Trade Unions** – we will work with relevant trade unions to ensure the Scheme is understood by all interested parties. Efforts will be made to ensure all pension related issues are communicated effectively with the trade unions.
- **Employer Representatives** - we will work with relevant employer representative bodies to ensure that the Fund's views are represented to employer groups.
- **Pension Fund Investment Managers, Advisers and Actuaries** –
 - Regular meetings with the Fund Managers who invest funds on behalf of the Fund.
 - Regular meetings with Investment Advisers who provide help and advice on the asset allocation and investments of the Fund
 - Regular meetings with the Fund Actuary to discuss funding levels, employer contributions and valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund

- **Pension Fund Custodian** – The Fund's Custodian is HSBC, who ensures the safekeeping of the Funds investment transactions and all related share certificates.
- **AVC Provider** – Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC) are a way to top up your pension benefits, and in some instances provide tax free lump sum depending on the policy, and are held and invested separately from the LGPS. The Funds preferred AVC provider is Prudential
- **Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association (PLSA) (previously known as NAPF)** – The Fund is a member of PLSA, which provides an opportunity for administering authorities to discuss issues of common interest and share best practice.
- **Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF)** – The Fund is a member of LAPFF which was established to help local authority funds share information and ideas about socially responsible investing.
- **London Pension Officers Group (LPOG) & London Pension Officers Forum (LPOF)** – the Fund is a member of these voluntary groups. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis to share information and ensure standardised interpretation of LGPS regulations and best practice.
- **Requests for Information (FOI)** - Requests for information either under the Freedom of Information Act or otherwise, will be dealt with as openly and swiftly as allowed providing that such information does not breach confidentiality.
- **Consultations** – There are occasions when the administering authority will consult with interested parties either as a result of potential changes to the regulations governing the LGPS or specific policy changes relating to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Scheme. In these instances, the most effective way of communicating with interested parties is to hold a period of consultation, during which, they are given the opportunity to respond to specific changes. Interested parties and representative groups will be approached to provide feedback to the policy changes before amendments are enacted.
- **Minority Groups** – It is recognised that there may be occasions when some minority groups may not be able to access all the information available to others. The Pension Fund will try to ensure that information is available to the widest possible audience and as such will try to ensure that minority groups do have access to information. This is however a developing area, but feedback on how to promote better access for all minority groups is welcome.

Communication Material

The table below shows the Fund communications along with their publication frequency and the format in which they are available to their intended audience.

Communication Material	Paper form	Electronic form	Website	Frequency	Intended Audience (active, deferred, pensioner, prospective members, employers or ALL)
Annual Benefit Statements	✓	✓	✗	Annually	Active, Deferred
Annual Newsletter	✓	✓	✓	Annually	ALL
Pension Updates	✓	✓	✓	When details available	Active, Prospective, Employers
Ad hoc Newsletters	✓	✓	✓	As required	ALL
Newsletter	✗	✓	✓	Quarterly	Employers (& schools)
Payslips	✓	✓	✗	Monthly	Pensioners
Notice of Pension Increase (PI)	✓	✗	✓	Annually (April)	Pensioners
Scheme Updates/Changes workshop	✓	✓	✗	As required	Active members/Employers (& schools)
Scheme Guides	✓	✓	✓	When requested	ALL
Induction Sessions	✓	✓	✗	Weekly	Prospective
Pre-Retirement Seminars	✗	✓	✗	As required	Active
Employer Forum	✗	✓	✓	Annually	Employers

Pensions Administration Strategy (PAS)	✓	✓	✓	Annually (April)	Employers (& schools)
Communication Material	Paper form	Electronic form	Website	Frequency	Intended Audience (active, deferred, pensioner, prospective members, employers or ALL)
Pension Committee	✓	✓	✓	4 to 6 meetings per financial year	ALL
Pension Board	✓	✓	✓	2 meetings per financial year	ALL
Communications Policy Statement	✓	✓	✓	Annually (April)	ALL
Full Report & Accounts	✓	✓	✓	Annually (November)	ALL
Summary Report & Accounts	✓	✓	✓	Annually	Active, Deferred, Pensioner
Statement of Investment Principles	✓	✓	✓	Annually (April)	ALL
Ad-Hoc Queries	✓	✓	✗	Within set timescales	ALL

Feedback

The Fund welcomes comments and feedback from scheme members, scheme employers, prospective members and other interested parties. The mechanisms for feedback include consultation periods, direct communication with the scheme administrators and direct communication with the Financial Services Section which oversees all aspects of the Pension Fund. Contact details are provided below for the relevant departments.

General administrative queries relating to pension scheme membership issues should be addressed to:

London Borough of Hackney Pensions

Equiniti Pension Solutions

Russell Way

Crawley

West Sussex

RH10 1UH

Tel No: 01293 603085

To contact them by email -

- for members of the scheme - hackney.pensions@equiniti.com
- for Administration staff – hackney.employers@equiniti.com

For other queries and feedback issues:

Financial Services Section

Finance and Resources Directorate

4th Floor Hackney Service Centre

1 Hillman Street

London

E8 1DY

Email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk

Review of the Communications Policy

This policy document will be reviewed annually and updated as required when there are significant changes to be made and, if appropriate, will be consulted upon with the relevant stakeholders.

Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013

Below is the relevant extract from the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, Regulation 61, which sets out the requirements of the Communications Policy for LGPS Funds

Statements of policy concerning communications with members and Scheme employers

61. (1) An administering authority must prepare, maintain and publish a written statement setting out its policy concerning communications with—

- (a) members;
- (b) representatives of members;
- (c) prospective members; and
- (d) Scheme employers.

(2) In particular the statement must set out its policy on—

- (a) the provision of information and publicity about the Scheme to members, representatives of members and Scheme employers;
- (b) the format, frequency and method of distributing such information or publicity; and
- (c) the promotion of the Scheme to prospective members and their employers.

(3) The statement must be revised and published by the administering authority following a material change in their policy on any of the matters referred to in paragraph (2).

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

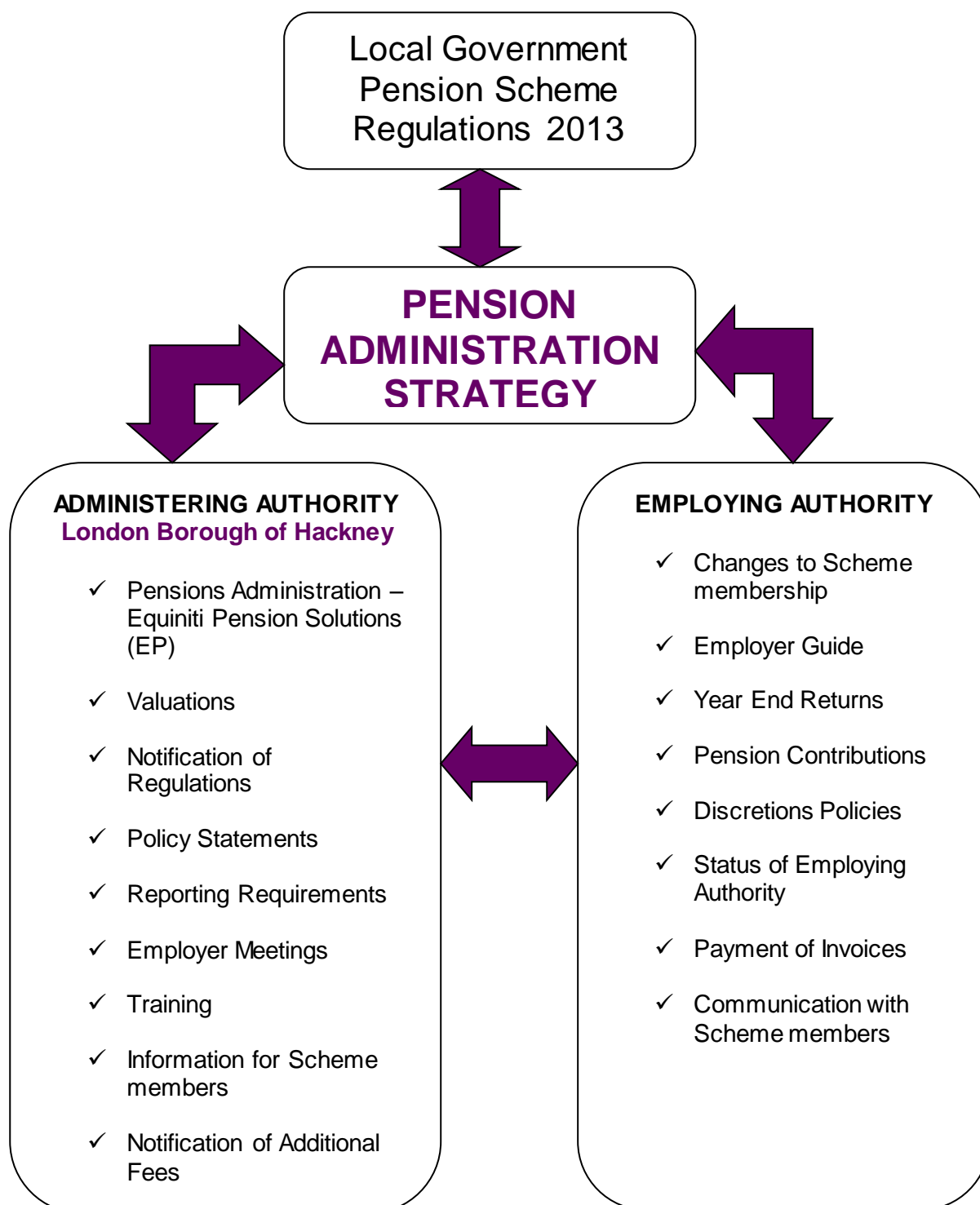
Pension Administration Strategy



 **Hackney**

INTRODUCTION

This is the Administration Strategy Statement of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (the Fund) in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS – the Scheme), which is administered by the London Borough of Hackney (LBH) and Equiniti Pension Solutions (EP). Below is a diagram showing the roles and responsibilities of the parties in the administration of the scheme



Aims

The aim of this Pension Administration Strategy is to set out the quality and performance standards expected of the Fund and its scheme employers. The Administration Strategy will assist in clarifying the roles and responsibilities of both the Administering Authority and the Employing Authorities, i.e. those employers who participate in the Pension Fund.

In addition, there are approximately 70 local authority schools that operationally are part of the London Borough of Hackney, but use separate payroll providers. Unless specifically mentioned otherwise, all references in this strategy to employers apply to these local authority schools, and they are required to provide information as if they are separate employers.

Effective and efficient administration of the pension fund is beneficial to all stakeholders in the Pension Fund, the Administering Authority, employers and scheme members. The following are some of the benefits to be had from having efficient pension scheme administration; the list is by no means exhaustive and is not in order of importance.

For the Administering Authority, effective administration means:

- It can fulfil its obligations under the regulations for administering the pension scheme
- Lower costs, improved use of resources
- Easier and swifter provision of services to employers and scheme members
- Improved communication between Administering Authority, employers and scheme members
- Improved monitoring of performance
- Clean data enabling faster and more accurate monitoring of the Pension Fund by the Fund actuaries
- Improved decision making in relation to policies and investments

For Employing Authorities, effective administration means:

- Greater understanding of the Pension Fund and its impact upon them as an employer
- Lower costs
- Improved communication
- Employee satisfaction
- Improved decision making for budgeting
- Fulfilling its obligations as an Employing Authority under the LGPS regulations

For Scheme members, efficient administration means:

- Accurate records of their pension benefits
- Earlier issuance of annual benefit statements
- Faster responses to their pension record queries
- Faster access to benefits at retirement
- Improved communications
- Enhanced understanding of the pension scheme and the benefits of being a member

Setting out the expectations of the Administering Authority and Employing Authorities will help to ensure that both parties are aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the administration of the pension scheme. Both employer and administrator are dependent on the other for effectual communication and accurate flows of information without which the pension scheme cannot be administered effectively. The scheme members are reliant on both the employer and the administrator to ensure that their pension records are accurate and that they are well informed.

The Pension Administration Strategy is not meant to supersede existing procedures or policies but to complement them. The Admission Agreement or Protocol sets out some basic requirements of both the Administering Authority and the employer and the Employer Guide sets out in detail how to carry out day to day administration of the Pension Fund within the employer's site.

Implementation

The Administration Strategy is effective from 1 April 2017.

Regulatory basis

The Scheme is a statutory scheme, established by an Act of Parliament. The following regulations governing the Scheme are shown below:

- Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions and savings) Regulations 2013

Regulation 59(1) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, enables a Local Government Pension Scheme Fund to prepare a written statement of the authority's policies ("its pension administration strategy") as one of the tools which can help in delivering a high quality administration service to its scheme members and other interested parties.

In addition, Regulation 59(2)e of the 2013 regulations, allows a fund to recover additional costs from a scheme employer where, in its opinion, they are directly related to the poor performance of that scheme employer. Where this situation arises the fund is required to give written notice to the scheme employer, setting out the reasons for believing that additional costs should be recovered, the amount of the additional costs, together with the basis on which the additional amount has been calculated.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

Responsibility

The London Borough of Hackney has delegated responsibility for the management of the Pension Fund to the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee will monitor the implementation of this Administration Strategy on an annual basis.

In addition the Pensions Board, will assist and advise the Administering Authority in ensuring compliance with the Regulations and will receive reports on the Administration Strategy and its effectiveness.

Objective

The Fund's objective in relation to administration is to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members. Operationally the administration of the Fund is partly outsourced to Equiniti Pension Solutions and partly carried out by Council staff.

The Council and Equiniti Pension Solutions staff work together to provide a seamless service to scheme employers and scheme members.

Communications

The Fund has published a Communication Strategy Statement, which describes the way the Fund communicates with:-

- scheme members
- members representatives
- prospective members
- scheme employers
- other stakeholders/interested parties

The latest version of the Communication Strategy Statement can be obtained from the Fund website: - <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

The table below summarises the current methods the Fund uses to communicate:

Website http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com	Information about the Fund, the LGPS, administrative procedures, policies and forms for use
Newsletters	Annual newsletter and additional newsletters issued as may be necessary to highlight new issues and forthcoming events
Employer meetings	Held annually to provide Employers with a forum to address the Fund's staff and advisers
Helplines:- Equiniti Pension Solutions London Borough of Hackney Pensions Team	 01293 603085 020 8356 2521
E-mail addresses: For the Equiniti Pension Solutions team: Hackney.pensions@equinitipaymaster.com For the London Borough of Hackney team: pensions@hackney.gov.uk	To answer day to day questions about administering the Scheme
Individual Employer meetings	Offered to Employers who need advice about how to carry out the day to day administration of the Scheme
Annual Benefit Statements	Sent to active and deferred scheme members
Individual Scheme member meetings	1-2-1 meetings available with a member of the Pensions team as required
Pension Presentations	Presentations to staff, managers, new employees, etc. on pension related matters

Training and Engagement

The objectives of the Fund have always been to keep stakeholders informed of new developments by sending emails and newsletters, and by providing training, forums and workshops for Employers when new Regulations are implemented or are under consideration. Additionally training is offered on an ongoing basis to new scheme employers or relevant new HR/Payroll staff.

It is important that Employers ensure that their staff have the right level of skills and knowledge to support any changes, starting with a sound foundation of existing regulations and administrative processes. There is an ongoing need to continuously maintain the quality of member records and the administrative processes by improving the quality of information received from Employers.

The aims of this approach are therefore:-

- To maintain a high standard of customer service for members and Employers
- To ensure that relevant staff within each Employer have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively discharge administrative processes
- To ensure that Employers are fully aware of the risks involved in poor administration and maintenance of member pension records and if they fail to discharge of their discretionary functions
- To provide ongoing training on relevant employer responsibilities
- To support the implementation of new technology within the Fund to enable self-service for the Employer and streamlined administration

To achieve this, the Fund will:-

- Work with Employers' Human Resources, Payroll and other staff to help develop relevant skills and knowledge by providing appropriate assistance, guidance and training
- Organise workshops and forums for Employers to debate new issues as they emerge

This strategy will ensure that Employers have a common understanding of their obligations under the Local Government Pension Scheme, and that administrative processes are designed to maximise efficiency and effectively manage risk.

The Fund will provide training for Employers' relevant staff, to build up and maintain a level of professional expertise which will enable Employers to deliver information required by the Fund to efficiently administer the Scheme.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Scheme prescribes that certain decisions be taken by either the Fund or the scheme employer, in relation to the rights and entitlements of individual scheme members. In order to meet these obligations in a timely and accurate manner, and also to comply with overriding disclosure requirements, the Fund has agreed levels of performance between itself and scheme employers which are set out below:

Overriding legislation

Scheme employers will, as a minimum, comply with overriding legislation, including:

- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations
- Pensions Acts 2004 & 2011 and associated disclosure legislation
- Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and associated record keeping legislation
- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Equality Act 2010
- Data Protection Act 2003
- Finance Act 2013
- Relevant Health and Safety legislation
- Any other legislation that may apply at current time

Internal quality standards

The Fund and scheme employers will ensure that all functions and tasks are carried out to agreed quality standards. In this respect the standards to be met are:

- compliance with all requirements set out in the Employers' Guide
- all information required by the Fund to be provided in the required format and/or on the appropriate forms referred to in the Employers' Guide which are accessible from the Fund website at <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>
- information to be legible and accurate
- communications to be in a plain language style
- information provided to be checked for accuracy by an appropriately qualified member of staff
- information provided to be authorised by an appropriate officer
- actions carried out, or information provided, within the timescales set out in this Administration Strategy.

Timeliness

Overriding legislation dictates minimum standards that pension schemes should meet in providing certain pieces of information to the various parties associated with the Scheme. The Scheme itself sets out a number of requirements for the Fund and scheme employers to provide information to each other, scheme members and prospective scheme members, dependants, other pension arrangements or other regulatory bodies. The following sections on responsibilities set out the locally agreed timescales for these requirements.

FUND RESPONSIBILITIES

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and has delegated powers to the Pensions Committee to oversee the management of the Pension Fund. The role of the Administering Authority is to administer the Pension Fund and act as a quasi-trustee body for the management of the Pension Fund.

The Pensions Board comprising equal numbers of employer and scheme member representatives will assist the Administering Authority in ensuring compliance with the regulations and in particular as this affects the administration of the Pension Fund and will therefore review the effectiveness of the Fund's Pension Administration Strategy on an annual basis.

This section outlines the key responsibilities of the Fund and the performance standards scheme employers and scheme members should expect. It is focussed on the key activities which scheme employers and scheme members are involved in and should not be viewed as a complete list of all activities. It includes the performance standards that the Administering Authority has agreed with the pension administrators, Equiniti Pension Solutions (EP).

Administering Authority - Fund Administration

This section details the functions which relate to the whole Fund, rather than individual scheme members' benefits.

Function/Task	Performance Target
Publish and keep under review the Fund's Administration Strategy .	Consult with employers following any significant revisions to the Administration Strategy Notify employers of agreed Strategy within 2 months of being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Publish and keep up to date the scheme guide and Employers' Guide .	30 working days from any significant revision.
Publish and keep up to date all forms required for completion by scheme members, prospective scheme members or scheme employers.	30 working days from any significant revision.
Upon receipt of accurate information on the appropriate form, the provision of 1 estimate per employee, per year, in relation to retirement of an active member due to age, redundancy, efficiency or flexible retirement	20 working days from date of receipt of estimate request (refer Monitoring Performance & Compliance – page 21)

Function/Task	Performance Target
Host a meeting for all scheme employers.	Annually
Organise training sessions for scheme employers.	Upon request from scheme employers, or as required.
Notify scheme employers and scheme members of changes to the scheme rules.	Within two months of the change(s) coming into effect.
Notify a scheme employer of issues relating to the scheme employer's unsatisfactory performance .	As soon as a performance issue becomes apparent.
Notify a scheme employer of decisions to recover additional costs associated with the scheme employer's unsatisfactory performance (including any interest that may be due).	Within 10 working days of scheme employer's failure to improve performance, as agreed.
Issue annual benefit statements to active and deferred members as at 31 March each year.	To be issued no later than five months after the end of the Scheme year to which it relates.
Issue formal valuation results (including individual employer details).	10 working days from receipt of results from the Fund's actuary (but in any event no later than 31 March following the valuation date).
Carry out interim valuation exercises on cessation of admission agreements or a scheme employer ceasing participation in the Fund.	Upon each cessation or occasion where a scheme employer ceases participation on the Fund.
Arrange for calculation of FRS17/IAS19 valuations for employers as required	Within 10 working days from receipt of results from the Fund's actuary
Arrange for the setting up of separate admission agreement , where required (including the allocation of assets and notification to the Secretary of State).	Within 3 months of agreement to set up
Publish, and keep under review, the Fund's Governance Policy and Compliance Statement .	Within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee.
Publish and keep under review the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement .	To be reviewed at each triennial valuation, following consultation with scheme employers and the Fund's actuary. Revised statement to be published at the same time as the final valuation report is issued.

Function/Task	Performance Target
Publish the Fund's Annual Report and Accounts and any report from the auditor.	By 30 September following the year end or following the issue of the auditor's opinion
Publish and keep under review the Fund's Communications Policy Statement .	Within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Publish and keep under review the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles .	Within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Publish and keep under review the Administering Authority Discretions Policies	Within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Agree with integrated bodies (e.g. maintained & VA schools) the arrangements with regards to statutory auto-enrolment communications for each 3 year auto-enrolment cycle, and provide written confirmation of those arrangements.	No less than 6 weeks prior to the staging date

Third Party Administration Service

Provider - Equiniti Pension Solutions



Service Standards Agreement

The following provisions apply to the operation of the Service Standards in relation to Services provided: -

- All Service Standards are quoted in Working Days unless otherwise indicated.
- All Service Standards are net of any third party action and from receipt of correct data/information.

Category	Task	Actions	Service Standards
Calculations Active Members Cont'd....	Retirement of Active member due to redundancy	Provision of retirement quotation.	10 days from receipt of request for quotation.
		Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	5 days from receipt of complete data
	Late retirement of active member	Provision of retirement quotation. Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	10 days from receipt of request for quotation 5 days from receipt of complete data
Deferred Members	Early Retirement of Deferred member	Provision of early retirement quotation.	10 days from receipt of request for quotation.
		Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum.	5 days from receipt of complete data
	Normal Retirement of Deferred Member	Provision of a provisional statement of retirement benefits	3 months prior to member's NRD
		Provision of final statement of benefits Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash lump sum.	10 days from receipt of request for quotation 5 days from receipt of complete data
	Ill health retirement of Deferred Member	Provision of Ill health retirement quotation.	10 days from receipt of confirmation that retirement has been approved and is to proceed. 5 days from receipt of complete data

		Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	
	Late Retirement of a Deferred Member	Provision of retirement quotation. Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	10 days from receipt of request for quotation. 5 days from receipt of complete data
Ad Hoc Quotations	Ad-hoc quotation requests	Provision of quotation as requested	10 days from receipt of request for quotation

Category	Task	Actions	Service Standards
Calculations – Active Members	Refund of Contributions	Provide a statement of contributions and a refund cheque	10 days from receipt of complete data
	Deferred Benefits	Provide a statement of deferred benefits.	10 days from receipt of complete data
	Early retirement of active member	Provision of early retirement quotation. Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum.	10 days from receipt of request for quotation. 5 days from receipt of complete data.
	Ill health retirement of active member	Provision of Ill health retirement quotation. Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	10 days from receipt of request for quotation. 5 days from receipt of confirmation that retirement has been approved and is to proceed.
	Normal Retirement of Active member	Provision of a provisional statement of retirement benefits Provision of final statement of benefits. Finalisation of retirement and issue of tax-free cash sum	3 months prior to member's NRD 10 days from receipt of complete data. 5 days from receipt of complete data.

Category	Task	Actions	Service Standards
Transfer Values	Transfer In Quotation	Obtain transfer details.	10 days from receipt of request for quotation
		Calculate and provide quotation to member.	20 days from receipt of complete data
	Acceptance of Transfer In	Request Transfer Value.	5 days from receipt of confirmation that TV is to go ahead
		Establish benefits and record.	10 days from receipt of transfer cheque
	Transfer Out Quotation	Provision of details of Transfer Value available to member	10 days from receipt of request for quotation
Deaths	Payment of Transfer Value	Provision of payment for transfer value to nominated recipient	5 days from receipt of confirmation that the transfer value is to be paid
	Divorce proceedings	Earmarking Order received, Pension sharing Order	5 days from receipt of order
	Active Member – Death in Service	Calculation of death benefits. Establishment of beneficiaries.	5 days from receipt of notification of death
		Payment of death benefits as directed.	1 day from instruction to pay
	Deferred Member – Death in Deferment	Calculation of death benefits. Establishment of beneficiaries.	5 days from receipt of notification of death
		Payment of death benefits as directed.	1 day from instruction to pay
	Pensioner – Death in Retirement	Calculation of death benefits. Establishment of beneficiaries.	5 days from receipt of notification of death
		Payment of death benefits as directed.	1 day from instruction to pay
	Death of Spouse	Calculation of death benefits. Establishment of beneficiaries.	5 days from receipt of notification of death
		Payment of death benefits as directed.	1 day from instruction to pay

Category	Task	Actions	Service Standards
Data	Maintenance of database	Amendment of member records and issue of acknowledgement	10 days from receipt of notification of change to data.
	Cheque Receipt	Acknowledgement of receipt of cheque	1 day from receipt of cheque
	New Entrant	Addition of new member to database. Issue of letter of acknowledgement.	10 days from receipt of completed application form.
	Annual Pension increases	Calculation of increases Notification to pensioners	For implementation on scheduled payment date Not more than one month before scheduled payment date.
AVCs	AVC Set Up	Establishment of AVC record on database. Notification sent to Payroll dept.	10 days from receipt of completed application form.
	AVC Quotation	Provision of an AVC quotation	10 days from receipt of complete data
Valuation	Production of various information	Supply of valuation information to the Actuary.	As agreed with the Client and Actuary.
FRS17/IAS19 Valuations	Production of various information	Supply of valuation information to the Actuary.	As agreed with the Client and Actuary.
Payroll	Payments	Issue BACS payments to pensioners designated bank accounts	To be received in the designated bank account on the due pay date
		Issue payslips to pensioners' home addresses	To be issued second class post via the Royal Mail so as to be expected to be received at the pensioners' home address on the due pay date
		Undertake relevant investigation for returned payments and action to Pensioner Record and inform Administration when relevant	Within 10 working days of receipt

Category	Task	Actions	Service Standards
Payroll cont....	Payments cont.....	Payment of PAYE to HMRC	To be received electronically by the Collection Office by the 22 nd of the month following deduction.
		Pay statutory/voluntary deductions to relevant recipients.	To be issued within one week of the pay date
	Record Amendments	Establish new pensioner record	By first available payment date following date of notification
		General amendments to pensioner records in accordance with instructions provided	By next available payment date
	Enquiries	Respond to pensioner enquiries in writing	Within 10 working days of receipt
		Respond to third party enquiries in writing	Within 10 working days of receipt
	Year-end	Issue P60s to pensioners	By 31 st May following tax year end
		Issue P35/P14 year-end returns to HMRC	By 19 th May following tax year end
	Legislation and Regulations	PAYE regulations	All regulations and legislation regarding PAYE will be complied with
	Pension Verification Process	One verification exercise per year to include life certificates, NFI, or any other method which may be agreed	As agreed with the Council

SCHEME EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

This section outlines the responsibilities of all scheme employers in the Fund and the performance standards scheme employers are expected to meet to enable the Fund to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service.

External providers

Scheme employers must ensure that appropriate record-keeping is maintained and where they outsource their payroll, HR or pension administration functions to a third party, the legal responsibility for the provision of pension data to the Administering Authority or the third party pension administrator, lies with the Scheme employer and not the third party.

Any external service providers with responsibility for carrying out any functions relating to the administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme must be made aware of the standards that are to be met.

Scheme employers must therefore ensure, as part of any contract entered into with a third party, that the third party has sufficiently robust processes in place to fulfil the statutory duties of the Scheme and the performance levels set out in the Pension Administration Strategy.

All information must be provided in the format prescribed by the Fund and within the prescribed timescales. Information and guidance is provided in the Employers' Guide which is available from the funds web site <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

Employer Responsibilities/Functions

This section details the functions which relate to employers responsibilities and tasks:

Function/Task	Performance Target
Confirm a nominated representative to receive information from the Fund and to take responsibility for disseminating it within the organisation. Ensure the Fund is kept up to date with any change to the nominated representative.	30 working days of employer joining fund or change to nominated representative.
Formulate, publish and update (as necessary) an Employer Discretions Policy in relation to all areas where the employer may exercise a discretion within the LGPS Regulations. A copy of the Employer Discretions Policy must be provided to the Fund.	Within 30 working days of policy being agreed the employer. Failure to provide the Fund with a copy of your policies could impact on the release/payment of individuals' benefits.
Respond to enquiries from the Fund	10 working days from receipt of enquiry.
Attend administration training provided on admission to the Fund.	On agreed date

Pay over employer and employee contributions to the Fund and provide schedule of payments in the format stipulated by the Fund.	Cleared funds to be received by 19 th calendar day of month after deduction.
<p>NOTE</p> <p>Late payment of pension contributions by Scheme employers is a serious offence and the Pensions Regulator or the Pensions Ombudsman has significant powers of sanction.</p> <p>Scheme managers must report payment failures which are likely to be of material significance to the Pensions Regulator within a reasonable period, in the case of employee contributions; and as soon as reasonably practicable in the case of employer contributions</p> <p>The Pensions Regulator can impose fines of up to £50,000 for each instance of persistent offence. Recent changes to the Pensions Act have made it easier to prosecute employers for late payment of contributions.</p> <p>Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Regulator, which is deemed to be the fault of an Employer, will be passed on to that Employer</p>	
Implement changes to employer contribution rates as instructed by the Fund.	At date specified on the actuarial advice received by the Fund.
Note - Employer contributions are expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay and are payable at such rate(s) as may be advised by London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund following the completion of each triennial actuarial valuation of the pension fund.	
Provide year end information required by the Fund in the format stipulated in the instructions issued to the nominated representative in March each year.	By 30 April following the year end.
To provide any additional information that may be requested by the Fund for the production of the annual benefit statements in each year	By the timescale stated by the Fund at the time of the request
To ensure all errors highlighted by the Fund from the contribution information and year end information, are responded to and the corrective action is taken promptly.	By the timescale stated by the Fund at the time of the request

Function/Task	Performance Target
Ensure that any staff who are not already scheme members are assessed for Auto-enrolment according to their age and earnings.	Assessment to be made according to pay periods (e.g. staff paid monthly should be monitored on a monthly basis)
Ensure that any staff who are not scheme members are auto-enrolled within statutory deadlines if they become an Eligible Jobholder and none of the statutory exceptions apply.	With effect from the employee's auto-enrolment date
Where employers are providing their own Automatic Enrolment communications, they must ensure that any staff affected by AE (including new starters) are provided with the necessary AE information within statutory deadlines	Within 6 weeks of the date they become eligible for automatic enrolment
Where auto-enrolment (AE) communications are provided by the Fund, employers must provide AE data sufficient to permit the production of the necessary staff letters within statutory deadlines .	Within 5 working days of the payroll date
Contact the Fund if considering contracting out services which will involve a TUPE transfer of staff to another organisation.	At the very beginning of the tender process so that important pension information can be provided for inclusion in the tender documentation.
Work with the Fund to arrange for an admission agreement to be put in place when contracting out a service and assist in ensuring it is complied with.	Agreement to be in place by the time the service is contracted out.
Distribute any information provided by the Fund to scheme members/potential scheme members	Within 15 days of its receipt or on joining the scheme
Provide new/prospective scheme members with a starter form and a scheme guide (or refer them to the Fund website).	5 working days of commencement of employment or change in contractual conditions.
Payment of additional fund payments in relation to early payment of benefits from ill health, flexible retirement, redundancy or business efficiency retirement, where a strain cost applies	Within 30 working days of receipt of invoice from the Fund.

Ensure payment of additional costs to the Fund associated with the poor performance of the scheme employer.	Within 30 working days of receipt of invoice from the Fund.
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Scheme Administration

This section details the employer responsibilities and tasks which relate to scheme member benefits from the Scheme.

Function/Task	Performance Target
<p>To ensure that all employees subject to automatic or contractual enrolment are brought in to the Scheme from their employment start date.</p> <p>Complete a starter form for each new employee admitted to the pension scheme and ensure that the employee completes their element of the process.</p> <p>Where there is more than one contract of employment with the same employer, each contract must have its own starter form as each employment and pension membership must be maintained separately under the Regulations.</p>	Within 15 working days of employee start date.
Arrange for the correct deduction of employee contributions from a scheme member's actual pensionable pay (including overtime) on becoming a scheme member.	Immediately on joining the scheme, opting in or change in circumstances.
Ensure correct employee contribution rate is applied in accordance with the LGPS contribution bandings	Immediately upon commencing scheme membership and in line with the employer's policy and as a minimum in each April payroll thereafter.
To apply the correct employee contribution rate according to the scheme the member is in - either 50/50 or the main scheme (100/100). To reassess employee contribution rate in line with employer's policy on adjusting employee contribution rates and notify the employee of their change in rate.	Review as per policy and notification within 10 working days of change in rate.
After receipt of the appropriate forms, commence deduction of Additional Pension Contributions (APC) or amend such deductions, as appropriate.	Month following election to pay contributions or notification received from the Fund

Function/Task	Performance Target
After receipt of the appropriate forms, cease deduction of Additional Regular Contributions (ARC) or Additional Pension Contributions (APC) .	Immediately following receipt of election form from scheme member.
Arrange for the deduction of AVCs via your payroll provider and the payment over of contributions to the approved AVC provider(s)	Commence deduction of AVCs in month following the month of election Pay over contributions to the AVC provider(s) by the 19 th of the month following the month of election.
<p>NOTE</p> <p>Monthly AVC deductions should be paid directly to the AVC provider (Prudential) as soon as the payrolls are processed. A schedule must be sent with the payment, giving details of all contributions paid over to Prudential which must reach Prudential by the 19th day of the month following the month they were deducted.</p> <p>Scheme managers must report payment failures which are likely to be of material significance to the Pensions Regulator within a reasonable period, in the case of employee contributions; and as soon as reasonably practicable in the case of employer contributions</p> <p>Failure to do so is in breach of legislation and may be reported to the Pensions Regulator. Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Regulator, which is deemed to be the fault of an Employer, will be passed on to that Employer</p>	
Refund via your own payroll provider , any employee contributions that have been deducted in error .	Month following month of incorrect deduction.
Using the appropriate form, notify the Fund when any employees opt out of the scheme within 3 months of their start date. Cease deduction of employee contributions where a scheme member opts to leave the Scheme.	Month following month of election, or such later date specified by the scheme member.
Refund employee contributions, via your own payroll provider , where the member has opted out of the Scheme within 3 months and does not have previous LGPS membership.	Month following month of election to opt out.

<p>Using the appropriate form, provide the Fund with details of all contractual changes to scheme members conditions of service: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contractual hours • actual pay – including overtime • remuneration changes due to promotion or regrading • honorariums • contribution rate • election to join 50/50 section of the scheme • election, or move, into the main scheme (100/100) 	<p>Within 20 working days of change.</p>
<p>Using the appropriate form, notify the Fund of material changes in employees' personal circumstances: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marital or civil partnership status • change of name • national insurance number 	<p>Immediately following notification by the scheme member of a change in circumstances</p>
Function/Task	Performance Target
<p>Using the appropriate forms, notify the Fund of any periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sickness • injury • or relevant child related leave – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ordinary maternity, paternity or adoption leave - paid shared parental leave - any additional maternity or adoption leave <p>then Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) MUST be applied for pension purposes. Both employee and employer contributions must be deducted against the amount of APP.</p> <p>Employers must notify the Fund of the date the reduction is effect from for sickness or injury OR the date from which the relevant child related leave began.</p>	<p>Within 20 working days of notice from employee.</p>

<p>Using the appropriate forms, notify the Fund of any periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unpaid additional maternity, paternity or adoption leave unpaid shared parental leave <p>taken at the end of the relevant child related leave, as Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) does NOT apply. This is treated as unpaid leave.</p>	<p>Within 20 working days of notice from employee.</p>
<p>Using the appropriate forms, notify the Fund of any periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorised/unauthorised unpaid leave of absence (sabbatical etc.) industrial action <p>as Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) does NOT apply. This is treated as unpaid leave.</p>	<p>Within 20 working days of notice from employee.</p>
<p>Using the appropriate form, notify the Fund when a scheme member leaves your employment – this must include an accurate assessment of their final pay.</p>	<p>Within 15 working days of month end of leaving.</p>

Function/Task	Performance Target
<p>Using the appropriate form, notify the Fund when a scheme member is due to retire, including an accurate assessment of their final pay.</p> <p>You must also provide the authorisation form, stating the reason for retirement, signed by the employer as agreement to meet any associated costs with the retirement.</p>	<p>Within 15 working days before retirement date.</p>
<p>Notify the Fund immediately of the death of a scheme member, or when a member is suffering from a potentially terminal illness, as this will enable the Fund to ensure next of kin details are held and any benefits due are paid in accordance with the members' wishes, if appropriate.</p>	<p>As soon as practicable, but within 5 working days.</p>
<p>Appoint an independent medical practitioner qualified in occupational health medicine, in order to consider all ill health retirement applications and agree appointment of such with the Fund</p>	<p>Within one month of commencing participation in the scheme or date of resignation of existing medical adviser</p>

<p>To determine, based in medical opinion from your independent medical practitioner and assistance from the Administering Authority, whether ill health retirement benefits are to be awarded and to determine which tier of benefits are to be paid e.g. Tier 1, 2 or 3.</p> <p>Once determination has been made, to submit all relevant paperwork to the Fund in order for the pension benefits to be put into payment.</p>	<p>Within one month of the final determination being made.</p> <p>Refer to page 25 where assistance is required</p>
<p>To keep a record of all Tier 3 ill health retirements, to undertake a review once the pension has been in payment for 18mths to assess if the former employee is gainfully employed and to notify the Fund to cease payments, and to arrange subsequent appointments with the independent medical practitioner qualified in occupational health medicine, to assess whether an increase in benefits is applicable.</p>	<p>Notify the Fund as soon as the process is completed in accordance with the LGPS regulations, and to provide all necessary paperwork for the Fund to either continue or cease payments or to increase the level of benefits to be paid.</p> <p>Refer to page 25 where assistance is required</p>

MONITORING PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Ensuring compliance with the Scheme regulations and this Administration Strategy is the responsibility of the Fund **and** Scheme Employers. We will work closely with all Scheme employers to ensure compliance with all statutory requirements, whether they are specifically referenced in the LGPS Regulations, in overriding legislation or in this Administration Strategy.

This section describes the ways in which performance and compliance will be monitored.

The Pension Board, the National Scheme Advisory Board & the Pensions Regulator (tPR)

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 established the requirement for local Pension Boards in the LGPS with responsibility for assisting the Administering Authority in relation to the following:

- Securing compliance with the scheme regulations
- Ensuring the effective and efficient governance and administration of the scheme
- Securing compliance with the requirements imposed in relation to the LGPS by the Pensions Regulator; and
- Such other matters as the LGPS regulations may specify.

As a result the Local Pension Board of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund was established from 1 April 2015. A key aim of the Pension Board is to raise the standard of management and administration of public service pension schemes and to achieve more effective representation of employer and employee interests in that process.

In addition, the Pensions Regulator's remit was extended to include the public sector, and a national Scheme Advisory Board was created. The Administering Authority and scheme employers are expected to fully comply with any guidance produced by the Scheme Advisory Board and the Pensions Regulator. Any recommendations made by any of these entities will be considered by the Administering Authority, and where appropriate duly implemented (following discussions with employers where necessary).

Audit

The Fund is subject to an annual external audit of the accounts and, by extension the processes employed in calculating the figures for the accounts, by KPMG. The key findings of their work are presented to the Pensions Committee in an Annual Governance Report and the Fund is set an action plan of recommendations to implement.

In addition the Fund is subject to internal audits by the Council of its processes and internal controls. Any subsequent recommendations made are considered by the Fund and where appropriate duly implemented (following discussions with scheme employers where necessary).

Performance monitoring

The Fund monitors Equiniti Pension Solutions' performance against the contract with them and the agreed Service Level Agreement. Monitoring occurs on a monthly basis and Equiniti Pension Solutions are asked to explain variations from agreed Service Level Agreement targets.

Feedback from employers

Employers who wish to provide feedback on the performance of the Fund against the standards in this Administration Strategy should e-mail comments to the following address: pensions@hackney.gov.uk . This will be acknowledged within 5 working days and an investigation of the matter will then be undertaken. Following the investigation a response will be provided to the scheme employer within 15 working days of the initial acknowledgment.

Annual report on the strategy

The Scheme regulations require the Fund to undertake a formal review of performance against the Administration Strategy on an annual basis. This report details the performance of the pension administrators and the Fund's Employers. It is presented to Pensions Committee, Pensions Board and is included within the Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts.

Provision of Retirement Estimates

Upon receipt of accurate information on the appropriate form, provision of an estimate will be on the basis of 1 estimate per employee, per year, in relation to an active member retiring due to age, redundancy, efficiency or flexible retirement.

Any further requests in excess of the above will lead to a charge being levied against the requesting employer of £50 per estimate.

ROLE OF THE PENSIONS REGULATOR (tPR)

The Pensions
Regulator

Background

Section 17 and Schedule 4 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 extended the role of the Pensions Regulator to include public sector pension schemes including the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) from 1 April 2015. With regard to the LGPS, the Pensions Regulator now has responsibilities in relation to governance and particularly administration.

Schedule 4 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires the Pensions Regulator to issue a Code of Practice or Codes of Practice in respect of certain specified matters. In response to this requirement, the Pensions Regulator Code of Practice No 14 ***“Governance and administration of public service pension schemes”*** which came into effect from 1 April 2015.

This Code of Practice is applicable both to the Pension Fund and the individual Employers within the Fund.

Code of Practice No 14 Governance and Administration of Public Service Pension Schemes

Code of Practice No 14 covers the following:-

Governing your scheme

- Knowledge and understanding required by pension board members
- Conflicts of interest and representation
- Publishing information about schemes

Managing risks

- Internal Controls

Administration

- Scheme record-keeping
- Maintaining contributions
- Providing information to members

Resolving issues

- Internal dispute resolution
- Reporting breaches of the law

It is crucial that all Employers within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund are aware of, and comply with, the legal requirements and standards covered in the Code.

Failures by an Employer to fulfil legal requirements and follow the expected standards within the Code may result in that Employer (rather than the Pension Fund) being subject to legal enforcement action by the Pensions Regulator.

Sections that have particular relevance for Employers in the Fund are Administration and Resolving Issues

Administration

Scheme record-keeping

Key points

- The Scheme should work with employers to ensure they understand what information they're required to provide and when they need to do this.
- The Scheme should work with participating employers to seek to ensure they understand the key events and information they need to provide, and have processes in place to provide timely and accurate data.
- If an employer fails to provide the required information (meaning that they and/or the Scheme Manager may not be complying with legal requirements), the Scheme should consider whether to report the breach to the Pensions Regulator (tPR).

Schemes require participating employers to provide them with timely and accurate data in order for the scheme manager to be able to fulfil their legal obligations. Schemes should seek to ensure that employers understand the main events which require information about members to be passed from the employer to the scheme and/or another employer, such as when an employee:

- joins or leaves the scheme
- changes their rate of contributions
- changes their name, address or salary
- changes their member status, and
- transfers employment between scheme employers.

If any Employer fails persistently to act according to the procedures set out in this Pension Administration Strategy, meaning that they and/or the Fund may not be complying with legal requirements, the Fund will assess whether there has been a relevant breach and take action as necessary to report breaches of the law to the Regulator under Section 70 of the Pensions Act 2004.

Maintaining contributions

Reporting payment failures

The Scheme must report payment failures that are likely to be of 'material significance' to the Pensions Regulator (tPR) as soon as possible – usually within 10 working days.

A late payment is likely to be of material significance where it was caused by:

- the employer not being willing or able to pay contributions
- possible dishonesty or misuse of assets or contributions
- fraudulent evasion of the duty to pay contributions
- the employer having inadequate procedures or systems in place to ensure the correct and timely payment of contributions due, for example where there are repetitive and regular payment failures,
- contributions having been outstanding for more than 90 days

If any Employer has 5 or more repetitive or regular payment failures in any one financial year, the Fund will deem this as being of 'material significance' and in-line with its legal responsibilities, report this to the Pensions Regulator (tPR). The Employer may then be subject to legal enforcement action by the Pensions Regulator.

Resolving issues

Internal dispute resolution (IDRP)

Where a person with an interest in the scheme isn't satisfied with any matter relating to the scheme, they have the right to ask for that matter to be reviewed.

A person has an interest in the scheme if they:

- are a member or surviving non-dependant beneficiary of a deceased member of the scheme
- are a widow, widower, surviving civil partner or surviving dependant of a deceased member of the scheme
- are a prospective member of the scheme
- have ceased to be a member, beneficiary or prospective member or
- claim to be in one of the categories mentioned above and the dispute relates to whether they are such a person.

The Fund has a clear internal disputes resolution procedure (IDRP) set out for members of the LGPS which can be found on the Pension Fund's website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>. Scheme employers are however, required to nominate an adjudicator to deal with disputes at Stage 1 of the process.

Scheme employers are asked to supply the details of their Stage 1 adjudicator as part of their discretionary policy statement and should advise the Fund immediately of changes made in this regard.

Where a Scheme employer is in dispute with a decision or action taken by the Fund, the Fund will in the first instance attempt to resolve the matter internally and may seek an independent senior mediator from within London Borough of Hackney as the Administering Authority to make a final determination. Should this prove to be unsuccessful, a suitable, mutually agreeable and independent third party shall be appointed to determine the outcome of the matter.

POLICY ON THE RECOVERY OF ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS FROM EMPLOYERS

The Scheme regulations provide pension funds with the ability to recover from a scheme employer any additional costs associated with the administration of the Scheme incurred as a result of the unsatisfactory level of performance of that Scheme Employer.

Where a fund wishes to recover any such additional costs they must give written notice stating:

- The reasons in their opinion that the Scheme Employer's unsatisfactory level of performance contributed to the additional cost
- The amount of the additional cost incurred
- The basis on how the additional cost was calculated
- The provisions of the Administration Strategy relevant to the decision to give notice.

Circumstances where costs might be recovered

It is the policy of the Fund to recover additional costs incurred in the administration of the Scheme as a direct result of the unsatisfactory level of performance of any scheme employer (including the Council) or third party service provider. This includes the payment of fees levied against the scheme employer.

The circumstances where such additional costs will be recovered from the scheme employer are:

- persistent failure to provide relevant information to the Fund, scheme member or other interested party in accordance with specified performance targets in this Administration Strategy (either as a result of timeliness of delivery or accuracy/quality of information)
- failure to pass relevant information to the scheme member or potential members, either due to poor quality of information or not meeting the agreed timescales outlined in the performance targets in this Administration Strategy
- failure to deduct and pay over correct employee and employer contributions to the Fund within the stated timescales

- instances where the performance of the scheme employer results in fines being levied against the Fund by the Pension Regulator (tPR), Pensions Ombudsman or other regulatory body.

For the avoidance of doubt, “accuracy/quality” in this Strategy is defined as when we have received a completed form, or transfer of information, with no gaps in mandatory areas and with no information which is either contradictory or which we need to query.

Approach to be taken by the Fund

The Fund will seek, at the earliest opportunity, to work closely with scheme employers in identifying any areas of unsatisfactory performance, provide the necessary training and put in place appropriate processes to improve the level of service delivery in the future. Consideration for seeking additional administration costs where persistent failure occurs and no improvement is demonstrated by a scheme employer would be seen as a failure and will only be taken once the steps described below are taken to resolve the situation:

1. Write to the scheme employer, setting out area(s) of concern and offer training.
2. If no improvement is seen within one month of the training or no response is received to the initial letter, the scheme employer will be asked to attend a meeting with representatives of the Fund to discuss area(s) of concern and to agree an action plan to address them. Where appropriate, the originating employer will be informed and expected to work with the Fund to resolve the issues.
3. If no improvement is seen within one month or a scheme employer is unwilling to attend a meeting to resolve the issue, the Fund will issue a formal written notice, setting out the area(s) of concern that have been identified, the steps taken to resolve those area(s) and notice that the additional costs will now be reclaimed.
4. An invoice will then be issued to the scheme employer clearly setting out the calculations of any loss resulting to the Fund, or additional cost, taking account of time and resources in resolving the specific area(s) of unsatisfactory performance, in accordance with the fee scale set out in this document.
5. An annual report will be presented to the Pensions Committee meeting detailing any fees levied against scheme employers and outstanding payments.

Fees for additional administration

The table below sets out the fees which the Fund will levy on a scheme employer whose performance falls short of the standards set out in this document. Each task is referenced to the Employer Responsibilities section. Charging is a last resort and the approach outlined above will be followed before a fee is levied.

Employer Responsibility	Charge
Monthly Contributions - Late payment of employee and employer contributions to the administrators by the 19th calendar day of month following deduction	£65 plus interest*, calculated on a daily basis until contributions received.
Monthly Contributions - Non-provision of the correct schedule of payments in the format stipulated by the Fund , accompanying the contributions by the 19th calendar day of month following deduction	£65 per occasion
NOTE - Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Pensions Regulator, in relation to employer, employee and AVC contributions which is deemed to be the fault of the Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	Re-charge amount to be paid within 30 days of receipt
Change Notifications - failure to notify the administrators of any change to a members working hours, leave of absence with permission (maternity, paternity, career break) or leave of absence without permission (strike, absent without permission) - within 20 days of the change in circumstance.	£65 per form, per occasion
<p>Year End Data - failure to provide year end data by 30th April following the year end or the non-provision of year end information or the accuracy/quality of the year end data is poor requiring additional data cleansing</p> <p><i>For the avoidance of doubt "accuracy/quality" in this Strategy is defined as when we have received a completed form or transfer of information with no gaps in mandatory areas and with no information which is either contradictory or which we need to query</i></p>	Initial fee of £300 then a fee of £150 for every month the information remains outstanding
Employer Responsibility	Charge
Year End Data Queries - failure to respond to the administrators requests for information to resolve data queries within the prescribed timescale	Initial fee of £65 per occasion, then a fee of £35 for each month the information requested remains outstanding

New Starter(s) - failure to notify the administrators of new starter(s) and the late or non-provision of starter form(s) - within 15 days of employee joining the scheme	Initial fee of £65 per form, then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Automatic Enrolment (AE) - failure to provide the administrators full details of staff affected by Automatic Enrolment on a monthly basis - within 6 weeks of the date they become eligible for automatic enrolment NOTE - Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Pensions Regulator due to failure to provided information for Auto enrolment process, which is deemed to be the fault of the Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	Initial fee of £100 then a fee of £50 for every month the information remains outstanding Re-charge amount to be paid within 30 days of receipt
Leaver(s) - failure to notify the administrators of any leaver(s) and the late or non-provision of leaver form(s) including an accurate assessment of final pay - within 15 days of employee leaving the scheme or employment	Initial fee of £65 per form, then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Retirees - failure to notify the administrators when a scheme member is due to retire 15 working days before the retirement date - including an accurate assessment of final pay and authorisation of reason for retirement.	Initial fee of £65 per form, then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Late payment of pension benefits - as a result of the employers failure to notify the administrators of a scheme members retirement, interest becomes payable on any lump sum paid. The administrators will recharge the total amount of interest paid to the employer	*Interest is calculated in accordance with regulation 44 of the LGPS Administration Regulations 2008

*Interest will be charged in accordance with regulation 44 of the LGPS Administration regulations, which states interest should be charged at Bank of England Base Rate plus 1%.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES / ADDITIONAL EMPLOYER ASSISTANCE & ASSOCIATED COSTS

Employers Contribution Rates

Employers' contribution rates are not fixed. Employers are required to pay whatever is necessary to ensure that the portion of the fund relating to their organisation is sufficient to meet its liabilities.

The London Borough of Hackney has an actuarial valuation undertaken every 3 years by the Fund's actuary. The actuary balances the fund's assets and liabilities in respect of each employer, and assesses the appropriate contribution rate for each employer to be applied for the subsequent 3 years.

Additional Employer Assistance & Associated Costs

The cost of running the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is charged directly to the Fund, and the actuary takes these costs into account in assessing the employers' contribution rates.

If an employer wishes the London Borough of Hackney to carry out work not attributable to pension's administration they will be charged directly for the cost of that work.

The following functions have been designated Employer Functions – this means that they are outside of the normal scope of pension administration responsibilities for the Fund but the Administering Authority is willing to assist employers with these services.

They will be subject to a charge depending on the level of work required and whether external suppliers have to be engaged such as the Fund's Actuary, Occupational Health, etc.

Function/Task	Description & Associated cost
Redundancy & Severance Efficiency Payments Flexible Retirements	Information, guidance, calculations and the preparation of associated paperwork for employee signature and payroll instructions
Ill health retirements - Tier 3 awards.	Monitor and review tier 3 ill health awards to cessation, liaise with Occupational Health Services, and provide support at the IHRP meetings to determine cessation of benefits or a potential uplift in benefits Cost – as charged by the Occupational Health Service used for each case
Injury payments	Calculation and payment of injury awards
FRS17/IAS19	Provision of data required for FRS17/IAS19 calculations to the Actuary, plus any chargeable Actuary time Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced plus standard administration charge £100

Admission Agreements	Setting up and amendment of admission agreements for Contractors/new Employers admitted to the Fund
Cessation & Interim Valuations	<p>Provision of data required for interim and/provision of data required for interim and/or cessation valuations</p> <p>Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced</p>
Academy Conversions	Any work related this requiring input from the Administering Authority
Legal Work & non-standard actuarial work	<p>Any work in relation to this requiring input from the Administering Authority – e.g. contract review on outsourcing, employer policies, TUPE & future pension provision etc.</p> <p>Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced</p>

SERVICE AND COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

As set out earlier in this Administration Strategy, the Fund's objective in relation to administration is to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members. This can only be achieved through continuously reviewing and improving the service. Communication between the Fund and scheme employers is key to providing the service and is therefore an important aspect of service improvement planning.

Equiniti Pension Solutions and the Council's in-house staff work together on a programme of continuous improvement to the service.

The monitoring of the performance standards set out in this document will inform the programme going forward and feedback from scheme employers on the service and the way in which the Fund communicates is welcomed in developing plans. Feedback should be e-mailed to: pensions@hackney.gov.uk.

The Fund will take responsibility for improving the service and determining the balance between implementing service improvements and the goal of providing a value for money service for the Fund.

Employers will be informed of any changes to the service provision which affect the way they interact with the Fund.

CONSULTATION AND REVIEW PROCESS

In preparing this Administration Strategy the Fund has consulted with all the scheme employers with active contributors in the Fund. The strategy will be reviewed every 2 years and more frequently if there are changes to the Scheme regulations or requirements. All scheme employers will be consulted before any changes are made to this document.

The latest version of this document can be accessed from the Fund website <http://hackney.xpmemberservices.com>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME REGULATIONS 2013

The Regulations in relation to the **Pension Administration Strategy** are contained in the **Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013**, and are set out below:

Pension administration strategy

59. (1) An administering authority may prepare a written statement of the authority's policies in relation to such of the matters mentioned in paragraph (2) as it considers appropriate ("its pension administration strategy") and, where it does so, paragraphs (3) to (7) apply.

(2) The matters are—

(a) procedures for liaison and communication with Scheme employers in relation to which it is the administering authority ("its Scheme employers");

(b) the establishment of levels of performance which the administering authority and its Scheme employers are expected to achieve in carrying out their Scheme functions by—

- (i) the setting of performance targets,
- (ii) the making of agreements about levels of performance and associated matters, or
- (iii) such other means as the administering authority considers appropriate;

(c) procedures which aim to secure that the administering authority and its Scheme employers comply with statutory requirements in respect of those functions and with any agreement about levels of performance;

(d) procedures for improving the communication by the administering authority and its Scheme employers to each other of information relating to those functions;

(e) the circumstances in which the administering authority may consider giving written notice to any of its Scheme employers under regulation 70 (additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance) on account of that employer's unsatisfactory performance in carrying out its Scheme functions when measured against levels of performance established under sub-paragraph (b);

(f) the publication by the administering authority of annual reports dealing with—

- (i) the extent to which that authority and its Scheme employers have achieved the levels of performance established under sub-paragraph (b), and
- (ii) such other matters arising from its pension administration strategy as it considers appropriate; and

(g) such other matters as appear to the administering authority after consulting its Scheme employers and such other persons as it considers appropriate, to be suitable for inclusion in that strategy.

- (3) An administering authority must—
- (a) keep its pension administration strategy under review; and
 - (b) make such revisions as are appropriate following a material change in its policies in relation to any of the matters contained in the strategy.
- (4) In preparing or reviewing and making revisions to its pension administration strategy, an administering authority must consult its Scheme employers and such other persons as it considers appropriate.
- (5) An administering authority must publish—
- (a) its pension administration strategy; and
 - (b) where revisions are made to it, the strategy as revised.
- (6) Where an administering authority publishes its pension administration strategy, or that strategy as revised, it must send a copy of it to each of its Scheme employers and to the Secretary of State as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (7) An administering authority and its Scheme employers must have regard to the pension administration strategy when carrying out their functions under these Regulations.
- (8) In this regulation references to the functions of an administering authority include, where applicable, its functions as a Scheme employer

Payment by Scheme employers to administering authorities

69. (1) Every Scheme employer must pay to the appropriate administering authority on or before such dates falling at intervals of not more than 12 months as the appropriate administering authority may determine—

- (a) all amounts received from time to time from employees under regulations 9 to 14 and 16 (contributions);
- (b) any charge payable under regulation 68 (employer's further payments) of which it has been notified by the administering authority during the interval;
- (c) a contribution towards the cost of the administration of the fund; and
- (d) any amount specified in a notice given in accordance with regulation 70 (additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance).

(2) But—

- (a) a Scheme employer must pay the amounts mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) within the prescribed period referred to in section 49(8) of the Pensions Act 1995**(41)**; and
- (b) paragraph (1)(c) does not apply where the cost of the administration of the fund is paid out of the fund under regulation 4(5) of the Local Government Pensions Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (management of pension fund)**(42)**.

(3) Every payment under paragraph (1)(a) must be accompanied by a statement showing—

(a) the total pensionable pay received by members during the period covered by the statement whilst regulations 9 (contributions) applied (including the assumed pensionable pay members were treated as receiving during that period),

(b) the total employee contributions deducted from the pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraph (a),

(c) the total pensionable pay received by members during the period covered by the statement whilst regulation 10 applied (including the assumed pensionable pay members were treated as receiving during that period),

(d) the total employee contributions deducted from pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraph (c),

(e) the total employer contributions in respect of the pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (c),

(f) the total additional pension contributions paid by members under regulation 16 (additional pension contributions) during the period covered by the statement, and

(g) the total additional pension contributions paid by the employer under regulation 16 (additional pension contributions) during the period covered by the statement.

(4) An administering authority may direct that the information mentioned in paragraph (3) shall be given to the authority in such form, and at such intervals (not exceeding 12 months) as it specifies in the direction.

(5) If an amount payable under paragraph (1)(c) or (d) cannot be settled by agreement, it must be determined by the Secretary of State.

Additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance

70. (1) This regulation applies where, in the opinion of an administering authority, it has incurred additional costs which should be recovered from a Scheme employer because of that employer's level of performance in carrying out its functions under these Regulations.

(2) The administering authority may give written notice to the Scheme employer stating—

(a) the administering authority's reasons for forming the opinion mentioned in paragraph (1);

(b) the amount the authority has determined the Scheme employer should pay under regulation 69(1)(d) (payments by Scheme employers to administering authorities) in respect of those costs and the basis on which the specified amount is calculated; and

(c) where the administering authority has prepared a pension administration strategy under regulation 59, the provisions of the strategy which are relevant to the decision to give the notice and to the matters in sub-paragraphs (a) or (b).

Contact Details

For further information on pension issues please contact:

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