

TOWER HAMLETS

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts 2017/18

Contents

FOREWORD BY CHAIR OF PENSIONS COMMITTEE	3
GOVERNANCE OF THE PENSION SCHEME	5
STAFF, ADVISERS AND INVESTMENT MANAGERS	6
GOVERNANCE OVERSIGHT REVIEW	7
PENSIONS COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE	8
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS POLICY STATEMENT	9
RISK MANAGEMENT	11
MARKET AND INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE REVIEW	12
THE SCHEME DETAILS	23
STATEMENT FROM THE ACTUARY	28
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES	30
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	31
APPENDIX 1 - PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS	33
APPENDIX 2 – INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT	50
APPENDIX 3 - FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT	73
APPENDIX 4 - COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT	116
APPENDIX 5 - GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT	132
APPENDIX 6 – TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT POLICY	148
APPENDIX 7- PROCEDURE FOR RECORDING & REPORTING BREACHES	155
APPENDIX 8 – CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY	168
APPENDIX 9 – PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY STATEMENT	184
APPENDIX 10 - RISK POLICY	196
APPENDIX 11 - PENSIONS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18	204

Foreword by Chair, Pensions Committee

It is my privilege as the Chair of the Pensions Committee to introduce the annual report and accounts. I took the Chair in May 2018 from Councillor Clare Harrisson whom I thank for her work and diligence in chairing the Committee in the last year. The principle role of the Pensions Committee is to steer the main policies of the Pension Fund in order to provide good governance and stewardship of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Pensions Committee has the responsibility for all aspects of the Pension Fund including managing the investments, ensuring governance arrangements are appropriate and scheme members and employers are kept informed of key information. The Committee carries a considerable responsibility to ensure that the Pension Fund, which was valued at £1,481m at 31 March 2018 and has over 20,000 scheme members, is managed in an efficient and effective way.

During the financial year 2016/17, the Fund received the result of the triennial valuation. This indicated that as at 31st March 2017 there was recognised an estimated deficit of £234.5m which had reduced from £365m as at the previous valuation date of 31st March 2014. The valuation also determined that the funding level had increased from 71.9% to 82.8% over the same time period. An update was received from the Fund actuary as at 31st March 2018 and a further improvement to 88% funding level was confirmed.

This favourable change was largely as a result of asset performance being better than expected. Equities are at all-time highs, bond yields are low potentially raising the valuation of the Fund's liabilities. It is also worth noting that the Fund is a long term investor and has a relatively secure long term income stream. The Fund is therefore able to alter its strategy to ride out periods of market underperformance and should not have to crystallise losses during market downturns.

The Fund's net cash flow position remains positive with contributions and transfers in outstripping benefits paid and transfers out by £31.5m, this is due to an advance deficit contributions of some £28m from the Council around December 2017. The Pensions Committee monitor this aspect of the Fund closely as they recognise the need for the Fund to be able to pay its liabilities as they fall due and the ongoing austerity programme affecting public services.

The Pensions Committee has also focused heavily on how it manages the potential impacts of climate change within its investments.

This has resulted in the disinvestment in UK Equity and investment in the MSCI (Morgan Stanley Composite Index) Low Carbon Global Equity. Our aim is to keep this under close review and ensure that we are able to perform our fiduciary duty for the Fund and its members to the best of our abilities.

We believe that ensuring the Fund is well-positioned for the shift to the low carbon economy is more complex than a decision around whether to divest. Rather, the Fund focus has been on managing the risks posed by climate change through portfolio decarbonisation (i.e. reducing exposure to carbon intensive investments) whilst simultaneously allocating capital to sustainable opportunities aligned with the low carbon economy. Divestment is one tool – using a combination of approaches can be a more powerful. Allocating capital to those companies that both enable and are well aligned with the successful transition is equally, if not more, important.

We are working closely with our investment advisors, to have sustainable investments and to reduce the Fund investments to carbon exposure companies significantly in five years' time.

In the face of the storms that have rolled across the landscape of investments, the Fund has seen significant positive movement in the year benefiting from continued recovery in the financial markets, especially equities. The overall value of the Fund assets grew by £114m (8.3%) in 2017/18 from £1,367m to £1,481m. Whatever the short-term fluctuations of the markets the Pension Fund takes a long term view appropriate to its long-term liabilities.

Being very much aware of the distortion of asset values by Central Bank action and the Fund's overweight position in equities, the Pensions Committee reviewed the Fund's Investment Strategy and reduced some risk by reallocating asset weights and re-balancing the Fund's portfolios. Allocation to Equity was reduced from 60% to 50% and allocation to Diversified Growth Fund (DGF) was increased from 10% to 20%.

The Pensions Committee continues to benefit from the scrutiny and strengthening of governance from the setting up a Local Pensions Board and you can find a report of their work included in this annual report.

Councillor Muhammad HM Harun
Chair, Pensions Committee

Governance of the Pension Scheme

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is governed by Statute.

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets is the Administering Authority for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 sets investment policy on behalf of the Council and other employers in the Fund. Therefore, the Pensions Committee considers all investment aspects of the Pension Fund. The Corporate director of Resources has delegated authority for the day to day running of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS TO THE PENSION FUND as at 31st March 2018

The Pensions Committee during 2017/18 was made up of seven Councillor Members, an Employer Representative and a Scheme Member representative.

Pensions Committee:

Councillors:

Councillor Clare Harrisson (Chair)
Councillor Candida Ronald (Vice Chair)
Councillor Andrew Wood
Councillor Andrew Cregan
Councillor Mohammed Maium Miah
Councillor Rabina Khan
Councillor Shiria Khatun

Trade Union Representative (non-voting): Kehinde Akintunde (GMB)

Admitted Bodies Representative (non-voting): Tony Childs (Tower Hamlets Homes)

Contact details for the Pensions Committee:-

Pensions Committee
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Town Hall,
Mulberry Place
5 Clove Crescent
London, E14 2BG

Staff, Advisers & Investment Managers

The management and administration of the pension Fund is delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources, having responsibility for the day to day management of the Fund.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Responsible Officers:

Bola Tobun – Investment & Treasury Manager

Neville Murton – Divisional Director Finance, Procurement & Audit

Zena Cooke – Corporate Director, Resources

Advisers:

Consulting Actuary - Hymans Robertson LLP

Barry McKay - Actuarial Consultant/Adviser

Investment Consultant – Mercer Limited

Steve Turner – Senior Investment Consultant

Independent Investment Adviser - Colin Robertson

Custodial Services – Northern Trust

Performance Measurement Services - Northern Trust

Legal Advisers - Legal Services

London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Town hall, Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London, E14 2BG

Auditor - KPMG LLP (UK)

Investment Managers:

GMO UK Limited

1 London Bridge, London, SE1 9BG

Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM)

River Court, 120 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2BE

Insight Investment

160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA

Legal & General Investment Management Limited

One Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5AA

London LGPS CIV Ltd

70 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester, M1 5ES.

Schroder Real Estate Capital Partners

31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QA.

Governance and Oversight Review

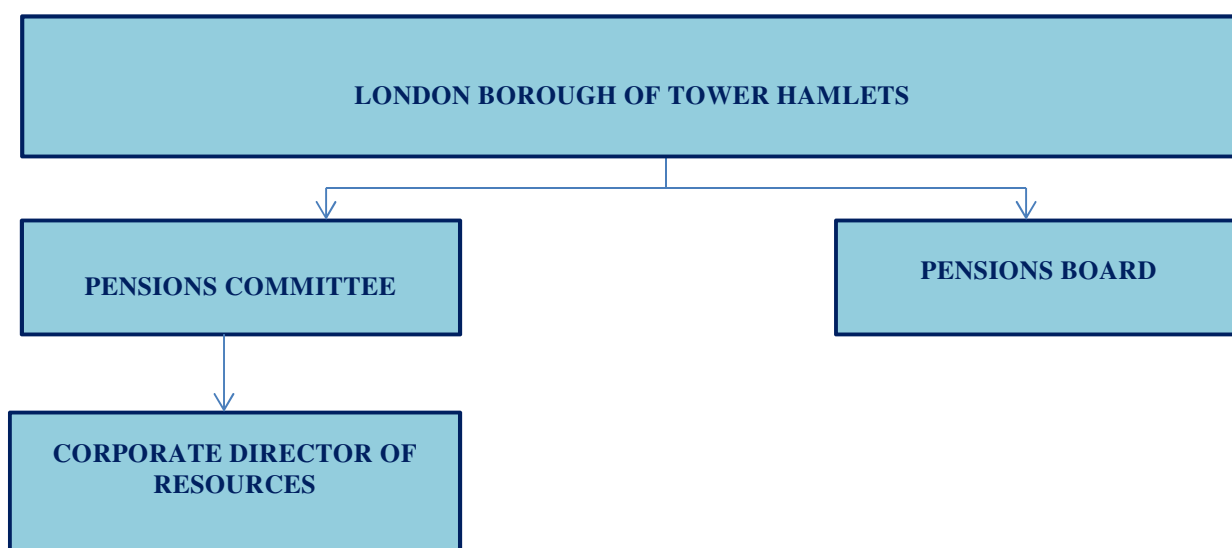
The Pension Fund Regulations require a new additional governance arrangement (Pensions Board) to be in place from 1 April 2015.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets is the Administering Authority of the pension Fund, the delegated responsibility for the management of the pension fund is with the Pensions Committee and the new regulatory requirement is for a Pensions Board to assist the Authority in monitoring compliance with regulations by overseeing the Pensions Committee work in how the Fund is administered.

Full Council approved the establishment of the Pensions Board at its meeting in September 2015 with delegation authority for the composition of it and terms of reference to the Pensions Committee. Pensions Committee agreed the composition of the board comprising three Employer Representatives, three Employee Representatives and an Independent Chairman.

Please see below chart illustrating the new governance arrangement.

From Financial Year 2017/18



At the onset of Committee meetings, Committee 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 Governance Officer maintains a record of the Conflicts of Interest which covers Pensions Committee and Pensions 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.

Pensions Committee Attendance 2017/18

Attendee	Voting Rights	31-Jul	21-Sep	29-Nov	14-Mar
<u>Member</u>					
Cllr Clare Harrisson	√	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cllr Andrew Cregan	√	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Cllr Andrew Wood	√	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cllr M'amed Maium Miah	√	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
Cllr Candida Ronald	√	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cllr Rabina Khan	√	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
Cllr Shiria Khatun	√	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
<u>Substitute</u>					
Cllr Sabina Akhtar	√	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<u>Non-voting Member</u>					
Tony Childs	x	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Kehinde Akintunde	x	Present	Absent	Present	Present
<u>Public</u>					
Raymond Haines (Adviser)	x	Absent	Present	Present	Present
<u>Officers</u>					
Bola Tobun	x	Present	Present	Present	Present
Kevin Miles	x	Present	Present	Present	Present
Neville Murton	x	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
Ngozi Adedeji	x	Absent	Present	Present	Present
Rushena Miah	x	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
Georgina Willis	x	Present	Present	Present	Absent

Training was provided to the Committee at the Committee meetings of 31st July, 21st September 2017 and 29th November 2017. The topics covered in the training programme for the Committee in 2017/18 were provided in line with the 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:

- Overview of Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)
- LGPS 2014 – Benefit Structure
- New LGPS Governance Structure
- The Pensions Regulator (tPR)
- Roles and Responsibilities of Service Providers, Pensions Board & Committee
- Statutory Documents
- An overview of Investment Strategy and Asset Allocation
- Fiduciary Management and Engaging for a low carbon transition

Knowledge and Skills Policy Statement

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

The adoption of the CIPFA “Pensions Finance, knowledge and skills framework, Technical Guidance for Elected Representatives and Non-executives in the Public Sector” (2010) provides the basis for a training and development programme for the Pensions Committee based on the latest national guidance.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund adopts the key recommendations of the Code of Practice on Public Sector Pensions Finance Knowledge and Skills.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets recognises that effective financial administration, scheme governance and decision-making can only be achieved where those involved have the requisite knowledge and skills.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets will report on an annual basis how these policies have been put into practice throughout the financial year.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets has delegated responsibility for the implementation of the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice to the Corporate Director of 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.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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.

PENSIONS KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FRAMEWORK FOR PENSIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Core technical areas and areas of knowledge

Legislative and governance framework

- General pensions framework
- Scheme-specific legislation for LGPS
- Pensions regulators and advisors
- Constitutional framework for pension fund committees within administering authorities
- Pension scheme governance

Accounting and auditing standards

- Accounts and Audit regulations
- Role of internal and external audit

Procurement of financial services and relationship management

- Procurement requirements of UK and EU legislation
- Supplier risk management

Investment performance and risk management

- Monitoring of investment performance
- Performance of advisors
- Performance of the Pensions Committee
- Performance of support services

Financial markets and investment products

- Investment strategy
- Financial markets
- Regulatory requirements regarding investment products

Actuarial methods, standards and practices

- Valuations, funding strategy and inter-valuation monitoring
- Ill-health and early retirement
- Admitted bodies
- Outsourcing and bulk transfers

Risk Management

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 Funding Strategy Statement (appendix 3) explains the fund's key risks and how they are identified, mitigated, managed and reviewed.

The Fund's investment managers and custodian are audited separately and at different times. The Council receives audited assurance reports AAF01/06, SSAE16 and ISAE3402 from their independent auditors. Any exceptions highlighted by their auditors are evaluated by officers.

The council is the primary employer in the Fund and the risks of late payment of contributions are with admitted and scheduled bodies who are treated by the Pension Regulations as part of the Council for pension purposes. All contributions received from external payroll providers are reconciled monthly.

Market and Investment Performance Review

The global economic background has improved over the past twelve months, led by solid growth in the major developed economies. Although, recent indicators suggest the global industrial cycle peaked during the winter and has since lost momentum. Despite a rise in commodity prices, with the oil price recovering to \$70/barrel in March, inflationary pressures worldwide have remained subdued by historical standards.

Equities

A combination of an improving global economic outlook, low inflation and supportive central bank policies has underpinned equity markets worldwide over the last 12 months. However, in recent months there has been a spike in market volatility with escalating trade tensions between the US and China triggering a sell-off. Sterling's strength over the year has diluted returns from international equities for UK-based investors.

Although UK equities performed well in 2017, the market has now recorded three consecutive months of losses as global uncertainties underlined sentiment. The market has been led higher by resources stocks, benefiting from the strength of commodity markets. Financials have also outperformed the broader market, led by shares in insurance companies while autos performed well, driven by a prolonged a hostile takeover bid from Melrose Industries for component supplier GKN which eventually received shareholder approval. The weakest sectors have been utilities and personal & household goods. These sectors are less sensitive to the economic cycle but are more closely correlated with bond markets, and tend to underperform when investors are more optimistic about the economic outlook and earnings growth prospects. US equities recorded double-digit percentage gains in dollar terms. The rally has been led by technology stocks for much of the year, which has generally exhibited strong earnings momentum. Retailers and financial stocks also outperformed the broader market. As the year progressed, investors focused on the prospect of corporation tax cuts with Congress passing the Trump administration's tax reforms in December. The prevailing mood of optimism and accelerating economic growth enabled the equity market to take higher US interest rates in its stride, although the period ended with a technology-led sell-off and concerns over a US-China trade dispute.

In Europe, acceleration in earnings growth and clear signs of a recovery in economic activity in the region has underpinned equity markets. Elections in France concluded successfully, although political concerns have resurfaced in recent months with an inconclusive outcome to Italy's elections highlighting strong support for populist parties. The best performing markets in the region were Austria, Greece and Italy, while returns from larger markets such as France and Germany were more modest, but positive.

Asia Pacific equities produced robust returns, comfortably outperforming global stock markets. This reflected confidence that, despite the prospect of higher global interest rates, particularly in the US, Asia Pacific companies remain well-placed to capitalise on the improving global trading outlook. Chinese equities headed the gains, bolstered by above-target economic growth, helped by robust exports and consumer activity. Japanese equities also generated strong returns amid growing conviction in the economic outlook given the buoyant domestic jobs market and the healthy export outlook. However, Australian stocks produced only muted gains amid concerns that rising trade tensions could impact severely on commodity exports.

Emerging market equities generated very strong returns, outperforming global equities by a large margin. Despite higher volatility in early 2018 as investors factored in the likelihood that US interest rates will rise at a faster-than-expected pace, emerging markets looked

set to continue to benefit from improving rates of global economic growth. Far Eastern markets, notably China, Thailand and Korea, performed strongly, buoyed by gains in IT companies, notwithstanding late volatility. While outperforming global equities, Latin American markets lagged behind other emerging markets, as gains in resource-rich Brazil and Chile were offset by poor returns from Mexican equities amid NAFTA-related uncertainties.

Technology shares produced strong gains, outpacing the modest rally in global equities. Having initially tracked global equities higher, the IT sector generated strong outperformance in late 2017, reflecting impressive earnings updates from companies such as Korea's Samsung Electronics, China-based mobile gaming giant Tencent and US graphics processor specialist Nvidia. Software giants Microsoft and Salesforce.com also produced strong gains. However, microchip maker Qualcomm ended the year largely unchanged as royalty disputes with Apple continued and President Trump blocked a takeover by Broadcom. Meanwhile, Facebook surrendered much of its previous gains after admitting that third parties had accessed user data.

Health-related equities delivered negative returns, underperforming global stock markets over the year. Despite earnings from some leading health sector companies meeting forecasts, many investors favoured sectors than typically benefit to a greater extent from improving economic conditions. This trend was particularly apparent in late 2017 as economic growth forecasts were upgraded. Despite some optimism that new drug combinations could boost survival rates for cancer patients, many leading global pharma stocks suffered from concerns over generic competition as patents protecting key drugs expire. US pharmaceutical firm Allergan and UK peer GlaxoSmithKline shares ended the year sharply lower.

Bonds

Returns from bond markets have been disappointing over the last 12 months, although a marked rise in equity market volatility of late has highlighted the 'safe haven' appeal of government bonds. In the US, investors have discounted Fed rate hikes and looser fiscal policy. In the UK, inflation remains well above the Bank of England's (BoE) 2% target with investors now discounting a further interest rate rise in May. The Bank's decision to add high quality corporate bonds to its quantitative easing programme sparked an upsurge in new issuance in the sterling-denominated market in 2017. The BoE completed its programme in March, but income-seeking investors continued to purchase corporate bonds, as yields on government bonds remained unattractively low.

Similarly, emerging bond markets have attracted substantial inflows from international investors looking for higher levels of income, although currency adjusted returns have been disappointing. Accordingly, issuance levels in emerging bond markets have been high as both sovereign and corporate borrowers have looked to attract international investors. However, there have been concerns about deteriorating credit quality amongst sovereign issuers in particular, with ratings downgrades for China, Brazil, Turkey and South Africa. Nevertheless, South African bonds have rallied in recent months after the pro-reform candidate, Cyril Ramaphosa won the leadership of the ruling African National Congress.

Property

In the UK commercial property market, capital growth in the industrial sector has outpaced the other main sectors since the beginning of 2017. Overseas demand, focused on

London, has been boosted by the appeal of well-located office premises. However, the pace of rental growth has eased in recent quarters, although yield-driven investor demand for the asset class remains robust with loose monetary policy and very low bond yields providing a major support to values.

Index total returns (capital plus investment income) for the 12 months ending 31 March 2018 were as follows:

<i>Index</i>	<i>Total return % (euro)</i>	<i>Total return % (sterling)</i>
Equity		
<i>FTSE All-Share TR</i>	-1.22	1.25
<i>FTSE USA TR GBP</i>	-0.73	1.76
<i>FTSE AW Developed Europe ex UK TR GBP</i>	1.59	4.13
<i>FTSE Japan TR GBP</i>	4.91	7.53
<i>FTSE AW Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan TR GBP</i>	-0.62	1.86
Bond		
<i>FTSE A British Govt All Stocks TR</i>	-1.99	0.46
<i>FTSE A (Index Linked) British Govt All Stocks TR</i>	-1.92	0.53
<i>JP Morgan Global GBI ex UK TR</i>	-6.77	-4.43

Investment Performance of the Fund

The Fund's Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) is designed to be a living document and is an important governance tool for the Fund. This document sets out the investment strategy of the Fund, provides transparency in relation to how the Fund investments are managed, acts as a risk register, and has been designed to be informative but reader focused. This document was reviewed following the completion of the Fund investment strategy review and the updated approved version was published shortly after the Committee meeting of March 2018.

This section comments on the annual performance and long-term results of the Fund to 31 March 2018 based on information from the Pensions Investments Research Consultants Limited (PIRC) which compares the activity of the Fund against the Funds customised benchmark and the PIRC measure of Local Authority average based on some 60 Local Government Pension Scheme Funds. Overall, the Fund's performance placed it in the 15th percentile of Funds over the year to 31st March 2018. The funds' performance was placed in the 60th and 40th and 14th percentile over the 5, 10, and 20 year periods respectively.

Over the last twelve months the PIRC measure of the local authority (LA) average returned 4.5%. This return is below the 30 year average of 8.9% p.a. but broadly in line with actuarial assumptions which are currently around 4% p.a.

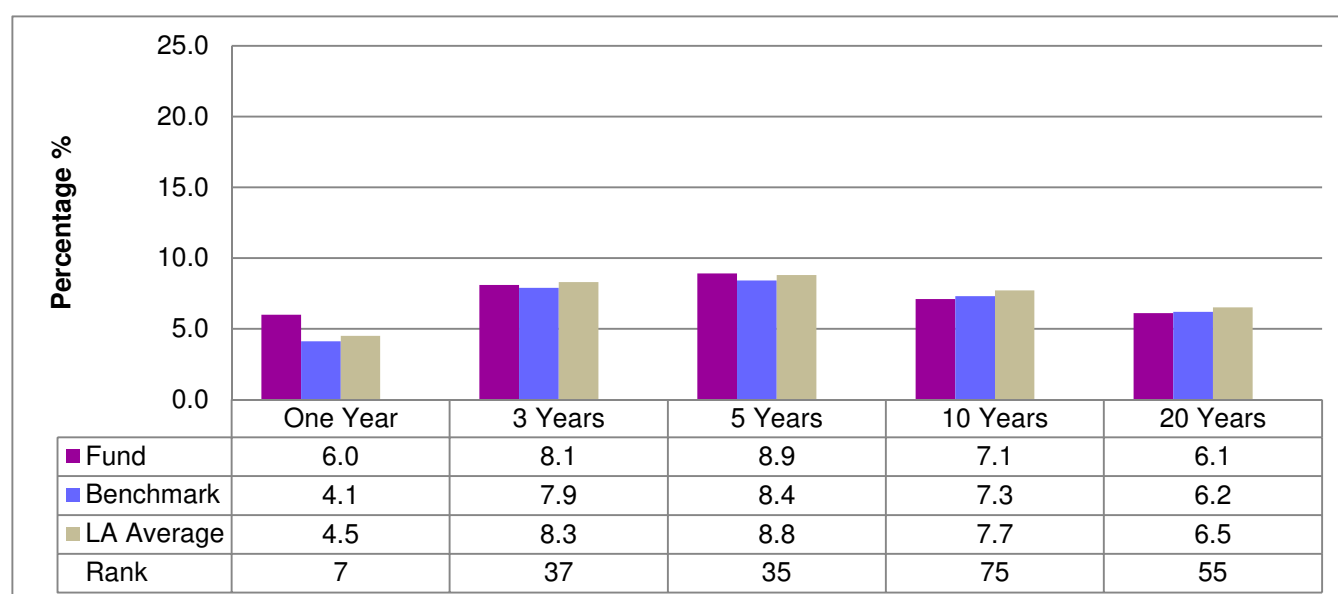
It can be seen that asset returns were tightly grouped with bonds, equities and alternatives returning 1%, 4%, and 6% respectively for the year. Strategic asset allocation therefore had less of an impact than usual – the range of individual fund returns was about half that seen in the year previous with almost all funds returning between 2% and 6% for the year. There were bigger differences within asset groups than between asset groups. Emerging market equities returned an average of 9% whilst UK equities delivered 1%. Likewise

within alternatives funds achieved an average return of 9% from private equity and only 2% from absolute return investments.

The range of results within alternatives was particularly marked with returns ranging from 1% to 24%. These figures reinforce the importance of clearly understood and implemented decision making at all levels within the asset hierarchy.

Property was the best performing of the major asset classes, returning 10% for the year. After struggling in 2016/17 active global equity managers came back strongly in the latest year. The average global equity portfolio outperformed the index by over 2% in the latest year. Baillie Gifford, the largest active equity manager across the LGPS performed particularly strongly.

Fund Performance (One, Three, Five Ten and 20 Years)



The fund performance improved over the latest year, with the fund recording an absolute return of 6%, 1.9% ahead its benchmark and 1.5% above the local authority (LA) PIRC average return as shown below. For the three year return the Fund was marginally ahead by 0.2% the Fund benchmark return of 7.9% per annum but lagged behind the LA PIRC average return of 8.3% per annum by 0.2% per annum and for 5 year, the Fund was 0.5% per annum ahead its benchmark and marginally ahead the LA PIRC average by 0.1% per annum. The Fund return for 10 year and 20 year continued to lag the LA PIRC average by 0.6% and 0.4% respectively.

Fund Management Activity

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund has been actively managed on a specialist basis by: Global Equities being managed by London Collective Investment Vehicle (CIV), Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM) pooled fund and Insights Investment pooled fund replaced Investec Asset Management (Corporate Bonds), Schroders Property Capital Partners (Property), the DGF mandates are being managed by LCIV and the passive management of UK Equities and UK Gilt & Index Linked are being managed by Legal & General Investment Management (LGIM).

London Common Investment Vehicle (LCIV)

The London CIV was formed as a voluntary collaborative venture by the London Local Authorities in 2014 and has led the way in pooling of investments in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The London CIV aims to be the investment vehicle of choice for Local Authority Pension Funds through successful collaboration and delivery of compelling performance. The LCIV was launched in December 2015, as a fully authorised and regulated investment management company. The founding members are the London boroughs and the City of London Corporation. The LCIV has been established as a collective investment vehicle for their Local Government Pension Scheme funds. The current regulatory permission allows the London CIV to operate an Authorised Contractual Scheme Fund (the UK's version of a Tax Transparent Fund).

The London CIV currently manages three investment portfolios of LBTH fund which are listed below:

- a) **LCIV (Baillie Gifford) global equity fund** had a value of £118.9m at the start of the mandate in July 2007. The performance target for this mandate is 2% to 3% above the benchmark MSCI AC World Index gross of fees over a rolling 3-5 year period. This mandate was transferred to LCIV on 22 April 2016 at market value of £214.1m and the portfolio is named LCIV (BG) GA. The market value of the assets as of 31 March 2018 was £318m. The portfolio outperformed the benchmark for one year to reporting period substantially by 10.7%, also outperformed the benchmark return for over 3 years considerably by 4.4% per annum and by 4% per annum for 5 years.

The portfolio's sector positioning, overweight in information technology, financials and consumer discretionary and underweight positions in energy and telecoms helped performance as technology and financials performed strongly over the period. Over the year, the biggest individual contributors to performance were holdings exposed to US growth, technology and Asian consumption.

- b) **LCIV (BG) Diversified Growth Fund** - mandate was opened in February 2011 with contract value of £40m. £6.4m was added to this portfolio in the month of June 2015. The performance target for this mandate is to outperform the benchmark (3% p.a. above the 3 month LIBOR) net of fees over rolling 5 years with annual volatility of less than 10%. The objective is to achieve long term capital growth at lower risk than equity markets by investing in a diversified portfolio of assets. It may gain exposure to a broad range of traditional and alternative asset classes which may include but is not limited to equities, investment grade and high yield bonds, property, private equity, infrastructure, commodities and currencies.

This mandate was transferred to LCIV on 15 February 2016 at market value of £54.2m and the portfolio is named LCIV (BG) DGF. A capital contribution of £70m was paid into this portfolio on 23rd August 2017. The market value of assets as at 31 March 2018 was £136.4m. For this reporting year, the portfolio outperformed the benchmark by 0.7%, also outperformed the benchmark return over 3 years by 0.8% per annum and by 0.9% per annum for 5 years.

- c) **LCIV Ruffer Absolute Return** - The value of this contract on the 28 February 2011 was £40m. £6.474m was added to this portfolio on 2nd June 2015. The management of this portfolio was transferred to the LCIV on 20th June 2016 at market value of £54m and the portfolio is named LCIV Ruffer. Capital contribution of £70m was added to this portfolio on 23rd August 2017. The performance target for this mandate is to outperform the benchmark (3.5% p.a. above 3 month LIBOR) net

of fees over rolling 5 years with annual volatility of less than 10%. The investment objective of this portfolio is to achieve low volatility and positive returns in all market conditions from an actively managed of equities or equity related securities (including convertibles), corporate and government bonds and currencies.

The value of assets under management as of 31st March 2018 was £131.3m. The portfolio underperformed the benchmark noticeably by delivering a return of -1.0% compared to benchmark return of 3.3% for the year. The portfolio also underperformed the benchmark for over 3 years by -1.1% per annum but outperformed its benchmark marginally by 0.1% per annum for 5 years period.

Schroder (Property) – The value of this mandate on 20th September 2004 was £90m. The performance target for this mandate is to outperform the IPD UK Pooled Property Fund Indices All Balanced Funds Median by 0.75% net of fees over a rolling three year period. The market value of assets at 31st March 2017 was £155.6m. The portfolio posted a return of 10.9%, this was 0.9% above the benchmark for the year. And for longer term, the three years performance was slightly above the benchmark return by 0.3% per annum but for over five years, the portfolio underperformed its benchmark by -0.4% per annum. There were about £28.4 million of transactions in the year, representing a turnover of roughly 18% by value of the portfolio. The transactional activity has repositioned the fund away from weaker balanced holdings and central London offices and towards the manager's preferred sectors including industrials, regional offices and alternatives.

The underweight position in central London offices (8.3% below benchmark) has contributed positively to returns. Central London offices are showing signs of rental value falls and performance from this sector over Q1 2018 was generally anaemic. The manager would like to add to regional offices to bring the portfolio sector structure more in-line with their House View. Market returns in 2017 were stronger than expected. Q1 2018 provided a benchmark return of 1.9%, suggesting that there continues to be weak capital growth in the UK property market. Near term performance is expected to be driven by the correct sector calls, income and more defensive style assets. At the year-end there was some £3.2m of uncommitted cash, representing 2.0% of portfolio value.

Goldman Sachs - On 4th April 2016, the fund invested £75m in Goldman Sachs Strategic Absolute Return Bond II (STAR II). The performance target is to outperform the benchmark (3 Month LIBOR) by 4.0% per annum net of fees over a rolling three year period. The portfolio had a market value of £77.1m at 31st March 2018. The portfolio underperformed the benchmark (3 month LIBOR plus 4%) significantly during the period by -5%. The underperformance was driven by the Country and Cross-macro strategies, whilst the Currency and Corporate Selection strategies performed positively.

The manager Country strategy was the largest detractor from performance over the period driven by their relative value trades which included their long Canada 2y vs US 5y and long Australia 3y vs US 5y rates trades. Majority of the detraction came in third quarter of 2017 when hawkish comments from both Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) & Bank of Canada (BoC) caused Australian & Canadian rates to rise. The BoC unexpectedly raised rates twice despite low wage growth and inflation in Canada. The manager believed that the market was mis-pricing the pace of rate hikes in Canada relative to the US.

The Cross macro strategy also detracted from excess returns driven by our long US rates vs long USDJPY trade. The weaker dollar/higher rates decoupling theme combined with speculation that Bank of Japan (BoJ) will shift away from its ultra-accommodative monetary policy led to losses in this trade.

Their Currency strategy however, contributed to performance mainly due to their emerging market currency exposure particularly the overweight positioning in Czech Koruna and

Polish Zloty. The overweight position in Czech Koruna and Polish Zloty performed positively on the back of strong economic growth in Czech Republic and tighter output gap combined with a faster wage growth in Poland. In Developed Markets, the long Norwegian krone and Swedish Krona exposure also contributed significantly.

Corporate Selection strategy also performed positively primarily driven by the manager selection of specific High Yield Corporates.

Insight Investment Management - On 1st July 2016, the fund invested £70m with Insight Investment Management in BNY Mellon Global Funds. The portfolio had a market value of £71.8m at 31st March 2018. The performance target is to outperform the benchmark (3 Month LIBOR) by 3-4% per annum net of fees over a rolling three year period. The portfolio generated a negative return and underperformed the benchmark for the year considerably by -4.3%. Market allocation was the largest detractor, driven largely by a long Australia position held against a short Germany position. Inflation positioning was also negative. The manager actively managed duration and yield-curve positioning. Duration generated a positive contribution, while a US yield curve steepener position was negative overall. Investment grade credit was the largest positive contributor to performance as spreads tightened. Asset-backed securities also recorded gains as the manager allocation generated steady returns month-on-month. Short-dated high yield and loans exposure was low and generated a marginal positive contribution to returns. Emerging market debt exposure recorded gains. Currency positions detracted from returns although overall exposure was kept low over the year

Legal & General Investment Management - On 2nd August 2010 was appointed to manage passively UK Equity and UK Index-Linked Mandates. A decision was made at the September 2017 Committee meeting following the outcome of the Fund investment strategy review to disinvest from passive UK Equity mandate as it is difficult to justify the overweight to the UK market from an investment perspective. The preposition to invest the redemption proceeds of this portfolio along with GMO legacy portfolio in Passive Global Equity and Low Carbon Passive Global Equity Fund was agreed by the Committee and the transition of the assets occurred in December 2017. Hence the revised benchmark for LGIM Equity portfolio is as shown below:

Fund	Allocation (30% of total LBTH Fund)
FTSE All World Equity Index	16.7%
FTSE All World Equity Index GBP Hedged	33.3%
MSCI World Low Carbon Target Index GBP Hedged	50.0%

The performance target is to track the FTSE All World Equity Index GBP Hedged for the Hedged Passive Global Equity, FTSE All World Equity Index for the (Unhedged) Passive Global Equity mandate, MSCI World Low Carbon Target Index GBP Hedged for the Low Carbon Passive Global Equity mandate and FTSE A Gov Index-Linked > 5 years benchmark for the UK Index-Linked Mandate. At 31st March 2018, the (Unhedged) Passive Global Equity portfolio had a market value of £81.2m, the Low Carbon Passive Global Equity portfolio had a market value of £247.7m, the Hedged Passive Global Equity portfolio had a value of £165.2m and the UK Index linked portfolio was £74.5m. All the portfolios matched the benchmark returns for the year.

Asset Allocation

The asset allocation within the portfolio is in line with or within the agreed tolerance of the benchmark asset allocation as at 14 March 2018 as set out below. The Fund recently has

6% allocation to multi asset credit and the pooled bond investments has been reduced from 12% to 6%.

The Committee has agreed to take corrective action and rebalance asset allocation where bond to equity allocation moves by +/-5%.

Analysis of Asset Allocation

Asset Class	Benchmark	Fund Position	Variance
Global Equities	50.0%	54.4%	4.4%
UK Index Linked	6.0%	5.1%	-0.9%
Pooled Bonds*	6.0%	10.0%	4.0%
Multi Asset Credit*	6.0%	0%	-6.0%
Property	12.0%	10.5%	-1.5%
Alternatives	20.0%	18.0%	-2.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%

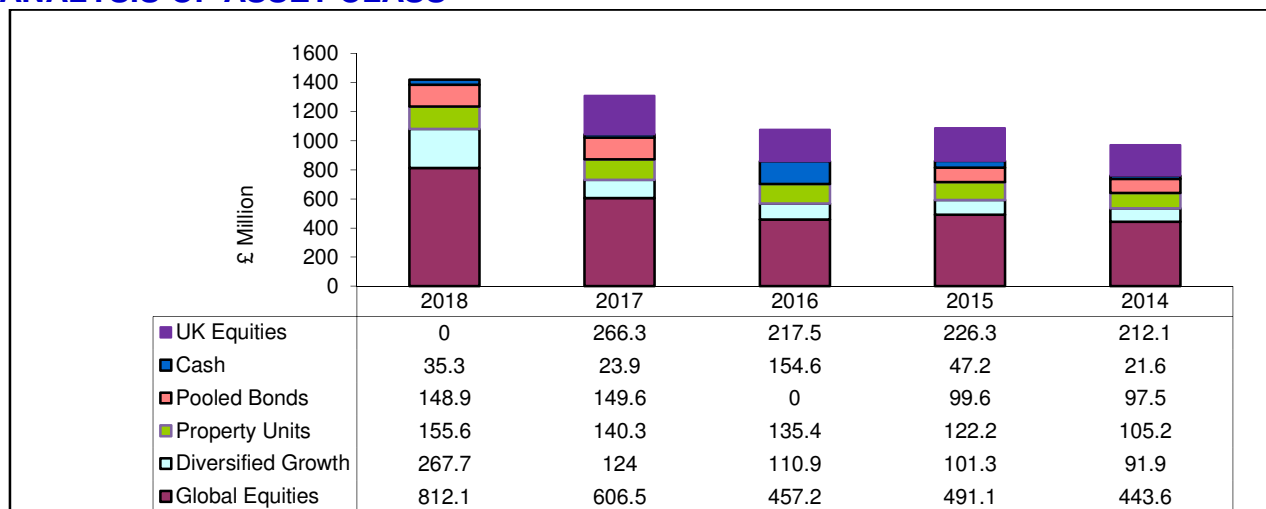
*Allocation was made to Multi Asset Credit in March 2018 and to be Funded by reduction to Pooled Bonds Investment and rebalancing of Equity portfolios in May 2018.

All investment activity is regulated by the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement which together with the Myners Compliance Statement are set out in Appendix 2.

Financial Accounts

During the financial year 2017/18 the value of the Fund improves significantly by £113m from £1,368m to £1,481m, an increase of 8%. This is mainly attributable to the outperformance of the Fund global equity managers.

ANALYSIS OF ASSET CLASS



Fund Income

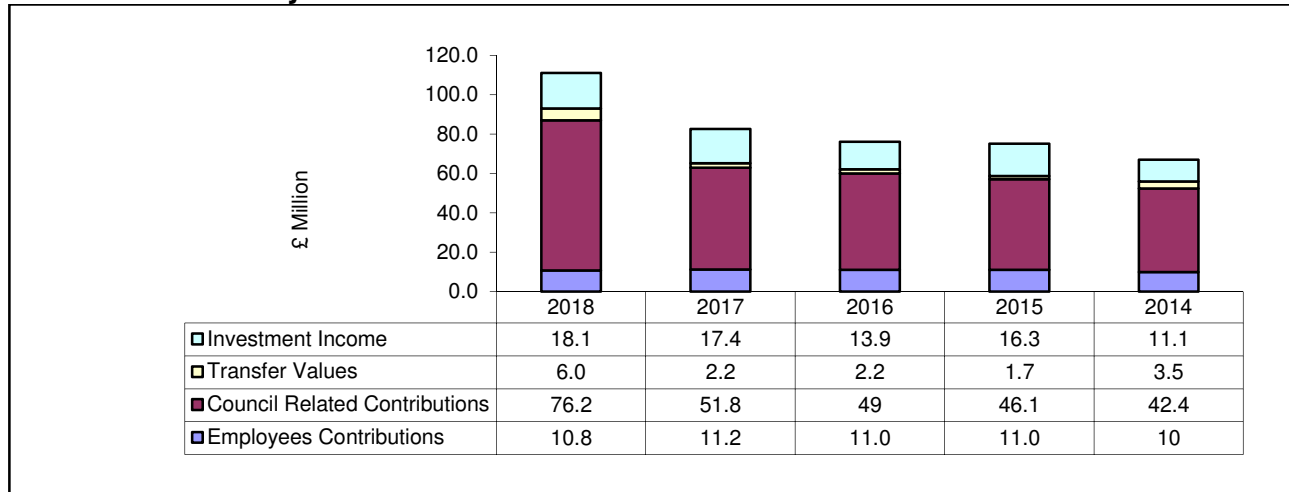
There was an overall improvement of £28.5m in the amount of income received by the Fund in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17.

Fund Income Variance Analysis

Type of Income	2018 £m	2017 £m	Variance %
Employees Contributions	10.8	11.2	-3.6%
Council Related Contributions	76.2	51.8	47.1%
Transfer Values	6.0	2.2	172.7%
Investment Income	18.1	17.4	4.0%
Total Fund Income	111.1	82.6	34.5%

Investment income increased over the year slightly by £700k. Transfer Values received (amounts paid over when a fund member transfers their benefits from one fund to another) remained stable. It is not possible to predict the value of transfer value payments as they are dependent on individual's length of service and salary and as such may vary significantly. Employee contributions decreased slightly. Employer contributions went up by £24.4m (47.1%) this is substantially due to a two year advance payment of the Council's deficit funding payment.

Fund Income Analysis



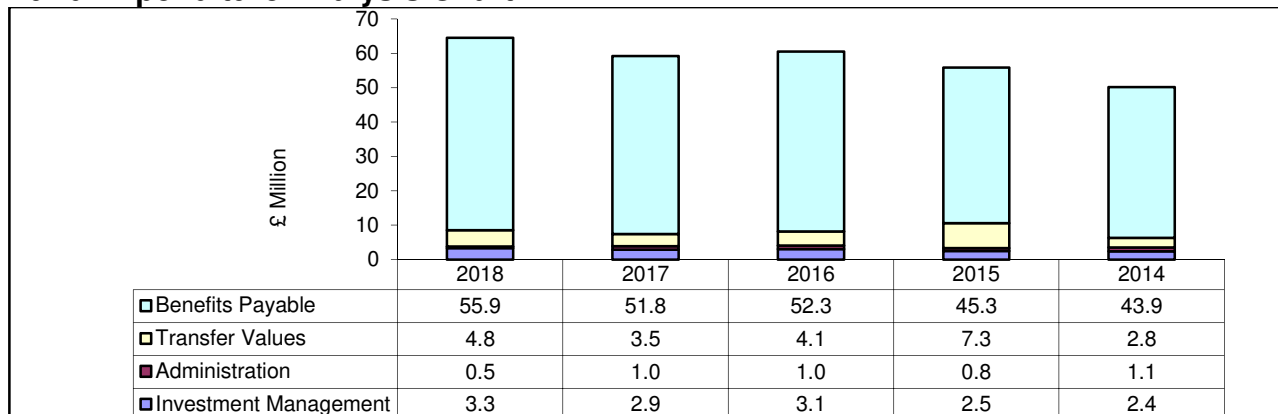
Fund Expenditure

In 2017/18 the overall Fund expenditure increased by £5.3m (9%). The major contributor to this reduction was the rise in benefits paid rose by £4.1m (7.9%) and transfer out, rose by £1.3m (37.1%). There was also a modest rise in investment management costs. The investment management fees has risen in line with the market appreciation of the Fund assets.

Expenditure Variance Analysis

Type of Expenditure	2018	2017	Variance £m	Variance %
Investment Management	3.3	2.9	0.4	13.8%
Administration	0.5	1	-0.5	-50.0%
Transfer Values	4.8	3.5	1.3	37.1%
Benefits Payable	55.9	51.8	4.1	7.9%
Total Fund Expenditure	64.5	59.2	5.3	9.0%

Fund Expenditure Analysis Chart



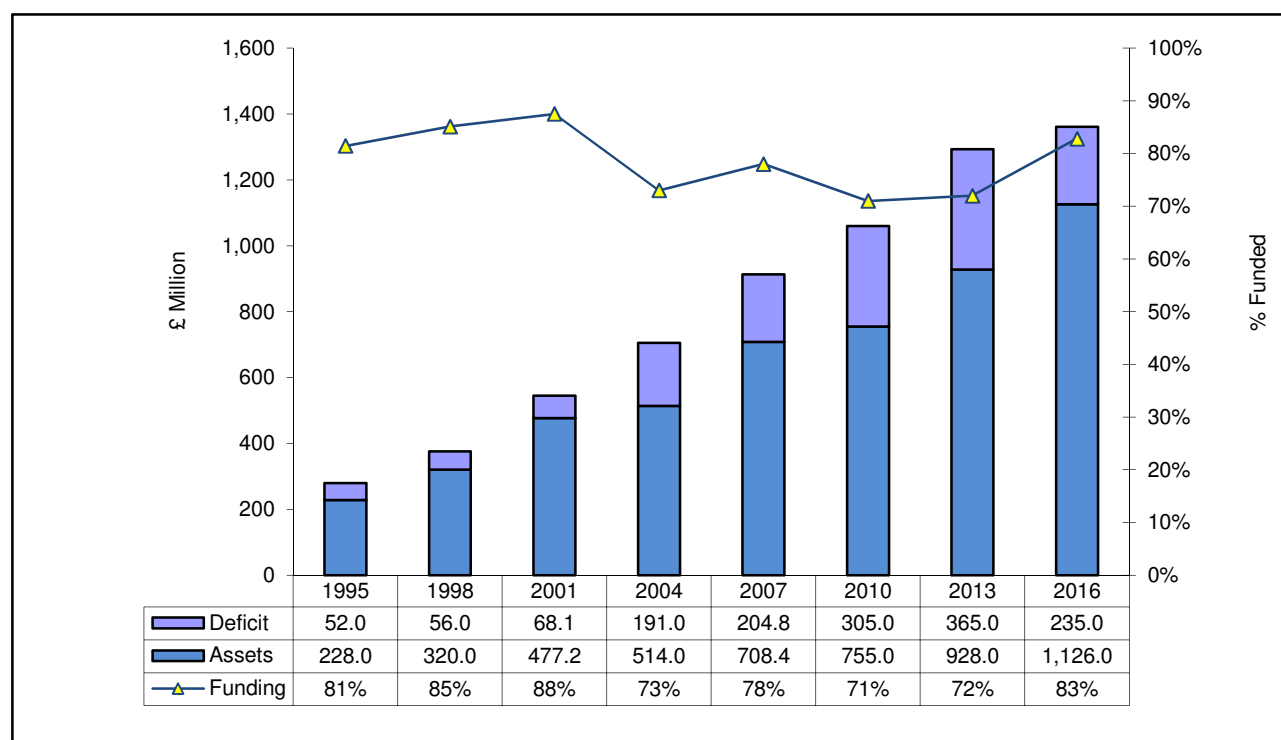
The rise in transfers out was a reflection of the value of transfer out payments being made, it could be combination of different things the number of staff leaving had increased and or higher salary paid leavers.

Funding Level

The Council is required to value the Pension Fund every three years.

The fund was valued by the scheme actuary Hymans Robertson LLP as at the 31st March 2016. The Actuary calculated that the Pension Fund is 82.8% funded and has a deficit of £235m.

Movement in Funding Level



The funding level has improved from 71.8% in 2013 to 82.8% in 2016. Additionally, the funding deficit has decreased by £130m. The main reasons for the change in the funding level over the period were better than anticipated investment returns, receipt of deficit repair contributions, and positive membership experience.

The liabilities have also increased due to a reduction in the future expected investment return, although this has been offset by lower than expected pay and benefit growth.

On the recommendation of the Actuary, the Council adopted a strategy to recover the deficit over a 20-year period. This will involve the Council paying a lump sum of £15m per annum from 2017/18 to 2019/20 into the pension fund specifically to recover the deficit.

Although there is a reduction in lump sum payment towards deficit recovery (secondary rate) from £22m for 2016/17 to £15m for 2017/18 but the primary rate contribution has increased from 15.8% of employee pay for 2013 valuation outcome to 19.9% of employee pay for 2016 valuation result.

At the previous formal valuation at 31 March 2013, a different regulatory regime was in force, hence a contribution rate that is directly comparable to the 2016 valuation rates cannot be provided.

The Primary rate is the payroll weighted average of the underlying individual employer primary rates and the Secondary rate is the total of the underlying individual employer secondary rates (before any pre-payment or capitalisation of future contributions), calculated in accordance with the Regulations and CIPFA guidance. Changes to employer contributions targeted to ensure full funding have been variable across employers.

It should be emphasised that the deficit does not affect employees' pension entitlement. The Council is under a statutory obligation to provide sufficient funds to pay pensions and has adopted a strategy recommended by the Actuary to achieve full funding in twenty years. Councils can take a long-term perspective because of their financial stability and statutory backing. It should be recognised that the position is not unique to the Tower Hamlets Fund. All Pension Funds in both the public and private sectors have been subject to declining investment returns and increasing life expectancy, which has resulted in rising deficits in many cases. The 2016 valuation exercise has shown the fund to be gradually maturing as the proportion of employee members has fallen whilst the deferred and pensioner numbers have risen.

The Scheme Details

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 new 2014 LGPS which amongst other things changed the benefits structure from a final salary to career average revalued earning (CARE) scheme. In addition the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 covers the investment aspects of the funds.

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 as at 31 March 2019.

The conditions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations made it clear that the benefits that are payable to Scheme members and as such the benefits are guaranteed for those members and therefore members are 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 as applying during the financial year 2017/18 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.

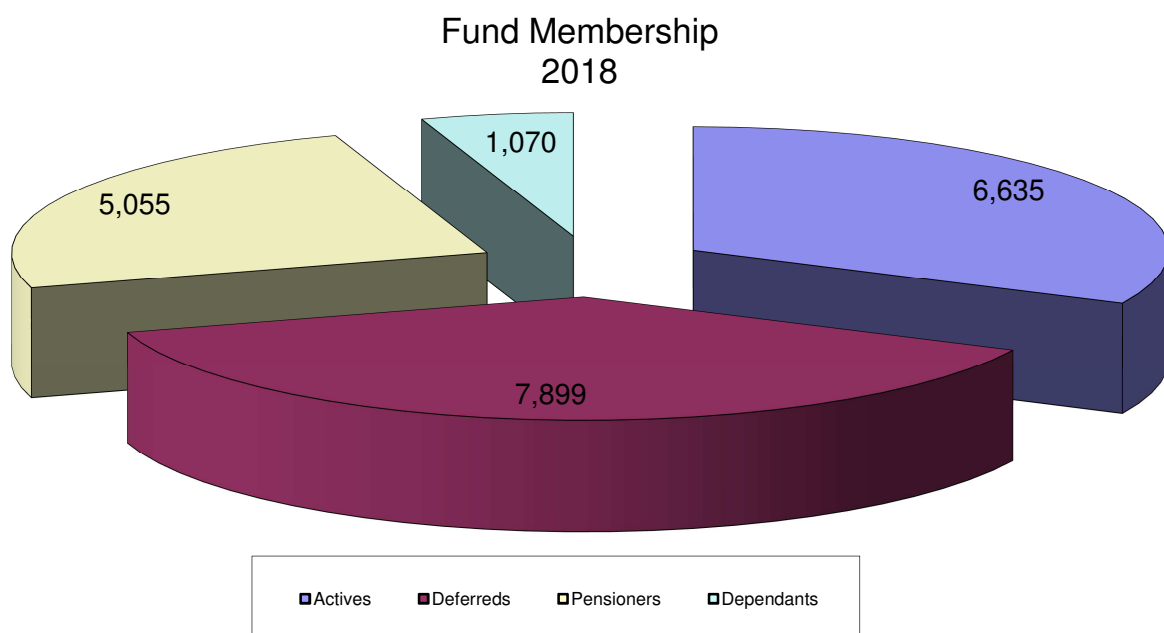
It should be noted that the foregoing is not an exhaustive list and that certain conditions have to be met for an individual to be entitled to the benefits outlined.

The foregoing 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.

Scheme Membership

The Fund currently has a membership of 20,659 comprising the following categories as set out in the below chart. Membership to the scheme is automatic for full and part-time employee unless they opt out.



The total pension fund membership has increased slightly by 0.2% between 2017/18 and 2016/17. The number of actives members (those currently contributing to the fund) has reduced by 621 members (8.6%). The deferred membership category (members who have contributed in the past but who have not yet become entitled to their benefits) has increased by 417 (5.6%) and pensioner members by 244 (5.1%). The dependants' category saw an increase of 11 (1%).

The table below sets out the movement in membership number between the different categories in 2017/18 and 2016/17.

Movement in Fund Membership

Membership Type	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Variance No.	Variance %
Actives	6,635	7,256	-621	-8.6%
Deferreds	7,899	7,482	417	5.6%
Pensioners	5,055	4,811	244	5.1%
Dependants	1,070	1,059	11	1.0%
Total	20,659	20,608	51	0.2%

The membership of the fund over the last five years is as set out below:

Membership Type	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	30-Mar-16	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
Actives	6,635	7,256	7,022	6,860	6,792
Deferreds	7,899	7,482	7,145	6,786	6,664
Pensioners	5,055	4,811	4,599	4,352	4,246
Dependants	1,070	1,059	1,044	1,011	975
Total	20,659	20,608	19,810	19,009	18,677

Fund Employers

London Borough of Tower Hamlets is the administering authority for the fund. The scheme is open to all council employees and scheduled bodies. Admitted bodies require the agreement of the administering authority to participate in the fund. The admitted bodies and scheduled participating in the fund are set out below.

Admitted Bodies

- Agilisys
- City Gateway
- Compass contract
- East End Homes
- Energy Kidz
- Gateway Housing Association
- Greenwich Leisure Ltd
- One Housing Group (fo
- Swan Housing Association
- Tower Hamlets Community Housing
- Vibrance (*formerly Redbridge Community Housing Ltd*)
- Wettons Cleaning Services Limited

Scheduled Bodies

- Attwood Academy (*Ian Mikardo High School*)
- Canary Wharf College
- East London Academy
- Green Spring Academy

- Letta Trust (*Stebon & Bygrove*)
- London Enterprise Academy
- Mulberry Academy
- Paradigm Trust (*Culloden, Old Ford & Solebay Academy*)
- Sir William Burrough
- St Pauls Way Community School
- Tower Hamlets Homes Ltd
- Tower Trust (*Clara Grant & Stepney Green*)
- Wapping High School

Contributions to the Fund

Employees pay contributions based on the level of pay they receive with rates being set between 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay. The employers contribution rate used during the financial year ranged from 15.9% to 41.4% of pensionable pay.

The following table shows the contributing employers and the contributions received from each during the year.

Contributing Employers	Active Members	Contributions from Members £	Contributions from Employers £
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	5,859	9,366,657	26,098,898
Agilisys	25	74,782	173,873
Letta Trust (Stebon and Bygrove)	38	38,828	144,026
Canary Wharf College	11	19,231	48,838
City Gateway	32	56,539	150,957
Compass Contract	11	0	0
Tower Trust (Clara Grant and Stepney Green)	45	7,083	32,493
Culloden Academy	17	22,032	110,289
East End Homes	26	81,321	330,275
East London Arts & Music	4	0	0
Energy Kidz	1	99	488
Gateway Housing Association	1	1,201	34,212
Green Spring Academy	39	80,188	126,659
Greenwich Leisure Limited	5	14,694	53,732
Attwood Academy (Ian Mikardo High School)	10	2,975	10,345
London Enterprise Academy	9	16,958	46,554
Mulberry Academy	43	66,303	215,484
Old Ford Academy	28	22,367	118,890
One Housing Group	7	11,688	74,504
Sir William Burrough School	10	19,889	52,463
Solebay Academy	5	7,574	40,109
St.Pauls Way Trust	48	93,134	253,939
Swan Housing Association	1	1,922	17,749
Tower Hamlets Community Housing	5	13,084	68,485
Tower Hamlets Homes Limited	342	776,260	2,052,616
Vibrance	2	3,800	10,347
Wapping High School	6	18,299	35,935
Wettons Cleaning Services Ltd	5	1,417	8,904
Total	6,635	10,818,325	30,311,064

* The Council contributed an additional £43m in respect of deficit funding

The full accounts are as set out in Appendix 1.

The Council is required to publish a number of statements relating to the operation of the fund. The statements and the associated reports are as set out in the following appendices.

Appendix 2 Investment Strategy Statement

Appendix 3 Funding Strategy Statement

Appendix 4 Communications Strategy Statement

Appendix 5 Governance Compliance Statement

The above listed policy documents can also be found by clicking below link:

<http://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/governance-documents>

For further information on the Local Government Pension Scheme and your entitlement, please contact pensions@towerhamlets.gov.uk or by telephoning 020 7364 4248.

Statement from the Actuary

An actuarial valuation of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund was carried out by Hymans Robertson LLP as at 31 March 2016 to determine the contribution rates that should be paid into the Fund by the employing authorities as from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020 in order to maintain the solvency of the Fund.

On the basis of the assumptions adopted, the valuation revealed that the value of the Fund's assets represented 82.8% of the Funding Target and the estimated deficit on the Fund at the valuation date was £235m. The Actuary has determined that the deficit can be recovered over a period of 20 years and the agreed monetary contribution to recover the deficit for the term of the revaluation is £15m (2017/18) rising to £15m (2018/19) and £15m (2019/20).

The Common Rate of Contribution payable by each employing authority under Regulation 77 for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020 is 29.4% of pensionable pay.

Individual Adjustments are required under Regulation 77 for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020 resulting in a Minimum Total Contribution Rates expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay are as set out below:

Employer Name as per 31 March 2017	Year ending 31 March 2018	Minimum Contribution for the year ending				
		Additional Monetary Deficit Payment £	Year ending 31 March 2019	Additional Monetary Deficit Payment £	Year ending 31 March 2020	Additional Monetary Deficit Payment £
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	19.9%	15m	19.9%	15m	19.9%	15m
Tower Hamlets Community Housing Limited	37.6%		37.6%		37.6%	
Paradigm Trust	30.9%		26.1%		21.3%	
Redbridge Community Housing Limited	17.7%		17.7%		17.7%	
East End Homes Limited	29.4%		29.4%		29.4%	
Greenwich Leisure Limited	20.0%	13k	20.0%	14k	20.0%	14k
Swan Housing Association Limited	30.5%	11k	30.5%	11k	30.5%	11k
Gateway Housing Association (Bethnal Green & Victoria Park)	30.0%	28k	30.0%	28k	30.0%	28k
One Housing Group (Toynbee Island Homes)	41.4%		41.4%		41.4%	
Tower Hamlets Homes	18.4%		18.4%		18.4%	
Bethnal Green Academy	24.5%		24.5%		24.5%	
Sir William Burrough School	16.4%		16.4%		16.4%	
St Pauls Way Community School	18.9%		18.9%		18.9%	
Canary Wharf College	15.9%		15.9%		15.9%	
Agilisys	16.8%		16.8%		16.8%	
London Enterprise Academy	17.6%		17.6%		17.6%	
Wapping High School	16.1%		16.1%		16.1%	

In addition to the certified contribution rates, payments to cover the additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

The results of the triennial valuation depend on the actuarial assumptions made about the future of the Fund. The effect on the valuation of the Fund of changes to the main assumptions are set out in the table below.

Sensitivity of valuation results to changes in assumptions

Assumption	Change	Impact	
		Deficit (£m)	Future service rate (% of pay)
Discount rate	Increases by 0.5%	Falls by £112m	Falls by 3%
Salary increases	Increases by 0.5%	Rises by £31m	Rises by 2%
Price inflation/pension increases	Increases by 0.5%	Rises by £92m	Rises by 2%
Life expectancy	Increases by 1 year	Rises by £39m	Rises by 1%

This is not an exhaustive list of assumptions but those that are likely to have the biggest impact. The effect of changes are shown in isolation and it is possible that the Fund could experience changes to more than one assumption simultaneously.

The next triennial valuation of the Fund is due as at 31 March 2019. The contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2020.

Statement of Responsibilities

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets as Administering Authority of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 Corporate Director, Resources;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director, Resources

The Corporate Director, 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 Corporate Director, 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 Corporate Director, 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 31 to 49 have been prepared in accordance with proper practices and that they give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31st March 2018 and the amount and disposition of the Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018.



Zena Cooke
Corporate Director, Resources

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



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Appendix 1

Draft Statement of Accounts 2017/18

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS			
PENSION FUND ACCOUNT	Note	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
DEALINGS WITH MEMBERS, EMPLOYERS AND OTHERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE SCHEME			
Contributions			
From employers			
Normal	3	28,524	30,311
Augmentation	3	1,288	2,462
Deficit funding	3	22,000	43,388
From members	3	11,151	10,819
Transfers in			
Transfers in from other pension funds	4	2,195	5,966
Benefits			
Pensions	4	(39,485)	(42,711)
Lump sum benefits	4	(12,341)	(13,192)
Payments to and on account of leavers			
Refunds of contributions		(259)	(274)
State scheme premiums		(29)	0
Transfers out to other pension funds		(3,517)	(4,761)
Administrative expenses	13,14b	(972)	(509)
NET ADDITIONS FROM DEALINGS WITH MEMBERS		8,555	31,499
RETURN ON INVESTMENTS			
		2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Investment income	11	17,776	18,281
Taxes on Income		(363)	(167)
Change in market value of investments			
Realised		415,494	(9,174)
Unrealised	10	(197,036)	75,791
Investment management expenses	13	(2,879)	(3,251)
NET RETURN ON INVESTMENTS		232,992	81,480
Net increase in the Fund during the year		241,548	112,979
Add: Opening net assets of the scheme		1,126,129	1,367,677
CLOSING NET ASSETS OF THE SCHEME		1,367,677	1,480,656
NET ASSETS STATEMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH			
		2017 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments Assets			
Equities		247,485	0
Pooled Investment Vehicles			
Unit Trusts		971,562	1,302,839
Property		133,609	142,803
Other		0	0
		<hr/> 1,352,656	<hr/> 1,445,642
Cash deposits	6	4,096	8,733
Other investment balances	5	1,673	833
Investments Liabilities			
Other investment balances	5	(45)	0
Current Assets	5	19,847	27,662
Current Liabilities	5	(10,550)	(2,214)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		1,367,677	1,480,656

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Council is the administering authority for the Pension Fund and has executive responsibility for it. The Council delegates its responsibility for administering the Fund to the Pensions Committee which is responsible for considering all pensions matters and discharging the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972 and other statutes relating to investment issues. The Committee meets quarterly to determine investment policy objectives, appoint investment managers, monitor investment performance and make representations to the Government on any proposed changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Committee is required to obtain proper advice on the investment strategy of the Fund for which it has appointed external professional investment advisors. The advisers meet Committee Members and officers to determine the general investment strategy, monitor the performance of the Fund and individual managers and consider technical reports on investment issues. The Fund employs six specialist investment managers with mandates corresponding to the principle asset class.

The day to day administration of the Fund and the operation of the management arrangements and administration of the investment portfolio is delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources.

The Fund is operated as a funded, defined benefits scheme which provides for the payment of benefits to former employees of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and those of bodies admitted to the Fund. These individuals are referred to as "members". The benefits include not only retirement pensions, but also widows' pensions, death grants and lump sum payments in certain circumstances. The Fund is financed by contributions from members, employers and from interest and dividend receipts and gains on the Fund's investments.

The objective of the Pension Fund's financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and financial adaptability of the Fund. They show the results of the stewardship of management - that is the accountability of management for the resources entrusted to it - and the disposition of its assets at the period end.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounts

The accounts summarise the transactions and net assets of the Pension Fund and comply in all material respects with Chapter 2 ("Recommended Accounting Practice") of the Statement of Recommended Practice (Financial Reports of Pensions Schemes) 2007 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

(b) Basis of preparation

Except where otherwise stated, the accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis, that is income and expenditure are recognised as earned or incurred, not as received or paid.

- (c) The financial statements of the Fund do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the 31 March 2018. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an IAS19 basis, is disclosed in Note 12 of the accounts as permitted under IAS 26.

Fund Account - Revenue Recognition

Contribution Income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the actuary in the payroll period to which it relates. Any amount due in the year but unpaid will be classified as a current asset.

Employer deficit contributions are accounted for in accordance with the agreement under which they are paid.

(d) Investments

Investments are shown in the Net Assets Statement at market value on the following bases.

- (i) Listed securities are shown by reference to bid price at the close of business on 31st March 2018
- (ii) Pooled investment vehicles are valued at bid price, middle market price or single price at close of trading on 31st March 2018.
- (iii) Property unit trusts are shown by reference to bid price at close of business on 31st March 2018.
- (iv) The Fund does not hold any direct property holdings and therefore does not employ a separate property valuer.
- (v) Investments designated in foreign currencies are valued in sterling at the exchange rates ruling on 31st March 2018. Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective.
- (vi) Cash is represented by deposits held with financial institutions repayable on demand without penalty.

(e) Investment Income

- (i) Interest income is recognised in the Fund account as it accrues.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognised in the Fund account on an accruals basis. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net asset statement as a current financial asset.
- (iii) Distributions from pooled funds are re-invested and as such are recognised in the change in market value.
- (iv) Changes in the net market value of investments held at any time during the year are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised gains/losses.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES Cont...

Fund account - expense items

(f) Management Expenses

The Code of Practice does not require any breakdown of pension fund administrative expenses. However in the interests of greater transparency, the Council discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance on accounting for LGPS management costs.

Administrative Expenses

Staff costs of the pensions of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the fund.

Oversight & Governance Costs

Staff costs relating to oversight and governance are charged direct to the fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the fund.

Investment Management Expenses

Fund managers' fees are paid in accordance with the terms of each individual management agreement. The fees are based mainly on a percentage of the value of funds under their management and increase or reduce as the value of the investments change.

(g) Benefits Payable

Pensions and lump sums payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

Net assets statement

Financial Assets

- (h) 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 assets are recognised by the fund.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined as follows:

(i) Market-quoted investments

Market quoted investments – the value of an investment for which there is a readily available market price is determined by the bid 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 bid price.

2.a CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from assumptions and estimates.

There is just one item in the pension fund account notes (specifically note 12 - Actuarial Position) for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year.

Pensions Liability - Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund investments. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2017/18, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had decreased by £51.5 million to £560.9 million as a result of increased investment values.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions represent the total amounts receivable from the employing authority in respect of its own contributions and those of its pensionable employees. Employees pay contributions based on the level of pay they receive, with contribution rates set between 5.5% and 12.5% dependent on pensionable pay. The employer's contributions are made at a rate determined by the Fund's actuary necessary to maintain the Fund in a state of solvency, having regard to existing and future liabilities. The Primary Contribution Rates used during the financial year ending the 31 March 2018 range from 15.8% to 41.4% of pensionable pay. The Council paid an agreed additional monetary contribution of £22.0m to recover the deficit. Contributions shown in the revenue statement may be categorised as follows:-

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Members normal contributions		
Council	9,835	9,367
Admitted bodies	157	128
Scheduled body	1,159	1,324
Total members	11,151	10,819
Employers		
Normal contributions		
Council	22,655	26,099
Admitted bodies	1,992	598
Scheduled bodies	3,877	3,614
Deficit funding contributions		
Council	22,000	43,388
Other contributions		
Council	1,288	2,462
Total employers	51,812	76,161
Total contributions	62,963	86,980

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.

Note: The Council is required to operate an Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) scheme for employees. In 2017/18 employees made contributions of £11,924.48 into the AVC Scheme operated by Aviva (Norwich Union) and £4,643.47 to Equitable Life. The contributions are not included in the Pension Fund Accounts in accordance with regulation 5(2)(c) of the Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998 No 1831) but are deducted from salaries and remitted directly to the provider.

4. BENEFITS, REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFER VALUES

Benefits payable and refunds of contributions have been brought into the accounts on the basis of all valid claims approved during the year. Benefits are index linked to keep pace with inflation. In April 2011 the method of indexation changed from the retail prices index to the consumer prices index. Transfers out/in are those sums paid to, or received from, other pension schemes and related to the period of previous pensionable employment. Transfer values have been brought into the accounts on a cash basis. Benefits payable are analysed below.

	2016/17				2017/18			
	Council	Admitted Bodies	Scheduled Bodies	Total	Council	Admitted Bodies	Scheduled Bodies	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pensions	(37,650)	(679)	(1,156)	(39,485)	(40,548)	(761)	(1,402)	(42,711)
Lump sum retirement benefits	(9,688)	(300)	(839)	(10,827)	(10,012)	(451)	(1,059)	(11,522)
Lump sum death benefits	(1,514)	0	0	(1,514)	(1,670)	0	0	(1,670)
Total Pensions and Benefits	(48,852)	(979)	(1,995)	(51,826)	(52,230)	(1,212)	(2,461)	(55,903)
Transfer Values Received (Individual)	2,195	0	0	2,195	5,966	0	0	5,966
Transfer Values Paid (Individual)	(3,517)	0	0	(3,517)	(4,761)	0	0	(4,761)
Total	(50,174)	(979)	(1,995)	(53,148)	(51,025)	(1,212)	(2,461)	(54,698)

5. DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

Unless otherwise stated, all transactions are accounted for on an accruals basis. The following amounts were debtors or creditors of the Pension Fund as at 31st March.

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Debtors		
Other Investment Balances		
Investment sales	0	0
Dividends receivable	961	0
Tax recoverable	712	833
	<u>1,673</u>	<u>833</u>
Current Assets		
Contributions due from admitted bodies	241	115
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	1,176	1,063
	<u>1,417</u>	<u>1,178</u>
Total Debtors	3,090	2,011
Creditors		
Other Investment Balances		
Investment purchases	45	0
Current Liabilities		
Admitted Bodies	0	32
Unpaid benefits	1,664	1,154
Administrative expenses	747	529
London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension	3,940	0
HMRC Creditor Income Tax Deducted	4,199	499
	<u>10,550</u>	<u>2,214</u>
Total Creditors	10,595	2,214
Net Debtors	(7,505)	(203)

6. CASH

The deposits held by fund managers can be further analysed as follows:

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
GMO	1,075	0
Schroders Property Portfolio	3,021	8,733
London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund	18,428	26,484
TOTAL CASH	22,524	35,217

7. TAXATION**UK Income Tax**

Investment income is subject to UK tax which the Fund cannot recover under current tax legislation, except for tax deducted at source from Property unit trusts.

Value Added Tax

As Tower Hamlets Council is the Administering Authority for the Fund, VAT input tax is recoverable on all Fund activities.

Overseas Tax

Taxation agreements exist between the UK and certain other European countries whereby a proportion of the tax deducted locally from investment earnings may be reclaimed. The proportion reclaimable and the timescale involved varies from country to country.

8. INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The Council, as the Administering Authority of the Pension Fund, is required to prepare, maintain and publish an Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) in accordance with The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016. The ISS which is published as part of the Local Government Pensions Scheme Annual Report was approved by the Council's Pensions Committee on 16th March 2017.

9. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FUND

The following table sets out the membership of the Fund at 31st March:

	2017	2018
London Borough of Tower Hamlets		
Active Members	6,605	5,859
Pensioners	4,536	4,723
Deferred Pensioners	7,076	7,443
Dependants	1,030	1,038
	19,247	19,063
Admitted & Scheduled Bodies		
Active Members	651	776
Pensioners	275	332
Deferred Pensioners	406	456
Dependants	29	32
	1,361	1,596

The following bodies have been admitted into the Fund:

Admitted Bodies

Agilisys
City Gateway
Compass Contract
East End Homes
Energy Kidz
Gateway Housing Association (formerly Bethnal Green and Victoria Park Housing Association)
Greenwich Leisure Limited
One Housing Group (formerly Island Homes)
Swan Housing Association
Tower Hamlets Community Housing
Vibrance (formerly Redbridge Community Housing Limited)
Wettons Cleaning Ltd

Scheduled Bodies

Attwood Academy (Ian Mikardo School)
Canary Wharf College
Culloden Primary School
East London Academy
Green Spring Academy
London Enterprise Academy
Letta Trust (Stebon and Bygrove Schools)
Mulberry Academy
Old Ford Primary School
Sir William Burroughs
Solebay Academy
St. Pauls Way Community School
Tower Hamlets Homes Limited
Tower Trust (Clara Grant and Stepney Green Schools)
Wapping High School

10. INVESTMENTS

The Fund employs six specialist investment managers with mandates corresponding to the principal asset classes.

Manager

GMO UK Ltd
Schroders Asset Management Property Fund
Legal & General Investment Management
Insight Investment Management (Global) Ltd
London LGPS CIV
Goldman Sachs Asset Management

Mandate

Global Equity
Property
UK Equity, Index Linked Gilts
Absolute Return Fund
Pooled
Absolute Return Fund

The value of the Fund, by manager, as at 31st March was as follows:

	2017		2018	
	£ million	%	£ million	%
GMO UK Ltd.	326.9	24.1	0.9	0.1
Goldman Sachs Asset Management Property Fund	77.9	5.7	77.1	5.3
Insight Investment Management (Global) Ltd	71.7	5.3	71.8	4.9
Legal & General Investment Management - Equities	265.9	19.6	493.2	33.9
Legal & General Investment Management	74.0	5.4	75.0	5.2
London CIV	405.2	29.8	585.8	40.3
Schroders Asset Management Property Fund	136.7	10.1	151.5	10.4

10. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The movement in the opening and closing value of investments during the year, together with related direct transaction costs, were as follows:

	Market Value as at 1 Apr 2017 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	Change in Market Value £'000	Market Value as at 31 Mar 2018 £'000
Equities	324,294	46,636	(314,634)	(56,296)	0
Pooled Investments	894,752	145,198	135,306	127,583	1,302,839
Pooled Property Investments	133,610	13,943	(9,215)	4,466	142,804
	1,352,656	205,777	(188,543)	75,753	1,445,643
Other Investment Balances					
Cash Deposits	4,096	0	0	4,637	8,733
Amounts receivable for sales of investments					
Investment income due	1,673	0	(841)		832
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(45)	0	45	0	0
Net Investment Assets	1,358,380	205,777	(189,339)	80,390	1,455,208

	Market Value as at 1 Apr 2016 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	Change in Market Value £'000	Market Value as at 31 Mar 2017 £'000
Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
Equities	214,616	222,584	(183,549)	42,463	296,114
Pooled Investments	626,883	804,730	(273,727)	(234,953)	922,932
Pooled Property Investments	129,933	19,897	(11,675)	(4,545)	133,610
	971,432	1,047,211	(468,951)	(197,035)	1,352,656
Other Investment Balances					
Cash Deposits	5,647	0	0	(1,551)	4,096
Investment income due	1,973	0	0	(300)	1,673
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(35)	0	0	(10)	(45)
Net Investment Assets	7,585	0	0	(1,861)	5,724

10. INVESTMENTS (continued)

A further analysis of investments assets is as follows.

	Market Value as at 31 Mar 2017 £'000	Market Value as at 31 Mar 2018 £'000
Equities		
UK		
Quoted	21,564	0
Overseas		
Quoted	225,922	0
	247,486	0
Pooled Funds - Additional Analysis		
UK		
Fixed Income Unit Trust	73,978	81,152
Unit Trusts	820,774	1,221,687
Overseas		
Unit Trusts	76,809	0
	971,561	1,302,839
Pooled Property Investments	133,609	142,803
	133,609	142,803
Cash Deposits	4,096	8,733
Investment Income Due	1,673	832
	5,769	9,565
Total Investment Assets	1,358,425	1,455,207
Investment Liabilities		
Amounts Payable for Purchases	(45)	0
Total Investment Liabilities	(45)	0
Net Investment Assets	1,358,380	1,455,207

The market value per investment manager is as follows:

	Market Value 31 Mar 2017		Market Value 31 Mar 2018	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
GMO UK Ltd	324,295	24.0%	0	0.0%
Insight Investment Management (Global) Ltd	71,743	5.3%	71,779	5.0%
Legal & General	339,865	25.1%	568,209	39.3%
London LGPS CIV	405,215	30.0%	585,774	40.5%
Goldman Sachs Asset Management	77,929	5.8%	77,077	5.3%
Schroders Asset Management Property Fund	133,609	9.9%	142,803	9.9%
	1,352,656	100.0%	1,445,642	100.0%

11. INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment income is broken down as follows.

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Dividends from overseas equities	11,917	10,824
Dividends from UK equities	89	647
Net rents from properties	5,002	6,395
Interest on cash deposits	130	52
Foreign tax	275	196
TOTAL	17,413	18,114

TAXES ON INVESTMENT INCOME

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Withholding tax - equities	286	167
Withholding tax - pooled	77	0
TOTAL	363	167

12 ACTUARIAL POSITION

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations require a triennial revaluation of the Fund to assess the adequacy of the Fund's investments and contributions in relation to its overall and future obligations. The contribution rate required for benefits accruing in the future is assessed by considering the benefits that accrue over the course of the three years to the next valuation. The employer's contribution rate is determined by the Actuary as part of the revaluation exercise.

The 2016 statutory triennial revaluation of the Pension Fund completed by the Actuary (Hymans Robertson) in the year estimated the deficit on the Fund to be £235 million and the funding level to be 82.8%. This compares to a deficit at the previous revaluation in 2013 of £365 million and a corresponding funding level of 71.8%.

The Actuary has determined that the deficit can be recovered over a period of 20 years and the agreed contributions to recover the deficit for the term of the revaluation is as set out below :-

	£m
2017/18	15.00
2018/19	15.00
2019/20	15.00

The Pension Committee agreed to accept the three year deficit payment in advance at a net present value. The net present value of this payment was £43.38m paid on 1 December 2017.

The FSS requires that the Fund operates the same target funding level of all on-going employers of 100% of its accrued liabilities valued on the on-going basis, to be achieved over a 20 year period (a period equivalent to the expected future working lifetime of the remaining scheme members). The valuation of the Fund as at 31st March 2016 determined that this would require a contribution (additional to the future contribution rate) of 9.1% of members' pensionable pay equivalent to £15.0 million per annum.

The Council, as Administering Authority, prepares a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) in respect of the Fund in collaboration with the Fund's Actuary and after consultation with the employers and investment advisors. The Actuary is required to have regard to this statement when carrying out the valuation. The FSS includes the Fund's funding policy, the objectives of which are:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund
- 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 Council can seek to maximise investment returns (and hence minimise the cost of the benefits) for an appropriate level of risk.

The basis of valuing the Fund's assets (see note 2) is compatible with the basis of placing a value on members' benefits as both are related to market conditions at the valuation date.

12. ACTUARIAL POSITION (continued)

In accordance with the funding policy, the Actuary determines the employer contribution requirement for future service for the Fund as a whole, and for employers who continue to admit new members. The cost of future service benefits is assessed, taking into account expected future salary increases. In order to place a current value on future benefit cashflows the Actuary "discounts" the future cashflows to the valuation date at a suitable rate. The Actuary adopts a "gilt-based" valuation which uses the yield on suitably dated Government bonds as the discount rate. This is then uplifted to the "funding basis discount rate" taking into account the Fund's current and expected future investment strategy to reflect the percentage by which the Fund is anticipated to "outperform" the yield on Government bonds. The contribution rate required to meet the expected cost of future service benefits is derived as this value less expected member contributions expressed as a percentage of the value of members' pensionable pay. This is known as the "Projected Unit method". The future contribution rate for 2017/18 was 19.9%.

In addition, the Actuary compares the value of the Fund's assets with the estimated cost of members' past service. The ratio of the asset value to the estimated cost of members' past service benefits is known as the "funding level". If the funding level is more than 100% there is a "surplus"; if it is less than 100% there is a "shortfall".

Although the funding shortfall is significant, it should be noted that current legislation provides that the level of members' basic pension entitlement and contributions are not affected by the financial position of the Fund. It is the Council's responsibility to ensure that pension entitlements are fully funded and that the impact on Council Tax is minimised. It should also be recognised that the Council is a long-term investor both because a high proportion of pension benefits do not become payable until far in the future and the Council has a relatively secure long-term income stream.

The latest full triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund's liabilities in accordance with IAS26 took place at 31st March 2016. The main actuarial assumptions used in revaluation and applied during the interval period were as follows:

Financial Assumptions	Nominal	
Price Inflation (CPI)	2.1%	
Pay increases	2.0%	
Funding basis discount rate	4.2%	
Longevity (in years)	Male	Female
Average future life expectancy for a pensioner aged 65 at the valuation date	22.1	24.1
Average future life expectancy at age 65 for a non-pensioner aged 45 at the valuation date	23.9	25.8

Actuarial Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

IAS 26 requires the present value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits to be disclosed and for this purpose the actuarial assumptions and methodology should be based on IAS19.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits calculated in line with IAS19 assumptions is estimated to be £2,007 million (£1,983 million in 2016/17). This includes both vested and non-vested benefits.

Assumptions

To assess the value of the employer's liabilities the actuary rolls forward the values from the liabilities calculated from the funding valuation as at 31st March 2016 using financial assumptions that comply with IAS 19

Demographic assumptions

The demographic assumptions used are consistent with those used for the funding valuation as at March 2016

Average future life expectancies at age 65 years	Males	Females
Current pensioners	22.1	24.1
Future pensioners	23.9	25.8

Financial assumptions

Year ended	31st March 2017	31st March 2018
Pension increase rate	2.4%	2.4%
Salary increase rate	2.2%	2.2%
Discount rate	2.5%	2.6%

13. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Administration costs	789	398
Investment management expenses	2,879	3,251
Oversight & governance	183	111
	3,851	3,760

14. INVESTMENT EXPENSES

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Management fees	2,722	3,229
Custody fees	35	22
Transaction Costs	122	38
	2,879	3,289

14b. EXTERNAL AUDIT FEE

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Audit Fee Included within note 13	21	21
	21	21

15. RISK MANAGEMENT**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 fall short of its liabilities. The aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of a reduction in the value of the fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole portfolio. The fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk and credit risk to an acceptable level.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial instrument may fail to pay amounts due to the Pension fund. The market value of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit 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 fund carries out a review of its investment managers annual internal control reports to ensure that managers are diligent in their selection and use of counterparties and brokers. Deposits are made with banks and financial institutions that are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria.

The Fund employs a custodian to provide secure safe-keeping of the Fund's assets and to ensure all trades are settled in a timely manner.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Fund might not have the cash flow required in order to meet its financial obligations when they become due. Over the years contributions have tended to be greater than benefits and this has ensured that sufficient cash has been available to meet payments.

The Fund currently operates two bank accounts. One is held by the Fund's custodian (State Street Bank) and holds cash relating to the investment activities and the other is the LBTH Pension Fund bank account and this is used to hold cash relating to member activities.

Should the Fund have insufficient money available to meet its commitments it may, under Regulation 5.2 borrow cash for up to 90 days. If there was a longer term shortfall then the Fund's assets could be sold to provide additional cash. A significant proportion of the Fund is made up of readily realisable assets.

Market risk

This is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises; interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The Fund mitigates these risks as follows:

Interest rate risk

Cash deposits held in the Pension Fund bank account are invested in accordance with the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy.

The Fund holds a percentage of its portfolio in fixed interest securities to mitigate this risk should interest rates fall.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018 is set out below.

Interest Rate Risk	As At 31st March 2017	As At 31st March 2018
Asset Type	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,096	8,733
Cash balances	19,846	27,619
Fixed interest securities	73,978	142,805
Total	97,920	179,157

Interest Rate Risk - Sensitivity Analysis	Carrying Amount As At 31st March 2018	Change in year in net assets available +100 BPS £'000	-100 BPS £'000
Asset Type			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,733	87	(87)
Cash balances	27,619	276	(276)
Fixed interest securities	142,805	(1,428)	1,428
Total change in net assets available	179,157	(1,065)	1,065

Interest Rate Risk - Sensitivity Analysis	Carrying Amount As At 31st March 2017	Change in year in net assets available to pay benefits +100 BPS £'000	-100 BPS £'000
Asset Type			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,096	41	(41)
Cash balances	19,846	198	(198)
Fixed interest securities	73,978	(740)	740
Total change in net assets available	97,920	(501)	501

Interest rate risk - sensitivity analysis

Interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the fund and the value of net assets available to pay benefits. A 100 basis point (BPS) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the fund's risk management strategy. The table below shows the effect of a +/- 100 BPS change in interest rates.

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Currency risk**

The Fund invests in financial instruments denominated in currencies other than Sterling and as a result is exposed to exchange rate risk. This is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. To alleviate this risk the Fund allows investment managers to use derivative contracts, in accordance with the contract conditions:

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the fund's investment advisors, the Council considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 9.0%. This analysis assumes all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

The following table summarises the Fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2018 and as at the previous year end.

Currency Exposure - Asset Type	As At 31st March 2017 £'000	As At 31st March 2018 £'000
Asset Type		
Overseas quoted securities	306,252	0
Overseas unit trusts	0	1,080
Cash	0	0
Total overseas assets	306,252	1,080

Currency Exposure - Sensitivity Analysis	Carrying Amount As At 31st March 2018 £'000	Change in year in net assets available to pay benefits	
		+9.0%	-9.0%
Asset Type	£'000	£'000	£'000
Overseas quoted securities	0	0	0
Overseas unit trusts	1,080	1,177	983
Cash	0	0	0
Total change in net assets available	1,080	1,177	983

Currency Exposure - Sensitivity Analysis	Carrying Amount As At 31st March 2017 £'000	Change in year in net assets available to pay benefits	
		+8.8%	-8.8%
Asset Type	£'000	£'000	£'000
Overseas quoted securities	306,252	333,202	279,302
Overseas unit trusts	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Total change in net assets available	306,252	333,202	279,302

Other Price risk

To mitigate the risk of a loss owing to a fall in market prices the Fund maintains a diverse portfolio of investments. Diversification ensures that the Fund has a balance of investments that offer different levels of risk and return.

The Fund employs a number of investment managers, with differing but complementary styles, to mitigate the risk of underperformance of any single manager and to ensure that any fall in market prices should not affect the Fund as a whole.

Manager performance and asset allocation policy is regularly reviewed by the Pensions Committee. The Fund also uses certain derivative instruments as part of efficient portfolio management.

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. The potential volatilities are consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over the latest three years.

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the Fund's investment advisors, the Council has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2017/18 reporting period. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates remain the same.

Price Risk - sensitivity analysis	Potential Market Movements (+/-)
Asset Type	
Equities	9.7%
Bonds	8.2%
Multi Asset	4.1%
Property	1.8%
Alternatives	4.2%
Cash	0.4%

15. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Had the market price of the Fund's investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows:

Asset Type	Value as at 31 March 2018 £'000	Percentage change %	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	35,217	0.0%	35,217	35,217
Investment portfolio assets				
UK equities	493,650	9.7%	541,616	445,684
Bonds				
Global equity	0	0.0%	0	0
Total fixed interest	74,559	8.2%	80,687	68,431
Alternatives	734,629	4.2%	765,156	704,102
Pooled Property Investments	142,805	1.8%	145,339	140,271
Net derivative assets	0	0.0%	0	0
Investment income due	832	0.0%	832	832
Amounts receivable for sales	0	0.0%	0	0
Amounts payable for purchases	0	0.0%	0	0
Total assets available to pay benefits	1,481,692		1,568,846	1,394,538

Had the market price of the Fund's investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows:

Asset Type	Value as at 31 March 2017 £'000	Percentage change %	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	22,524	0.0%	22,524	22,524
Investment portfolio assets				
UK equities	265,886	7.9%	286,997	244,775
Global equity	324,294	11.0%	360,064	288,524
Total fixed interest	73,978	4.9%	77,588	70,368
Alternatives	554,887	6.0%	588,402	521,372
Pooled Property Investments	133,611	2.1%	136,457	130,765
Net derivative assets	0	0.0%	0	0
Investment income due	1,673	0.0%	1,673	1,673
Amounts receivable for sales	0	0.0%	0	0
Amounts payable for purchases	(45)	0.0%	(45)	(45)
Total assets available to pay benefits	1,376,808	0%	1,473,660	1,279,956

Refinancing risk

The Council does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

16. VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE**Fair Value Hierarchy**

IFRS7 requires the Fund to classify fair value instruments using a three-level hierarchy. The three levels are summarised as follows:

Level 1 - inputs that reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Products classified as level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index-linked securities and unit trusts

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 3 - inputs that are not based on observable data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds.

The following sets out the Fund's assets and liabilities according to the fair value hierarchy as at 31st March 2018.

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equities		0	0	0
Pooled Funds				
Unit Trusts	1,302,839	0	0	1,302,839
Property Unit Trust	142,803	0	0	142,803
Other	0	0	0	0
Derivative Contracts				
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts		0	0	0
Cash and bank Deposits	36,237	0	0	36,237
Current Assets	947	0	0	947
Current Liabilities	(2,713)	0	0	(2,713)
	1,480,114	0	0	1,480,114

During the year ended 31st March 2017 there were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The equivalents at 31st March 2017 were as follows:

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equities	247,485	0	0	247,485
Pooled Funds				
Unit Trusts	971,562	0	0	971,562
Property Unit Trust	133,609	0	0	133,609
Other	0	0	0	0
Derivative Contracts				
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	0	0	0	0
Cash and bank Deposits	23,701	0	0	23,701
Current Assets	1,914	0	0	1,914
Current Liabilities	(10,595)	0	0	(10,595)
	1,367,676	0	0	1,367,677

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURES

Net gains and losses on financial instruments

	Long-term	
	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables	148	4,637
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	218,459	71,287
Financial assets at amortised cost	0	4,466
Total Financial Assets	218,607	80,390

17. CURRENT ASSETS

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Contributions due - employees	0	115
Contributions due - employers	241	0
Transfer values receivable	0	1,020
Sundry debtors	1,177	0
Cash balances	18,428	26,484
	19,846	27,619
Analysis of debtors		
	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Other entities and individuals	19,846	27,619
	19,846	27,619

18. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Sundry creditors	4,687	1,060
HMRC creditor	4,199	499
Benefits payable	1,664	1,154
	10,550	2,713
Analysis of creditors		
	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Central government bodies	0	499
Other entities and individuals	10,550	1,715
	10,550	2,214

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund is administered by The London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

In accordance with IAS24 'Related Party Disclosure', material transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are detailed below.

The Council incurred costs of £669k (£669k 2016/17) relating to administration of the Fund and has been reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. The Council contributed £43.38m to the Fund in respect of back funding for the three year period to 31st March 2020. The 2016/17 contribution was £22m for one year. All monies owing to and from the fund were paid in the year.

During the year no Committee Members or Council Chief Officers with direct responsibility for pension fund issues, have undertaken any declarable transactions with the Pension Fund, other than administrative services undertaken by the Council on behalf of the Pension Fund.

The pension fund cash held by London Borough of Tower Hamlets is invested on the money markets by the treasury management operations of the Council. During the year to 31 March 2016, the Fund held an average investment of £11.4m (£26.1m 31 March 2017), earning interest of £90k, (£148k 2016/17)

The Council has a subsidiary company, Tower Hamlets Homes, who are within the Fund. During the year the Fund received contribution payments totalling £2.8m (£3.3m 2016/17) from this company.

Fund administration expenses payable to the administering authority are as set out in the table below.

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Fund Administration Expenses		
Payroll / HR Support	494	494
Corporate Finance	175	320
	669	814

Key Management Personnel

Employees holding key positions in the financial management of the fund as at 31st March 2018 include:

Service Head - Finance and Procurement

Chief Accountant

The financial value of their relationship with the fund is as set out below

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000
Short term benefits	30	37
Long term/post retirement benefits	13	22

Governance

Each member of the pension fund committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting of the Committee. These are recorded as part of the public record of each meeting. For 2017/18 there were no Members of the Pension Fund Committee who had involvement with other organisations.

Compensation of key management - It was not practical to include costs relating to key management personnel within the Pension Fund Accounts, principally as they are charged to the Council's Accounts and have not been charged to the Pension Fund. All costs are disclosed within note 33 of the Council's main accounts.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31/03/2018.

21. CONTINGENT ASSETS

Admitted body employers in the Fund hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of not being able to meet their pension obligations. These bonds are drawn in favour of the pension fund and payment will only be triggered in event of employer default.

22. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

During 2017/18 impairment losses were nil (impairment losses in 2016/17 were also nil).



The London Borough of Tower
Hamlets Pension Fund
Appendix 2
Investment Strategy Statement
Revised March 2018

Investment Strategy Statement (March 2018)

1. Introduction and background

- 1.1 This is the Investment Strategy Statement ("ISS") of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund ("the Fund"), which is administered by Tower Hamlets Council, ("the Administering Authority"). The ISS is made in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.
- 1.2 The Administering Authority has delegated all its functions as administering authority to the Pensions Committee ("the Committee"). The ISS, which was approved by the Committee on 29th November 2017, is subject to periodic review at least every three years and without delay after any significant change in investment policy. The Committee has consulted on the contents of the Fund's investment strategy with such persons it considers appropriate – for example, pensions board, independent adviser, local authority employers such as admitted bodies and scheduled bodies.
- 1.3 The Committee will invest in accordance with the ISS, any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund.
- 1.4 The Pensions Committee is charged with the responsibility for the governance and stewardship of the Fund. The Fund has adopted a prudent, risk aware investment strategy, which is kept continually under review. Asset allocation decisions are taken in the best long term interest of Fund employers and member beneficiaries.
- 1.5 The ISS should be read in conjunction with the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement, which sets out how solvency risks will be managed with regard to the underlying pension liabilities.

2.0 Long-term view of investments

- 2.1 The Fund's primary investment objective is to ensure that over the long term the Fund will have sufficient assets to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due. This funding position will be reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required.
- 2.2 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 employers 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.
- 2.3 The strength of the respective employers' covenant and the present cash flow positive nature of the Fund allow a long-term deficit recovery period and enable the Fund to take a long-term view of investment strategy.
- 2.4 The most important aspect of risk is not the volatility of returns, but the risk of absolute loss, and of not meeting the objective of facilitating low, stable contribution rates for employers. Illiquidity and volatility are risks which offer potential sources of additional compensation to the long term investor. Although, it is more important to avoid being a forced seller in short term market setbacks.
- 2.5 Participation in economic growth is a major source of long term equity return. Over the long term, equities are expected to outperform other liquid assets, particularly

government bonds and cash. Well governed companies that manage their business in a responsible manner will likely produce higher returns over the long term.

- 2.6 The Committee has translated its objectives into a suitable strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. (See section 5.6) 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.
- 2.7 The Fund carried out an Asset Outperformance Assumption modelling exercise in conjunction with the 2016 actuarial valuation. The Committee set a target range of 66%-75% chance of achieving their long term funding target – returning to a fully funded position within the next 20 years. (The probability required for each employer to reach its funding target within its time horizon. In general, higher probabilities of success are achieved by paying higher contributions and relying less on volatile investment returns. The probability required for each employer is largely based on each employer's assessed covenant. For instance, a lower probability of success (e.g. 66%) may be required for a secure body as they may be considered to be able to pay higher contributions (or current rates for longer) should they not reach their funding target over their time horizon.
- 2.8 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).
- 2.9 In line with the above overall objective the Fund will invest money in a wide variety of investments, having assessed the suitability of particular investments; the investment objectives, the impact of different economic scenarios on achieving required total Fund returns, and the resulting diversity across the whole Fund. Prior to any such decisions being made the Fund will take appropriate external independent advice.
- 2.10 The Committee also monitors the Fund's actual allocation on a regular basis to ensure it does not notably deviate from the target allocation. The Fund will invest in accordance with its investment strategy, any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund. Any deviations within guidelines from the agreed strategy will be reported to the Pensions Committee, the Pensions Board and the Section 151 Officer so that appropriate corrective actions can be undertaken.

3.0 The investment objectives of the Fund

- a) The long-term objective is for the Fund to achieve a funding level of 100% over a maximum fund recovery period of 20 years from April 2016. This target will be reviewed following each triennial actuarial valuation and consultation with Fund employers.
- b) The outcome of the last valuation carried out as at 31st March 2016:
- The funding level has improved from 71.8% to 82.7%.
 - In monetary terms the deficit has reduced by £130m from £365m (at March 2013) to £235m (March 2016). This was based on the Fund having assets of £1,126m and liabilities of £1,361m.

- c) The actuarial valuation, at 31 March 2016, was prepared on the basis of an expected real return on assets of 2% over the long term, a nominal return of 4.2% assuming inflation (CPI) to be 2.2%.
- d) The Fund's objective is to perform in line with this target over 10 years, by investing in a diversified portfolio of return-generating assets.
- e) In order to monitor the investment objective, the Pensions Committee requires the provision of detailed performance measurement of the Fund's investments. This is provided by the Fund's custodian, State Street, on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Pensions Committee conducts a formal annual performance review of each of its investment managers.
- f) The actuarial funding target is reviewed after periodic actuarial valuations and consultation with Fund employers and may undergo a partial or full review at other times should circumstances warrant it.

4. Strategy Review and Strategic Benchmark

- 4.1 A full Strategic Investment Review will be undertaken by the Fund every three to six years by specialist professional advisors. The investment strategy (including the core investment objectives and asset allocations) will be sufficiently flexible to meet longer term prevailing market conditions and address any short term cash flow requirements. Interim reviews may be undertaken to ensure that the Strategy remains appropriate.
- 4.2 The Fund will operate a fund-specific benchmark for the investment portfolio, with long-term allocations to the various investment asset classes, which reflect the circumstances of the Fund.
- 4.3 As is appropriate all asset classes and products will be kept under continual review. In addition to considering the benefits of individual products and asset classes for introduction into the strategy, consideration will be given to how the inclusion affects the overall risk/return characteristics of the total portfolio. Before any investment decisions are made by the Pensions Committee, professional advice will be sought. If there are any instances where advice received is not to be acted upon reporting to both the Committee and the Pensions Board will ensue.

Asset classes

- 4.4 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, infrastructure 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.
- 4.5 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.

- 4.6 The Fund's target investment strategy is set out below. 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.
- 4.7 The Committee also monitors the Fund's actual allocation on a regular basis to ensure it does not notably deviate from the target allocation, s151 officer and her officers have the delegated authority to rebalance the Fund to its strategic asset allocation.

Asset class	Targeted Strategic Asset Allocation %	Investments Range (%)
Global equities	50%	(45% - 55%)
Total equities	50%	(45% - 55%)
Property	12%	(10% - 15%)
Diversified Growth Funds	20%	(15% - 25%)
Absolute Return Bonds	12%	(10% - 15%)
Index Linked Gilts	6%	(3% - 9%)
Total	100%	100%

5. *Restrictions on investment*

- 5.1 The Regulations do not permit more than 5% of the Fund's value 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(e). The investment policy of the Fund does not permit any employer-related investment, other than is necessary to meet the regulatory requirements with regards to pooling.
- 5.2 The Pensions Committee believes that the Fund's portfolio is adequately diversified, and has taken professional advice to this effect from their investment consultant and independent advisor.
- 5.3 The strategic asset allocation includes ranges for each asset class within which the asset allocation can vary. In the event that any asset class range is breached, the Pensions Committee will be informed and the Fund's officers will endeavour to bring the asset allocation back within the range within an appropriate period of time.
- 5.4 The Pensions Committee reviews the suitability of the asset allocation of the Fund on a yearly basis, following advice from the officers, investment consultant and independent advisor.
- 5.5 It is intended that the Fund's investment strategy will be reviewed at least every three years, following the latest actuarial valuation of the Fund. The investment strategy takes due account of the maturity profile of the Fund and the current funding position.
- 5.6 The Pensions Committee has set the following benchmark against which performance of the Fund will be measured:

Asset class	Benchmark
Equities	
Passive Global Equity	FTSE All World Equity Index
Passive Global Equity Hedged	FTSE All World Equity Index GBP Hedged
Passive Global Equity Low Carbon Hedged	MSCI World Low Carbon Target Index GBP Hedged
Active Global Equity	MSCI AC World Index
Bonds and Cash	
UK Index Linked Gilts Over 5 Years	FTSE UK Gilts Index-Linked Over 5 Years Index
Absolute Return Bonds (Insight)	3 Months LIBOR plus 3%
Absolute Return Bonds (GSAM)	3 Months LIBOR plus 4%
Cash	LIBID 7 Day
Alternatives	
Property Unit Trusts	UK IPD Monthly Index Property
Diversified Growth Funds	3 Months LIBOR plus 3%

6.0 Managers

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 The Fund's investment managers will hold a mix of investments which reflect 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.
- 6.4 The manager of the passive funds in which the Fund invests holds a mix of investments within each pooled fund that reflects their respective benchmark indices as set out in section 5.6.
- 6.5 The Fund's current structure and performance targets are set out in the table below.

Current Managers and Mandates				
Manager	Mandate	Benchmark Allocation	Investment Ranges	Performance Target
LCIV (Baillie Gifford)	Global Equities (Active & Growth)	20%	15%-25%	Outperform benchmark by 2-3% over a rolling 3 year period
	Diversified Growth	10%	7.5%-12.5%	3 Months LIBOR +3% per annum
Insight	Pooled Bonds (Absolute Return)	3%	2%-4%	3 Months LIBOR +3% per annum
Goldman Sachs	Pooled Bonds (Absolute Return)	3%	2%-4%	3 Months LIBOR +4% per annum
LCIV MAC (CQS)	Multi Asset Credit	6%	4%-8%	3 Months LIBOR +4% per annum
Legal & General	UK Index Linked (Passive)	6%	3%-9%	FTSE A Gov Index Linked >5yrs
	Global Equities (Passive)	15%	12%-18%	33% FTSE All World Equity Index, 67% FTSE All World Equity Index GBP Hedged
	Global Equities (Passive Low Carbon)	15%	12%-18%	MSCI World Low Carbon Target Index GBP Hedged
LCIV (Ruffer)	Diversified Growth	10%	7.5%-12.5%	3 Months LIBOR +3% per annum
Schroders	Property	12%	10%-15%	Outperform benchmark by 0.75% over a rolling 3 year period

7.0 The approach to risk

- 7.1 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 a 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.
- 7.2 The principal risks affecting the Fund and the Fund's approach to managing these risks and the contingency plans that are in place are set below:

Funding risks

- Financial mismatch – The risk that Fund assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting the liabilities.
- 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 impacts is reducing the value of investments/assets and requiring increased employer's contributions).

7.3 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 The Committee also seeks to understand the assumptions used in any analysis and modelling so they can be compared to their own views and the level of risks associated with these assumptions to be assessed.

7.6 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.

7.7 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 the long-term returns.
- Manager underperformance - The failure by the fund managers to achieve the rate of investment return assumed in setting their mandates.

7.8 The Committee measure and manage asset risks as follows:

- a) The Fund's strategic asset allocation benchmark invests in a diversified range of asset classes. The Committee has delegated rebalancing arrangements to s151 officer and her officers to ensure the Fund's "actual allocation" does not deviate from its maximum limits. 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. By investing across a range of assets, including liquid quoted equities and bonds, as well as property; the Committee has recognised the need for access to liquidity in the short term.

- b) The Fund invests in a range of overseas markets which provides a diversified approach to currency markets; in addition, the Committee has agreed to hedge 50% of the overseas currency exposure relating to the global equity allocation. This is achieved by investing in pooled currency hedged funds managed by LGIM. Detail of the Fund's approach to managing ESG risks is set out later in this document.
- c) 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.

7.9 *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.

7.10 The Committee monitors and manages risks in these areas through a process of regular scrutiny of its providers, and audit of the operations it conducts 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.

7.11 A more comprehensive breakdown of the risks to which the Fund is exposed and the approach to managing these risks is set out in the Fund's risk register and policy documents.

8. **Pooling of investments**

8.1 The Fund is a participating scheme in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV) Pool. The proposed structure and basis on which the LCIV Pool will operate was set out in the July 2016 submission to Government.

8.2 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.

8.3 The Fund has already transitioned assets into the London CIV with current allocation of 46% of total assets, and will look to transition further liquid assets as and when there are suitable investment strategies available on the platform that meet the needs of the Fund.

- 8.4 The Fund has a target allocation of 36% in life funds and these are outside of the London CIV in accordance with government guidance on the retention of life funds outside pools for the time being.

- 8.5 The Fund is monitoring developments and the opening of investment strategy funds on the London CIV platform with a view to transitioning liquid assets across to the London CIV as soon as there are suitable sub-funds to meet the Fund's investment strategy/ asset allocation requirements.
- 8.6 Any assets not currently invested in the Pool will be reviewed at least annually to determine whether the rationale remains appropriate, and whether it continues to demonstrate value for money.

Structure and governance of the LCIV Pool

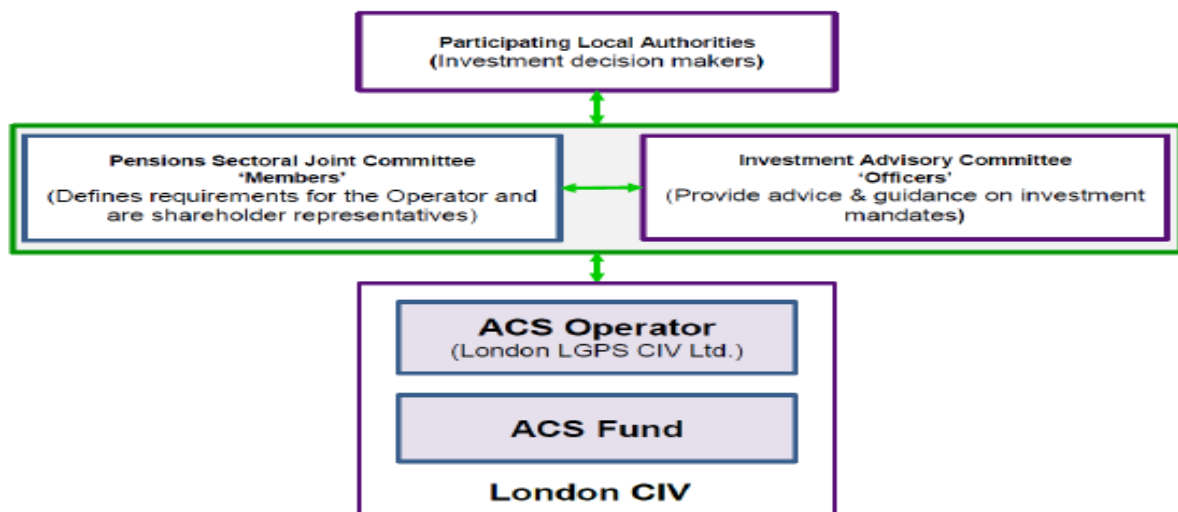
- 8.7 The July 2016 submission to Government of the LCIV Pool provided a statement addressing the structure and governance of the Pool, the mechanisms by which the Fund can hold the Pool to account and the services that will be shared or jointly procured.
- 8.8 The below diagrams sets out the governance structure for the London CIV. 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, 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.
- 8.9 As an AIFM, London CIV must comply with the Alternative Investment Manager Directive ("AIFMD") and falls under the regulatory scrutiny and reporting regime of the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). This includes the requirement for robust systems and processes and for these to be documented appropriately in policies and manuals. Risk management is a particular focus for the FCA and London CIV has developed a risk framework and risk register covering all areas of its operations, including fund management.
- 8.10 The Pensions Sectoral Joint Committee ("PSJC") has been established under the governing arrangements of London Councils. The PSJC effectively fulfils two roles, one is as a mechanism for convening elected Member representation from each borough (generally the borough's Pension Committee Chair), and the other is as the route to convening the Authorities as shareholders in London CIV. This Committee will provide scrutiny and oversight of the CIV for the Authorities, with each Borough represented on the Committee with voting rights.
- 8.11 Borough Pension Committees – In most instances the Chair of the Pensions Committee at a Borough level will be the delegated representative on the PSJC and will be able to provide an overview back to the individual Committee on the work of the London CIV and its effectiveness from attending the PSJC. In addition the London CIV will provide regular updates to Authorities through its written reports and will also attend Committee meetings as and when required and in this way will help to ensure that the individual Pensions Committee are able to provide scrutiny of the London CIV.
- 8.12 The Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) was formed in September 2015 with the remit to:

- To support the Joint Committee in the investment decision making process
- To liaise with the Fund Operator of the CIV in defining Shareholders' investment needs.

8.13 Membership of the IAC was renewed in July 2016 with London Treasurers being asked to nominate themselves and or their officers, 24 nominations were received. Whilst this was greater than allowed for under the Terms of Reference, after consideration, it was agreed that the full complement of nominations should be included in the Committee.

8.14 This was to ensure at a time of rapid development for the London CIV, as many Pension Funds could be engaged fully in the process and that this would also enable a wide range of pension managers to work closely alongside officers of the CIV. The new Committee comprised 9 London Treasurers and 15 Pension Managers.

LONDON CIV GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



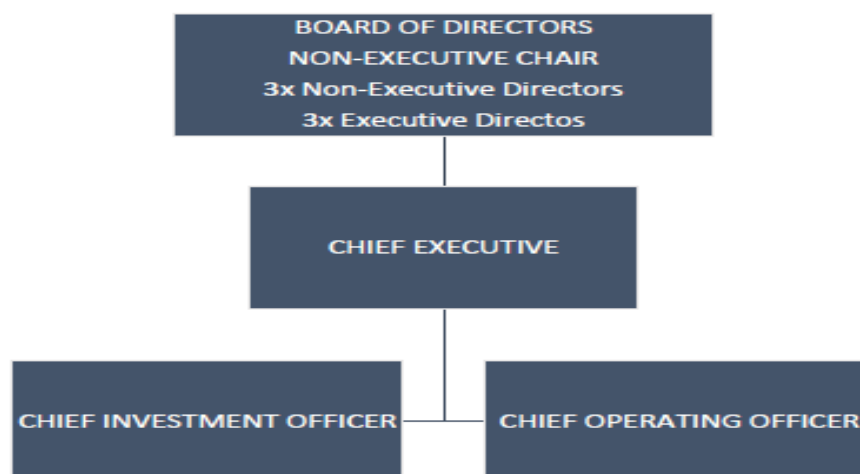
8.15 At the company level for London CIV, it is the Board of Directors that is responsible for decision making within the company, which will include the decisions to appoint and remove investment managers. The Board of the CIV has ultimate responsibility for all aspects of management of the Company. The board will at all times retain and exercise overall control. As a result the board composition seeks to achieve a balance of skills, competencies and expertise to govern on behalf of the shareholders.

8.16 The board will challenge the business, has a strong focus on oversight of both the organisation and third parties, and understands its duties as a regulated Company. The board have a mix of relevant investment, operational and financial experience having held senior roles at regulated entities combined with a strong understanding of local government and the requirements of its shareholders. The governance practices will be commensurate with the business and nature of the investment funds it manages.

8.17 The board is comprised of seven members both executive and non-executive with a range of skills. The non-executive directors are independent third parties with experience gained from either local government or careers in financial services and

each have in-depth understanding of their respective fields. The executive team are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the business and setting the strategic direction of the Company. The non-executive directors will provide independent judgment and challenge to the board based on their respective experience.

LONDON CIV BOARD - COMPANY STRUCTURE



Performance measurement

- 8.18 Fund performance is measured at a number of different levels. The objective of the Fund is to outperform the actuarial discount rate. The policy portfolio is selected by the Committee, with advice from the Fund Investment Advisers and Officers, and investment managers including LCIV, is expected to generate returns above the discount rate.
- 8.19 The performance of the pooling arrangements is monitored via regular reporting and through periodic meetings. Performance for LCIV is measured against the policy portfolio. LCIV seeks to outperform the policy portfolio on a risk adjusted basis, via active sub-funds creation/selection and or selecting the best managers for each of the sub-funds and by implementing investments in a low cost manner. Performance for the investment sub-funds is measured against widely used and transparent benchmarks.
- 8.20 Where performance falls short of expectations the Committee, Officers and the Investment Advisers for the Fund will identify the cause of this underperformance and will respond appropriately either to alter its policy portfolio (where asset allocation is the underlying cause) or to require changes to the management of the sub fund vehicles (where management skill within LCIV is the underlying cause).

9. Social, Environmental and Corporate Governance

- 9.1 It is recognised that ESG factors can influence long term investment performance and the ability to achieve long term sustainable returns. The Committee consider the Fund's approach to responsible investment in two key areas:
- *Sustainable investment / ESG factors* – considering the financial impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors on its investments.

- *Stewardship and governance* – acting as responsible and active investors/owners, through considered voting of shares, and engaging with investee company management as part of the investment process.

Sustainable investment / ESG

- 9.2 The Fund is committed to being a long term steward of the assets in which it invests and 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 and this will include training on and information sessions on matters of social, environmental and corporate governance.
- 9.3 The Fund requires its investment managers to integrate all material financial factors, including corporate governance, environmental, social, and ethical considerations, into the decision-making process for all fund investments. It 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.
- 9.4 The Fund expects its external investment managers (and specifically the London Collective Investment Vehicle through which the Fund will increasingly invest) 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 such as corporate governance and environmental factors. The Fund expects its fund managers to integrate material ESG factors within its investment analysis and decision making.
- 9.5 Effective monitoring and identification of these 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, 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 monitors this activity on an ongoing basis with the aim of maximising its impact and effectiveness.
- 9.6 The Fund will invest on the basis of financial risk and return having considered a full range of factors contributing to the financial risk including social, environment and governance factors where these present financial risks to the delivery of portfolio objectives and therefore impact on the sustainability of the Fund's returns.
- 9.7 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. The Committee considers exposure to carbon risk in the context of its role in asset allocation and investment strategy setting. The exposure that the Fund has to fossil fuels is largely through investments in equity portfolios which aim to outperform, or track the performance of, broad market indices which themselves include allocations to companies that are responsible for carbon emissions.
- 9.8 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 spring 2017, a Carbon Risk Audit for the Fund was carried out, quantifying the Fund's exposure through its

equity portfolio to fossil fuel reserves and power generation and where the greatest risks lie.

- 9.9 When a full review of the investment strategy was undertaken, as a result of this strategic review, the following changes to the equity portfolio was agreed, and implemented:
- A reduction in the total equity exposure from 60% to 50% of total assets. With the proceeds invested into multi-asset funds with much lower equity holdings (and hence lower exposure to carbon-intensive assets).
 - Of the remaining 50% of the equity portfolio, 15% has been invested into a Low Carbon index-tracking strategy which aims to reduce the carbon exposure of the portfolio by around 70%, relative to the broad market index, whilst still expecting to perform broadly in line with the wider market over the long term
- 9.10 This 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.
- 9.11 Where necessary, the Fund will also engage with its Investment Managers and 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.
- 9.12 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 nonfinancial 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.
- 9.13 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.
- 9.14 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.
- 9.15 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.

Voting rights

- 9.16 The Fund recognises the importance of its role as stewards of capital and the need to ensure the highest standards of governance and promoting corporate responsibility in the underlying companies in which its investments reside. The Fund recognises that ultimately this protects the financial interests of the Fund and its ultimate beneficiaries.
- 9.17 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 it ultimately invests recognising 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.
- 9.18 The Committee has delegated the exercise of voting rights to the investment manager(s) on the basis that voting power will be exercised by them with the objective of preserving and enhancing long term shareholder value. The managers are strongly encouraged to vote in line with voting alerts issued by the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) 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 in respect of all resolutions at annual and extraordinary general meetings of companies under Regulation 7(2)(f). The Committee has elected to monitor the voting decisions made by all its investment managers on a regular basis.
- 9.19 The Fund's investments through the London CIV are covered by the voting policy of the CIV which has been agreed by the Pensions Sectoral Joint Committee. Voting is 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 (LAPFF) 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.
- 9.20 The Fund will incorporate a report of voting activity as part of its Pension Fund Annual report which is published on the Council / Pension Fund website.

Stewardship

- 9.21 The Fund complies with the UK Stewardship Code ('the Code') and is preparing a formal statement of commitment with the Code for assessment. The current draft is set out in Appendix A.
- 9.22 The Fund expects its external investment managers to be signatories of the Stewardship Code and reach Tier One level of compliance or to be seeking to achieve a Tier One status within a reasonable timeframe. Where this is not feasible the Fund expects a detailed explanation as to why it will not be able to achieve this level.
- 9.23 In addition, the Fund expects its investment managers to work collaboratively with others if this will lead to greater influence and deliver improved outcomes for shareholders and more broadly.
- 9.24 The Committee recognises that taking a collaborative approach with other investors can help to achieve wider and more effective outcomes.
The Fund:

- (a) is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) and in this way joins with other LGPS Funds to magnify its voice and maximise the influence of investors as asset owners;
- (b) is a member of the Pension and Lifetime Savings Association (PLSA) and in this way joins with other investors to magnify its voice and maximise the influence of investors as asset owners;
- (c) gives support to shareholder resolutions where these reflect concerns which are shared and represent the Fund interest; and
- (d) joins wider lobbying activities where appropriate opportunities arise.

Myners principles for investment decision making

9.25 The old regulation requiring administering authorities to state the extent to which they comply with Myners principles for investment decision making no longer applies. However, they should still have regard to the guidance. This section has been kept in this document as Appendix B for Tower Hamlets Funds, with some small amendments to keep the responses current.

Full compliance

The Fund's annual report includes all of the Fund's policies including the governance policy statement, governance policy compliance statement, communications policy statement, responsible investment and stewardship policy, funding strategy statement and statement of investment principles. The annual report can be found on the council's website.

Quarterly reports to the Pensions Committee and Pensions Board on the management of the Fund's investments are publicly available on the council's website. <http://democracy.towerhamlets.gov.uk/mgCommitteeDetails.aspx?ID=392>

Prepared by: - Bola Tobun (Investment & Treasury Manager)
(For and on behalf of LBTH Pensions Committee)

Appendices

Appendix A – Draft Statement of Commitment with the UK Stewardship code
Appendix B – Myners Investment Principles – Compliance Statement

Appendix A - Draft Statement of Commitment with the UK Stewardship Code**Principle 1: *Institutional investors should publicly disclose their policy on how they will discharge their stewardship responsibilities.***

The Fund takes its responsibilities as a shareholder seriously and has made a commitment to the informed exercise of its ownership rights as detailed in the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement.

The Fund invests via pooled funds and therefore expects its underlying investment managers to exercise voting and engagement rights on its behalf. The Fund encourages its underlying investment managers to comply with the UK Stewardship Code.

The Fund is subject to the ESG and voting policies of its underlying investment managers. The Pensions Committee ('the Committee') considers these policies when appointing a new manager and when monitoring investment managers, the Fund's Officers consider whether each manager's actions and engagement activities have been appropriate and in keeping with the Fund's policy.

In considering its stewardship activities, the Fund monitors the activities of its investment managers with regard to the following:

- The exercise of voting rights
- The integration and management of Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) issues
- Engagement activities and progress

The Fund is a long-term investor and is committed to being an active owner. It wishes to promote a policy of dialogue on responsible investment issues, through its investment managers, with company management.

The Committee has identified the following ESG issues as a focus for engagement:

- Environmental issues: including conserving energy, promoting alternative energy sources, recycling, avoiding pollution and using environmentally friendly and sustainable resources
- Human rights: including child labour issues in foreign subsidiaries of UK companies or operations in countries with oppressive regimes
- Employment standards: including equal opportunities, health and safety, trade union recognition and employee participation

The Fund recognises that taking a collaborative approach with other investors can help to achieve wider and more effective outcomes and is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), which aims to promote best practice on corporate governance and RI issues through co-operative action with other local authority funds.

The Fund regularly reviews its approach to responsible investment and the exercise of its stewardship activities.

Principle 2: *Institutional investors should have a robust policy on managing conflicts of interest in relation to stewardship and this policy should be publicly disclosed.*

The Fund expects its investment managers to have effective policies addressing potential conflicts of interest related to stewardship.

In respect of potential conflicts of interest within the Fund, the Committee members are required to make declarations of interest prior to panel meetings.

All declarations are captured in the minutes of the meeting, which are publicly available, potential conflicts, based on declarations, are managed accordingly by the Chair of the Committee.

Principle 3: *Institutional investors should monitor their investee companies.*

While the day-to-day responsibility for managing the Fund's equity holdings is delegated to the Fund's appointed investment managers, the Fund recognises that it cannot delegate its stewardship obligations. The Fund's Committee and Officers monitor the Fund's investment managers on a regular and ongoing basis, including with respect to stewardship activities.

As such the Fund expects its investment managers to monitor investee companies, intervene where necessary, and report back regularly on activity undertaken. This may be via written reports, phone calls, or meetings with the Officers and the Committee.

In addition, the Committee receives an annual report from the Fund's investment consultant on the ESG credentials, including active ownership, of its investment managers.

Principle 4: *Institutional investors should establish clear guidelines on when and how they will escalate their activities as a method of protecting and enhancing shareholder value.*

Responsibility for day-to-day interaction with companies is delegated to the Fund's investment managers, including the escalation of engagement when necessary.

The Fund's Officers and Committee monitor the escalation activities undertaken by the Fund's investment managers through the regular reporting provided by the Fund's managers.

On occasion, the Fund may itself choose to escalate activity; this will typically be through its membership of LAPFF or via one of the underlying investment managers.

Escalation activities undertaken by LAPFF may include writing a letter to the board or additional meetings with company management.

Principle 5: *Institutional investors should be willing to act collectively with other investors where appropriate.*

The Fund seeks to work collaboratively with other institutional shareholders in order to maximise the influence that it can have on individual companies.

The Fund undertakes collective engagement activities through its membership of LAPFF as well as through initiatives proposed by the Fund's investment managers or advisors.

In addition, the fund has formally agreed to join the London Collective Investment Vehicle (CIV) and regularly collaborates with other members of the CIV with respect to ESG and stewardship issues.

Principle 6: *Institutional investors should have a clear policy on voting and disclosure of voting activity.*

The Fund invests via pooled funds and is therefore subject to the underlying investment managers' policies. The Fund expects its investment managers to exercise all votes associated with the Fund's equity holdings where practicable. The Fund encourages its investment managers to publicly disclose their voting records.

Generally, the Fund expects its investment managers to support resolutions that are consistent with the UK Corporate Governance Code and represent best practice. In overseas markets, the Committee expects the managers to take account of local best practice principles.

Where resolutions or issues fall short of the expected standards, the Committee expects managers will either abstain or vote against, depending on the individual circumstances of the company and the issues presented. The Committee expects the investment managers to report on their voting activities on a regular basis and the Fund's Officers consider whether each manager's actions and engagement activities have been appropriate and in keeping with the Fund's policy. The policy is reviewed at least annually in order to take account of regulatory developments and timely or controversial issues may be discussed at Committee meetings.

Principle 7: *Institutional investors should report periodically on their stewardship and voting activities.*

The Fund expects its underlying investment managers to report regularly to both the Officers and the Committee with respect to voting and engagement activities, including examples of company engagement, progress on engagement over time and collaborative activities. The Fund encourages its investment managers to publicly report on their stewardship activities.

The Fund will report on its stewardship activity to the Committee on an annual basis. In addition, quarterly reports of voting actions are posted as part of the funds reporting to Committee and are available on the Council's website:

<http://democracy.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeed=392>

The Committee will provide an annual report on how the Fund satisfies its UK Stewardship Code obligations requirements, which will be made available publicly.

This statement has been approved by the Committee on 16 March 2017.

Compliance and monitoring

The investment managers are required to adhere to the principles set out in this Investment Strategy Statement. The Pensions Committee will require an annual written statement from the investment managers that they have adhered to the principles set out in this statement.

If you have any questions on this statement or the Fund's approach to stewardship, please contact Bola Tobun, Investments and Treasury Manager by e-mail at the following address Bola.Tobun@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Appendix B - Myners Investment Principles – Compliance Statement**Principle 1: Effective Decision-making**

Administering authorities should ensure that:

- decisions are taken by persons or organisations with the skills, knowledge, advice and resources necessary to make them effectively and monitor their implementation; and
- those persons or organisations have sufficient expertise to be able to evaluate and challenge the advice they receive, and manage conflicts of interest.

Full compliance

The Pensions Committee and Pensions Board are supported in their decision making/assisting roles by the Corporate Director, Resources and the Investment and Treasury Manager.

Members of the both Committee and Board participate in regular training delivered through a formal programme. Training is provided at every quarterly meeting.

Principle 2: Clear Objectives

An overall investment objective should be set out for the fund that takes account of the scheme's liabilities, the potential impact on local taxpayers, the strength of the covenant for non-local authority employers, and the attitude to risk of both the administering authority and scheme employers, and these should be clearly communicated to advisors and investment managers.

Full compliance

The Fund's overall objectives are defined in the Funding Strategy Statement and are directly linked to the triennial actuarial valuation. The investment objectives are clearly stated in the Statement of Investment Principles/Investment Strategy Statement.

The content of the Funding Strategy Statement reflects discussions held with individual scheme employers during the actuarial valuation process. Employers understand that contribution rates are set, having given consideration to the key tenets of affordability, sustainability and stability but also with the understanding that any decisions made must be prudent. To this end, the strength of the employer covenant is considered when setting contribution rates.

Principle 3: Risk and liabilities

In setting and reviewing their investment strategy, administering authorities should take account of the form and structure of liabilities. These include the implications for the local taxpayers, the strength of the covenant for participating employers, the risk of their default and longevity risk.

Full compliance

The Fund's actuary reviews the funding position of each employer every three years and this valuation includes an assessment of the gap between the employer's share of the Fund assets and the liabilities specific to each employer. The strength of the employer covenant is considered when setting contribution rates.

The Fund's investment strategy is reviewed following each triennial valuation to ensure that the investment strategy will achieve the expected returns assumed during the valuation process.

As a member of Club Vita, a bespoke set of assumptions are specifically tailored to fit the membership profile of the Tower Hamlets Fund. The assumptions selected are intended to make an appropriate allowance for future improvements in longevity, based on the actual experience of the Fund.

Principle 4: Performance assessment

Arrangements should be in place for the formal measurement of performance of the investments, investment managers and advisors.

Administering authorities should also periodically make a formal assessment of their own effectiveness as a decision-making body and report on this to scheme members.

Full compliance

Each manager's performance is measured quarterly against benchmark targets, which are specified in the contract between the Fund and the manager. The Fund's global custodian produces performance data for each manager and for the Fund as a whole. The target outperformance for the Fund as a whole is specified within the Statement of Investment Principles/Investment Strategy Statement. The Fund performance is also assessed with reference to the local authority peer group.

Performance data is reported to the Committee on a quarterly basis. Fund managers present to the officers or the Committee on at least an annual basis and officers hold four additional meetings with managers per quarter to discuss the portfolio composition, strategy and performance.

Consideration has been given to quantitative measures to assess the performance of the Committee, although options other than measuring meeting attendance and the success of the Committee's implemented strategies are limited.

Principle 5: Responsible ownership

Administering authorities should:

- Adopt, or ensure their investment managers adopt, the Stewardship Code.
- Include a statement of their policy on responsible ownership in the statement of investment principles.
- Report periodically to scheme members on the discharge of such responsibilities.

Full compliance

All new investment mandates will be expected to include a statement of a manager's adoption of the Stewardship Code.

The Council wishes to have an active influence on issues of environmental or ethical concern with companies in which the Pension Fund is a shareholder. It will seek to codify its approach with Fund Managers and will use the services of specialist agencies as necessary to identify issues of concern.

The Council requires the Fund Managers to take into account the implications of substantial “extra financial” considerations, e.g., environmental, social or reputational issues that could bring a particular investment decision into the public arena.

The Fund wishes to be an active shareholder and exercise its voting rights to promote and support good corporate governance principles. In addition, the Fund is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), thus demonstrating a commitment to sustainable investment and the promotion of high standards of corporate governance and responsibility.

All of the Fund’s managers are signed up to the Stewardship Code, which provides a framework for investors to consider environmental, social and corporate governance issues when making investment decisions.

Principle 6: Transparency and reporting

Administering authorities should:

- Act in a transparent manner, communicating with stakeholders on issues relating to their management of investments, its governance and risks, including performance against stated objectives
- Provide regular communication to scheme members in the form they consider most appropriate



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Appendix 3 Funding Strategy Statement

1 Introduction

1.1 What is this document?

This is the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund (“the Fund”), which is administered by London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 1 April 2017.

1.2 What is the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, in effect the LGPS for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 determined in accordance with 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 with no certainty. 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:

- Long term solvency of the Fund,
- 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;
- all Fund's policies which can be found on the Fund's website https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ignl/jobs_and_careers/Pension_fund/Pension_fund.aspx
- 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 the Pensions Manager email: pensionsLBTH@towerhamlets.gov.uk or call telephone number 020 7364 4251.

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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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. There are currently more employers in the Fund than ever before, a large part of this being due to new academies.

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 will seek to moderate short term increases in 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 is likely to lead to higher contributions in the long-term; and
- it is likely to 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	Council	Colleges	Academies	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	20 years	20 years	Future working lifetime	Future working lifetime	Outstanding contract term
Secondary rate – Note (d)	% of payroll or monetary amount	Monetary amount	% of payroll	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount
Treatment of surplus	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	Preferred approach: contributions kept at Primary rate. However, reductions may be permitted by the Administering Authority				Preferred approach: contributions kept at future service rate. However, contractors may be permitted to reduce contributions by spreading the surplus over the remaining contract term
Probability of achieving target – Note (e)	66%	70%	70%	66% if guaranteed, 75% otherwise	66% if guaranteed, 75% otherwise	66% if guaranteed, 75% otherwise
Phasing of contribution changes	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	At the discretion of the Administering Authority		None	None	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	n/a	Note (g)	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 (i) .			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 (i) .		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 to London Borough of Tower Hamlets Council as a tax raising body:

On the basis of extensive modelling carried out for the 2016 valuation exercise (see [Section 4](#)), total contributions have been set to ensure that stabilised employers have at least a 66% chance of being fully funded in 20 years under the 2016 formal valuation assumptions.

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.

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;

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 (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, agreed in conjunction with the Administering Authority, 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.

The Fund’s standard approach is for the TAB to 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. The approach to calculating the cessation payment will be as per the Admission Body's Admission Agreement.

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 "gilt 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.

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. Currently the pools in place within the Fund are as follows:

- Schools generally are also pooled with their funding Council. However there may be exceptions for specialist or independent schools.
- Smaller Transferee Admission Bodies may be pooled with the letting employer, provided all parties (particularly the letting employer) agree.

Those employers which have been pooled are identified in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate.

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.

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 probability of achieving funding target, an extended time horizon, or permission to join a pool with another body (e.g. the Local Authority).

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.

The payment will be paid immediately, unless otherwise agreed with the Administering Authority.

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 (j)) 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.

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, annually. It reports this to the regular Pensions Committee meetings.

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 13th February 2017 for comment;
- b) Comments were requested within 21 days;
- c) Following the end of the consultation period the FSS was updated where required and then published, on 31st March 2017.

A3 How is the FSS published?

The FSS is made available through the following routes:

- Published on the website, at April 2017;
- A copy sent by /e-mail to each participating employer in 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 www.towerhamletspensionfund.org.

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.	<p>Only anticipate long-term returns on a relatively prudent basis to reduce risk of under-performing.</p> <p>Assets invested on the basis of specialist advice, in a suitably diversified manner across asset classes, geographies, managers, etc.</p> <p>Analyse progress at three yearly valuations for all employers.</p> <p>Inter-valuation roll-forward of liabilities between valuations at whole Fund level.</p>
Inappropriate long-term investment strategy.	<p>Overall investment strategy options considered as an integral part of the funding strategy. Used asset liability modelling to measure 4 key outcomes.</p> <p>Chosen option considered to provide the best balance.</p>
Fall in risk-free returns on Government bonds, leading to rise in value placed on liabilities.	<p>Stabilisation modelling at whole Fund level allows for the probability of this within a longer term context.</p> <p>Inter-valuation monitoring, as above.</p> <p>Some investment in bonds helps to mitigate this risk.</p>
Active investment manager under-performance relative to benchmark.	Quarterly investment monitoring analyses market performance and active managers relative to their index benchmark.

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Pay and price inflation significantly more than anticipated.	<p>The focus of the actuarial valuation process is on real returns on assets, net of price and pay increases.</p> <p>Inter-valuation monitoring, as above, gives early warning.</p> <p>Some investment in bonds also helps to mitigate this risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>The Fund seeks a cessation debt (or security/guarantor) to minimise the risk of this happening in the future.</p> <p>If it occurs, the Actuary calculates the added cost spread pro-rata among all employers – (see 3.9).</p>

C3 Demographic risks

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Pensioners living longer, thus increasing cost to Fund.	<p>Set mortality assumptions with some allowance for future increases in life expectancy.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
Deteriorating patterns of early retirements	<p>Employers are charged the extra cost of non ill-health retirements following each individual decision.</p> <p>Employer ill health retirement experience is monitored, and insurance is an option.</p>
Reductions in payroll causing insufficient deficit recovery payments	<p>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:</p> <p>Employers in the stabilisation mechanism may be brought out of that mechanism to permit appropriate contribution increases (see <u>Note (b) to 3.3</u>).</p> <p>For other employers, review of contributions is permitted in general between valuations (see <u>Note (f) to 3.3</u>) and may require a move in deficit contributions from a percentage of payroll to fixed monetary amounts.</p>

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.	<p>The Administering Authority considers all consultation papers issued by the Government and comments where appropriate.</p> <p>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.</p>
Time, cost and/or reputational risks associated with any DCLG intervention triggered by the Section 13 analysis (see <u>Section 5</u>).	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.	<p>The Administering Authority considers all consultation papers issued by the Government and comments where appropriate.</p> <p>Take advice from Fund Actuary on impact of changes on the Fund and amend strategy as appropriate.</p>
---	--

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

Risk	Summary of Control Mechanisms
	<p>scheme employer, or external body, where-ever possible (see <u>Notes (h)</u> and <u>(j)</u> to <u>3.3</u>).</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 <u>Note (f)</u> to <u>3.3</u>).</p> <p>Reviewing contributions well ahead of cessation if thought appropriate (see <u>Note (a)</u> to <u>3.3</u>).</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, eg 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.

The Administering Authority, after taking advice from the Fund's actuary, may choose to calculate Primary and Secondary contribution rates differently if particular circumstances apply to an employer.

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 2.0% per annum greater than gilt yields at the time of the valuation (this is higher than that used at the 2013 valuation, which therefore gives a lower funding target, all other things being equal). 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. 0.7% p.a. below the retail prices index (RPI) p.a. thereafter.

This gives a single “blended” assumption of Consumer Price Index (CPI) less 0.1% (equivalent to RPI less 1.2%) per annum. This is a change from the previous valuation, which assumed a flat assumption of RPI plus 0.5% 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 have used a reduction of 1.0% per annum. This is a larger reduction than at 2013 (which was 0.8%), 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 than was made in 2013.

The combined effect of the above changes from the 2013 valuation approach, is to reduce life expectancy by around 0.4 years on average, which reduces the funding target all other things

being equal. 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.

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 cashflows (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), deferreds (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	A formal document required by the LGPS Regulations, which must be updated at least every three years at the conclusion of the formal

Certificate	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, future service contribution rate and common contribution rate 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.



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Appendix 4

Communications Strategy Statement

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

COMMUNICATION WITH KEY AUDIENCE GROUPS

- Our audience

- How we communicate

- Policy on Communication with Active, Deferred and Pensioner Members

- Policy on promotion of the scheme to Prospective Members and their Employing Authorities

- Policy on communication with Employing Authorities

- Policy on communication with senior managers

- Policy on communication with union representatives

- Policy on communication with elected members/the Pensions Committee

- Policy on communication with pension section staff

- Policy on communication with tax payers

- Policy on communication with other stakeholders/interested parties

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

- Timeliness

- Quality

- Results

REVIEW PROCESS

Introduction

This is the Communications Strategy Statement of London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund.

The Fund liaises with over 12 employers and approximately 15,000 scheme members in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme. The delivery of the benefits involves communication with a number of other interested parties. This statement provides an overview of how we communicate and how we intend to measure whether our communications are successful.

Any enquiries in relation to this Communication Strategy Statement should be sent to:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Town Hall
Human Resources
Payroll & Pensions Services
Mulberry Place
5 Clove Crescent
London E14 2BG

Telephone: 020 7364 4251

Facsimile: 020 7364 4593

Email: pensions@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Regulatory Framework

This Policy Statement is required by the provisions of Regulation 106B of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 1997. The provision requires us to:

“...prepare, maintain and publish a written statement setting out their policy concerning communications with:

- (a) members.
- (b) representatives of members.
- (c) prospective members.
- (d) employing authorities.”

In addition it specifies that the Statement must include information relating to:

- “(a) the provision of information and publicity about the Scheme to members, representatives of members and employing authorities;
- (b) the format, frequency and method of distributing such information or publicity; and
- (c) the promotion of the Scheme to prospective members and their employing authorities.”

As a provider of an occupational pension scheme, we are already obliged to satisfy the requirements of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Disclosure of information) Regulations and other legislation, for example the Pensions Act 2004. Previously the disclosure requirements have been prescriptive, concentrating on timescales rather than quality. From 6 April 2006 more generalised disclosure requirements are to be introduced, supported by a Code of Practice. The type of information that pension schemes are required to disclose will remain very much the same as before, although the prescriptive timescales are being replaced with a more generic requirement to provide information within a “*reasonable period*”.

The draft Code of Practice¹ issued by the Pensions Regulator in September 2005 sets out suggested timescales in which the information should be provided. While the Code itself is not a statement of the law, and no penalties can be levied for failure to comply with it, the Courts or a tribunal must take account of it when determining if any legal requirements have not been met. A summary of our expected timescales for meeting the various disclosure of information requirements are set out in the Performance Management section of this document, alongside those proposed by the Pension Regulator in the draft Code of Practice.

Responsibilities and Resources

Within the Pension Section, the responsibility for communication material is performed by our Pensions Manager with the assistance of two Principal Pensions Officers.

Although, the team write all communications within the section, all design work is carried out by the Council's Creative & Technical team. The Pensions team are also responsible for arranging all forums, workshops and meetings covered within this Statement.

All printing is carried out by an external supplier, which is usually decided upon by the Council's Creative & Technical team.

Communication with key audience groups

Our audience

We communicate with a number of stakeholders. For the purposes of this Communication Policy Statement, we are considering our communications with the following audience groups:

- active members;
- deferred members;
- pensioner members;
- prospective members;
- employing authorities (scheme employers and admitted bodies);
- senior managers;
- union representatives;
- elected members/the Pension Panel;
- Pensions Section staff;

In addition there are a number of other stakeholders with whom we communicate on a regular basis, such as Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, the Department for Communities and Local Government, solicitors, the Pensions Advisory Service, and other pension providers. We also consider as part of this policy how we communicate with these interested parties.

How we communicate

General communication

We will continue to use paper based communication as our main means of communicating, for example, by sending letters to our scheme members. However, we will compliment this by

¹ Code of Practice – Reasonable periods for the purposes of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2006 issued September 2005

use of electronic means such as our intranet. We will accept communications electronically, for example by e-mail and, where we do so, we will respond electronically where possible.

Our pension section staffs are responsible for specific tasks. Any phone calls or visitors are then passed to the relevant person within the section. Direct line phone numbers are advertised to allow easier access to the correct person.

Branding

As the Pension Fund is administered by London Borough of Tower Hamlets, all literature and communications will conform to the branding of the Council.

Accessibility

We recognise that individuals may have specific needs in relation to the format of our information or the language in which it is provided. Demand for alternative formats/languages is not high enough to allow us to prepare alternative format/language material automatically. However, on all communication from the Pension Fund office we will include a statement offering the communication in large print, Braille, on cassette or in another language on request.

Policy on Communication with Active, Deferred and Pensioner Members

Our objectives with regard to communication with members are:

- for the LGPS to be used as a tool in the attraction and retention of employees.
- for better education on the benefits of the LGPS.
- to provide more opportunities for face to face communication.
- as a result of improved communication, for queries and complaints to be reduced.
- for our employers to be employers of choice.
- to increase take up of the LGPS employees.
- to reassure stakeholders.

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications, which are over and above individual communications with members (for example, the notifications of scheme benefits or responses to individual queries). The communications are explained in more detail beneath the table:

Scheme booklet	Paper based and on intranet	At joining and major scheme changes	Post to home address/via employers	Active
Newsletters	Paper based and on intranet	Annually and after any scheme changes	Via employers for Actives. Post to home address for deferred & pensioners	Separately for active, deferred and pensioners
Pension Fund Report and Accounts	Paper based and on intranet	Annually	On request	All
Pension Fund Accounts – Summary	Paper based	Annually	Via employers for actives. Post to home address for deferred and pensioners	All
Estimated Benefit Statements	Paper based/via intranet	Annually	Post to home address/via employers for active members. To home address for deferred members.	Active and Deferred.
Factsheets	Paper based and on intranet	On request	On request	Active, deferred & pensioners
Intranet	Electronic	Continually available	Advertised on all communications	All
Road shows/ Workshops	Face to face	Annually	Advertised in newsletters, via posters and pensioners payslips	All
Face to face education sessions	Face to face	On request	On request	All
Joiner packs	Paper based	On joining	Post to home addresses	Active members
Pay advice slip/P60	Paper based	Conditional	Post to home address	Pensioners

Explanation of communications

Scheme booklet - A booklet providing a relatively detailed overview of the LGPS, including who can join, how much it costs, the retirement and death benefits and how to increase the value of benefits.

Newsletters - An annual/biannual newsletter which provides updates in relation to changes to the LGPS as well as other related news, such as national changes to pensions, forthcoming road shows, a summary of the accounts for the year, contact details, etc.

Pension Fund Report and Accounts – Details of the value of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details, for example, the current employing authorities and scheme membership numbers. This is a somewhat detailed and lengthy document and, therefore, it will not be routinely distributed except on request. A summary document, as detailed below, will be distributed.

Pension Fund Report and Accounts Summary – provides a handy summary of the position of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details.

Estimated Benefit Statements – For active members these include the current value of benefits as well as the projected benefits as at their earliest retirement date and at age 65. The associated death benefits are also shown as well as details of any individuals the member has nominated to receive the lump sum death grant. State benefits are also included. In relation to deferred members, the benefit statement includes the current value of the deferred benefits and the earliest payment date of the benefits as well as the associated death benefits.

Factsheets – These are leaflets that provide some detail in relation to specific topics, such as topping up pension rights, transfer values in and out of the scheme, death benefits and, for pensioners, annual pension's increases.

Intranet – The intranet will provide scheme specific information, forms that can be printed or downloaded, access to documents (such as newsletters and report and accounts), frequently asked questions and answers, links to related sites and contact information.

Road shows/Workshops – Every year a number of staff will visit the schools/offices around the Borough, providing the opportunity to have a face to face conversation about your pension rights

Face to face education sessions – These are education sessions that are available on request for small groups of members. For example, where an employer is going through a restructuring, it may be beneficial for the employees to understand the impact any pay reduction may have on their pension rights.

Joiner packs – These complement the joiner booklet and enclose information on AVCs and the paperwork needed to join the scheme.

Pay advice slip/P60 – The Pay advice slips are sent when the address, pension or tax code changes. The P60 information is communicated using this medium on an annual basis.

Policy on promotion of the scheme to Prospective Members and their Employing Authorities

Our objectives with regard to communication with prospective members are:

- to improve take up of the LGPS.
- for the LGPS to be used as a tool in the attraction of employees.
- for our employers to be employers of choice.
- for public relations purposes.

As we, in the Pension Team Section, do not have direct access to prospective members, we will work in partnership with the employing authorities in the Fund to meet these objectives. We will do this by providing the following communications:

Overview of the LGPS leaflet	Paper based	On commencing employment	Via employers	New employees
Educational sessions	As part of induction workshops	On commencing employment	Face to face	New employees
Promotional newsletters/flyers	Paper based	Annually	Via employers	Existing employees
Posters	Paper based	Ongoing	Via employers	New and existing employees

Explanation of communications

Overview of the LGPS leaflet - A short leaflet that summarises the costs of joining the LGPS and the benefits of doing so.

Educational sessions – A talk providing an overview of the benefits of joining the LGPS.

Promotional newsletters/flyers – These will be designed to help those who are not in the LGPS to understand the benefits of participating in the Scheme and provide guidance on how to join the Scheme.

Posters – These will be designed to help those who are not in the LGPS understand the benefits of participating in the scheme and provide guidance on how to join the Scheme.

Policy on communication with Employing Authorities

Our objectives with regard to communication with employers are:

- to improve relationships.
- to assist them in understanding costs/funding issues.
- to work together to maintain accurate data.
- to ensure smooth transfers of staff.
- to ensure they understand the benefits of being an LGPS employer.

- to assist them in making the most of the discretionary areas within the LGPS.

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Employers' Guide	Paper based and intranet	At joining and updated as necessary	Post or via email	Main contact for all employers
Newsletters	Electronic (e-mail) and intranet	Annually or more frequent if necessary	E-mail	All contacts for all employers
Employers' focus groups	Face to face	At least quarterly/half yearly	Invitations by e-mail	Either main contacts or specific groups (e.g. HR or payroll) depending on topics
Pension Fund Report and Accounts	Paper based and employer website	Annually	Post	Main contact for all employers
Meeting with adviser	Face to face	On request	Invite sent by post or email	Senior management involved in funding and HR issues.

Explanation of communications

Employers' Guide – is a detailed guide that provides guidance on the employer responsibilities, including the forms and other necessary communications with the Pensions Section and Scheme members.

Newsletters – A technical briefing newsletter that will include recent changes to the scheme, the way the Pensions Section is run and other relevant information so as to keep employers fully up to date.

Employers' focus groups – Generally workgroup style sessions set up to debate current issues within the LGPS.

Pensions Fund Report and Accounts – Details of the value of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details, for example, the current employing authorities and scheme membership numbers.

Adviser meeting – Gives employers the opportunity to discuss their involvement in the Scheme with advisers.

Policy on communication with senior managers

Our objectives with regard to communication with senior managers are:

- to ensure they are fully aware of developments within the LGPS
- to ensure that they understand costs/funding issues
- to promote the benefits of the Scheme as a recruitment/retention tool.

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Briefing papers	Paper based and electronic	As and when required	Email or hard copy	All
Committee papers	Paper based and electronic	In advance of Committee	Email or hard copy	All

Explanation of communications

Briefing papers – a briefing that highlights key issues or developments relating to the LGPS and the Fund, which can be used by senior managers when attending meetings

Committee paper – a formal document setting out relevant issues in respect of the LGPS, in many cases seeking specific decisions or directions from elected members

Policy on communication with union representatives

Our objectives with regard to communication with union representatives are:

- to foster close working relationships in communicating the benefits of the Scheme to their members
- to ensure they are aware of the Pension Fund's policy in relation to any decisions that need to be taken concerning the Scheme
- to engage in discussions over the future of the Scheme
- to provide opportunities to Education Union representatives on the provisions of the Scheme

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Briefing papers	Paper based and electronic	As and when required	Email or hard copy	All
Face to face education sessions	Face to face	On request	On request	All
Pension Committee	Meeting	Quarterly	Via invitation when appropriate	All

Explanation of communications

Briefing papers – a briefing that highlights key issues and developments relating to the LGPS and the Fund.

Face to face education sessions – these are education sessions that are available on request for union representatives and activists, for example to improve their understanding of the basic principles of the Scheme, or to explain possible changes to policies.

Pensions Committee – a formal meeting of elected members, attended by senior managers, at which local decisions in relation to the Scheme (policies, etc) are taken.

Policy on communication with elected members/Pensions Committee

Our objectives with regard to communication with elected members/Pensions Committee are:

- to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities in relation to the Scheme
- to seek their approval to the development or amendment of discretionary policies, where required
- to seek their approval to formal responses to government consultation in relation to the Scheme.

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of Communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Training sessions	Face to face	When there is a new Pensions Committee and as and when required	Face to face or via the Employers Organisation for local government	All members of the Pensions Committee as well as other elected members
Briefing papers	Paper based and electronic	As and when required	Email or hard copy	All members of the Pensions Committee
Pension Committee	Meeting	Quarterly	Members elected onto Pension Committee	All members of the Pensions Committee

Explanation of communications

Training sessions – to provide a broad overview of the main provisions of the LGPS to elected members and their responsibilities within it.

Briefing papers - a briefing that highlights key issues and developments to the LGPS and the Fund.

Pension Committee - a formal meeting of elected members, attended by senior managers, at which local decisions in relation to the Scheme (policies, etc.) are taken.

Policy on communication with pension section staff

Our objectives with regard to communication with Pension Section's staff are:

- ensure they are aware of changes and proposed changes to the scheme
- to provide on the job training to new staff
- to develop improvements to services, and changes to processes as required
- to agree and monitor service standards

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of Communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Face to face training sessions	Face to face	As required	By arrangement	All
Staff meetings	Face to face	As required, but no less frequently than monthly	By arrangement	All
Attendance at seminars	Externally provided	As and when advertised	By email, paper based	All
Software User Group meetings	Face to face	Quarterly	By email, paper based.	Principal Administrators
Regional Officer Group meetings	Face to face	Quarterly	By email, paper based.	Pension Manager/ Principal Administrators

Explanation of communications

Face to face training sessions – which enable new staff to understand the basics of the Scheme, or provide more in depth training to existing staff, either as part of their career development or to explain changes to the provisions of the Scheme

Staff meetings – to discuss any matters concerning the local administration of the Scheme, including for example improvements to services or timescales

Attendance at seminars – to provide more tailored training on specific issues

Software User Group meeting – to discuss any issues concerning the computer software used to administer the scheme, including future upgrades and improvements

Regional Officer Group meetings - discussion group of principal officers from other administering authorities.

Policy on communication with tax payers

Our objectives with regard to communication with tax payers are:

- to provide access to key information in relation to the management of the scheme
- to outline the management of the scheme

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of Communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Pension Fund Report and Accounts	Paper based and on website	Annually	Post	All, on request
Pension Fund Committee Papers	Paper based and on website	As and when available	Post	All, on request

Explanation of communications

Pension Fund Report and Accounts – details of the value of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details, for example, the current employing authorities and scheme membership numbers.

Pension Fund Committee Papers - a formal document setting out relevant issues in respect of the LGPS, in many cases seeking specific decisions or directions from elected members.

Policy on communication with other stakeholders/interested parties

Our objectives with regard to communication with other stakeholder/interested parties are:

- to meet our obligations under various legislative requirements
- to ensure the proper administration of the scheme
- to deal with the resolution of pension disputes
- to administer the Fund's Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC) scheme

Our objectives will be met by providing the following communications:

Method of Communication	Media	Frequency of Issue	Method of Distribution	Audience Group
Pension Fund valuation reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates and Adjustments (R&A) certificates • Revised R&A certificates • Cessation valuations 	Electronic	Every three years	Via email	Government Departments)/ Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs HMRC)/all Scheme employers
Details of new employers entered into the Fund	Hard copy	As new employers are entered into the Fund	Post	Government Departments /HMRC
Formal resolution of pension disputes	Hard copy or electronic	As and when a dispute requires resolution	Via email or post	Scheme member or their representatives, the Pensions Advisory Service/the Pensions Ombudsman
Completion of questionnaires	Electronic or hard copy	As and when required	Via email or post	Government Departments /HMRC/the Pensions Regulator

Explanation of communications

Pension Fund Valuation Reports – a report issued every three years setting out the estimated assets and liabilities of the Fund as a whole, as well as setting out individual employer contribution rates for a three year period commencing one year from the valuation date

Details of new employers – a legal requirement to notify both organisations of the name and type of employer entered into the Fund (i.e. following the admission of third party service providers into the scheme)

Resolution of pension disputes – a formal notification of pension dispute resolution, together with any additional correspondence relating to the dispute

Completion of questionnaires – various questionnaires that my received, requesting specific information in relation to the structure of the LGPS or the make up of the Fund

Performance Measurement

So as to measure the success of our communications with active, deferred and pensioner members, we will use the following methods:

Timeliness

We will measure against the following target delivery timescales:

Scheme booklet	New joiners to the LGPS	Within two months of joining	Within two weeks of joining the LGPS
Estimated Benefit Statements as at 31 March	Active members	On request	31 July each year
Telephone calls	All	Not applicable	95% of phone calls to be answered within 30 seconds
Issue of retirement benefits	Active and deferred members retiring	Within two months of retirement	95% of retirement benefits to be issued within 10 working days of retirement
Issue of deferred benefits	Leavers	Within two months of withdrawal	Within one month of notification
Transfers in	Joiners/active members	Within two months of request	Within one month of request
Issue of forms i.e. expression of wish	Active/deferred members	N/A	Within five working days
Changes to Scheme rules	Active/deferred and pensioner members, as required	Within two months of the change coming into effect	Within one month of change coming into effect

Annual Pension Fund Report and Accounts	All	Within two months of request	Within ten working days
---	-----	------------------------------	-------------------------

Quality

Active and deferred members	Paper based survey with annual benefit statements	All services	
All member types	Annual paper based survey on completion of specific tasks	Service received during that task	One task to be chosen each quarter from: retirements new starts and transfers in transfers out deferred leavers
All member types	Focus group meeting on half yearly basis	All services and identify improvement areas/new services	Representative group of all member types. To include union representatives.
Employers	Focus Groups	Their issues	Regular feedback sessions.

Results

Details of the performance figures are reported to the Head of Pay, Pension, & e-HR on a quarterly basis. Feedback is received from the Service Head and from various focus /discussion groups.

Review Process

We will review our Communication Policy to ensure it meets audience needs and regulatory requirements at least annually. A current version of the Policy Statement will always be available on our intranet and paper copies will be available on request.



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Appendix 5

Governance Compliance Statement

Governance and Compliance Statement

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Council is the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 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 Governance Policy and Compliance Statements 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 and to make revisions as appropriate and where such revisions are made to publish a revised statement.

Aims and Objectives

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

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

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

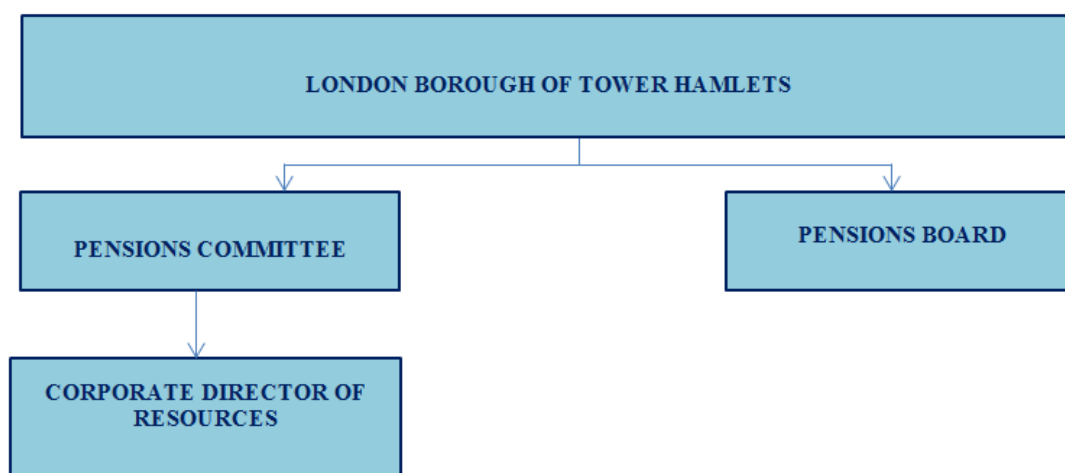
- all staff and Pensions Committee Members charged with the financial administration and decision-making with regard to the Fund are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to discharge the duties and responsibilities allocated to them
- the Fund is aware that good governance means an organisation 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 and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and that those who made the decisions are accountable to local people.

The Council delegates its responsibility for administering the Fund to the Pensions Committee. The terms of this delegation are as set out in the Council Constitution and provide that the Committee is responsible for consideration of all pension matters and discharging the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972 and various statutory matters relating to investment issues.

The Constitution sets out the framework under which the Pension Fund is to be administered as 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 pensions' 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 an Investment Strategy Statement.
- 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 7 elected Members from Tower Hamlets Council on a politically proportionate basis and the Pensions Committee will elect a Chair and Vice Chair. All Tower Hamlets Council elected Members have voting rights on the Committee and three voting members of the Committee are required to be able to deem the meeting quorate.

In addition there are 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, they 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 as the Pension Fund with all the legal responsibilities that this entails, it was not felt appropriate to apply the same legal definition to the lay members of the Committee and 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 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 to 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.

The Council will give at least five clear working days' notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the Tower Hamlets 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:

<http://moderngov.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeed=392>

Other Delegations of Powers

The Pensions Committee act as quasi trustees and oversee the management of the Pension Fund. As quasi trustees the Committee has a clear fiduciary duty in the performance of their functions, they have to 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 A 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 Corporate Director, 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 Corporate Director, Resources will delegate aspects of the role to other officers of the Council including the Investment & Treasury Manager 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 Tower Hamlets Council does not apply to the Pension Board unless it is expressly referred to in the

Board's terms of reference. The Tower Hamlets Pension Board established by Tower Hamlets 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 and 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 them, 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, advisors and fund managers.

Membership of the Pension Board

The Pension Board consists of 7 members as follows:

- Three Employer Representatives
- Three Scheme Member Representatives
- One Independent Member (non-voting) to act as chair of the Pension Board

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 six Employer and Scheme Member Representatives are present, and where the Board has an Independent Member they must also be present.

The members of the Board are appointed by an Appointments Panel which consists of:

- the Cabinet Member for Resources
- the Corporate Director, Resources
- the Divisional Director Finance, Procurement and Audit
- the Corporate Director, Governance

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 Tower Hamlets 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 be found on the Pension Fund Website:

<http://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

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 Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) replaced the Statement of Investment Principles from 1st April 2016. The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 require administering authorities to formulate and to publish a statement of its investment strategy, in accordance with guidance issued from time to time by the Secretary of State.

This ISS is designed to be a living document and is an important governance tool for the Fund. This document sets out the investment strategy of the Fund, provides transparency in relation to how the Fund investments are managed, acts as a risk register, and has been designed to be informative but reader focused.

This document will be reviewed following the completion of the Fund investment strategy review and updated revised version will be tabled at the November Pensions Committee meeting for approval.

Governance Policy 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 B and shows where the Fund is compliant or not compliant with best practice and the reasons why it may not be compliant.

Training Policy

Tower Hamlets 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 Tower Hamlets 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 on 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 the accounting recommendations of the Financial Reports of Pension Schemes - Statement of Recommended Practice. 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 both 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 websites:

<http://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

<http://moderngov.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=392>

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://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

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 Tower Hamlets' Employing Authority Discretions can be found on the website: <http://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

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://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

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 Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee meeting on 23 July 2015 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. In August 2017, this document has been reviewed and updated for Pensions Committee consideration and approval at its meeting of 21st September 2017.

Contact Information

Further information on the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund can be found as shown below:

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund
Mulberry Place
5 Clove Crescent
London
E14 2BG

Email: pensions@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Website: <http://www.towerhamletspensionfund.org/>

Appendix A

Delegation of Functions to Officers by Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee

Key:
PC – Pensions Committee OAP-Officers & Advisers Panel ITM – Investment & Treasury Manager
CDR – Corporate Director, Resources & Officers DDoFPA -Divisional Director Finance, Procurement & Audit
IC – Investment Consultant FA – Fund Actuary IA – Independent Adviser

Function delegated to PC	Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
<p>Investment strategy - approving the Fund's investment strategy, Investment Strategy Statement and Myners Compliance Statement including setting investment targets and ensuring these are aligned with the Fund's specific liability profile and risk appetite.</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of these policies and strategies on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>Rebalancing and cash management</p> <p>Implementation of strategic allocation including use of ranges</p> <p>To formally review the Scheme's asset allocation at least every three year's taking account of any changes in the profile of Scheme liabilities and will assess any guidance regarding tolerance of risk. It will recommend changes in asset allocation to the Pensions Committee</p>	<p>CDR, DDoFPA & ITM (having regard to ongoing advice of the IC, IA, FA and OAP)</p>	<p>High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by OAP and or ITM</p>

Function delegated to PC	Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
	New mandates / emerging opportunities To consider the Scheme's approach to social, ethical and environmental issues of investment, corporate governance and shareholder activism and recommend revisions to the Pensions Committee.	CDR, DDoFPA and ITM (having regard to ongoing advice of the IC & IA)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by OAP & ITM
Selection, appointment and dismissal of the Fund's advisers, including actuary, benefits consultants, investment consultants, global custodian, fund managers, lawyers, pension funds administrator, and independent professional advisers.	Ongoing monitoring of Fund Managers	CDR, DDoFPA and ITM (having regard to ongoing advice of the IA & IC) and subject to ratification by PC	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by OAP & ITM
	Selection, appointment, addition, replacement and dismissal of Fund Managers To evaluate the credentials of potential managers and make recommendations to the Pensions Committee To review the Scheme's AVC arrangements annually. If it considers a change is appropriate, it will make recommendations to the Pensions Committee.	OAP, CDR and ITM (having regard to ongoing advice of the IA & IC) and subject to ratification by PC	Notified to PC via ratification process.

Function delegated to PC	Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
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.	CDR, DDoFPA and ITM, subject to agreement with Chairman and Vice 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.
Agreeing the Fund's Knowledge and Skills Policy for all Pensions 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 ²	CDR & DDoFPA	Regular reports provided to PC and included in Annual Report and Accounts.
The Committee may delegate a limited range of its functions to one or more officers of the Authority. The Pensions Committee will be responsible for outlining expectations in relation to reporting progress of delegated functions back to the Pensions Committee.	Other urgent matters as they arise	CDR, DDoFPA and ITM subject to agreement with Chairman and Vice 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.

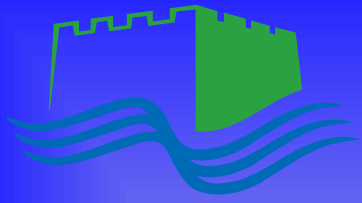
² CIPFA Code of Practice recommends each administering authority delegates responsibility for implementation to a senior officer.

Appendix B

PRINCIPLE	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
STRUCTURE	The management of the administration of benefits and strategic management of fund assets clearly rests with the main committee established by the appointing council	Compliant	The Council's Constitution states that the Pensions Committee is responsible for the management of the Pension Fund
	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.	Compliant	Trade union representatives and representatives of admitted bodies sit on the Pension Committee.
	That where a secondary committee or panel has been established, the structure ensures effective communication across both levels.	Compliant	A report of the Pensions Committee is presented at the following Pensions Committee. All key recommendations of the Pensions Committee are ratified by the Pensions Committee.
	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.	Compliant	All members of the Pensions Committee are also members of the Pensions Committee.
REPRESENTATION	<p>That all key stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to be represented within the main or secondary committee structure. These include :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employing authorities (including non-scheme employers, e.g. admitted bodies), • scheme members (including deferred and pensioner scheme members), • independent professional observers, 	Compliant	Trade unions and admitted bodies are represented on the Pensions Committee.

PRINCIPLE	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expert advisors (on an ad-hoc basis). 		
	That where lay members sit on a main or secondary committee, they are treated equally in terms of access to papers and meetings, training and are given full opportunity to contribute to the decision making process, with or without voting rights.	Compliant	Papers for Committee and the Pensions Committee are made available to all members of both bodies at the same time and are published well in advance of the meetings in line with the council's committee agenda publication framework.
SELECTION & ROLE OF LAY MEMBERS	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.	Compliant	Members of the Pensions Committee/ Pensions Committee have access to the terms of reference of each body and are aware of their roles and responsibilities as members of these bodies/ Panel.
VOTING	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.	Compliant	Members of the Pensions Committee/ Pensions Committee does not currently confer voting rights on non-Councillors in line with common practice across the local government sector.
TRAINING/FACILITY TIME/EXPENSES	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.	Compliant	Regular training is arranged for members of the Pensions Committee. In addition members are encouraged to attend external training courses. The cost of any such courses attended will be met by the Fund.
	That where such a policy exists, it applies equally to all members of committees, sub-committees, advisory panels or any other form of secondary forum.	Compliant	The rule on training provision is applied equally across all members of the Pensions Committee.

PRINCIPLE	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
MEETINGS (FREQUENCY/ QUORUM)	That an administering authority's main committee or committees meet at least quarterly.	Compliant	Meetings of the Pensions Committee are arranged to take place quarterly.
	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.	Compliant	Meetings of the Pensions Committee are arranged to take place quarterly.
	That administering authorities who do not include lay members in their formal governance arrangements, provide a forum outside of those arrangements by which the interests of key stakeholders can be represented.	Compliant	Union representatives on the Pensions Committee are lay members. Other stakeholders of the Fund are able to make representations at the Annual General Meeting of the Pension Fund.
ACCESS	Subject to any rules in the Council's Constitution, all members of the main and secondary committees or panels have equal access to committee papers, documents and advice that fails to be considered at meetings of the main committee.	Compliant	Panel meeting papers are circulated at the same time to all members of the Pensions Committee/ Pensions Committee.
SCOPE	That administering authorities have taken steps to bring wider scheme issues within the scope of their governance arrangements.	Compliant	Pensions Committee considers are range of issues at its meetings and therefore has taken steps to bring wider scheme issues within the scope of the governance arrangements.
PUBLICITY	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.	Compliant	This Governance Compliance Statement is a public document that is attached as an appendix to the annual pension fund report.



TOWER HAMLETS

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Appendix 6 Training & Development Policy

Introduction

This is the Training & Development Policy of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), which is managed and administered by Tower Hamlets Council. The Policy details the training strategy for members of the Pensions Committee and Pension Board, and senior officers responsible for the management of the Fund.

This Training & Development Policy is established to assist Pensions Committee and Pensions Board members and senior officers in developing their knowledge and capabilities in their individual roles, with the ultimate aim of ensuring that the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund is managed by individuals who have the appropriate levels of knowledge and skills.

Tower Hamlets Council has delegated responsibility for the implementation of this Training & Development Policy to the Corporate Director, Resources.

Aims and Objectives

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

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

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

- all staff and Pensions Committee Members charged with the financial administration and decision-making with regard 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

This Policy has been put in place to assist the Fund in achieving these objectives and all Pensions Committee Members, Pension Board members and senior officers to whom this Policy applies are expected to continually demonstrate their own personal commitment to training and to ensuring that these objectives are met.

To assist in achieving these objectives, the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund will aim 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.

This Training & Development Policy applies to all Members of the Pensions Committee, Pensions Board, including scheme member and employer representatives. It also applies to all managers in the Tower Hamlets Council Pension Fund Management Team and the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) (from here on in collectively referred to as the senior officers of the Fund).

Other officers involved in the daily management of the Pension Fund will also be required to have appropriate knowledge and skills relating to their roles, which will be determined and managed by the Pension Fund Manager and Investment & Treasury Manager and his/her team.

The advisers to the Fund that provides the day to day and strategic advice to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund are also expected to be able to meet the objectives of this Policy, as are all other officers of employers participating in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund who are responsible for pension matters are also encouraged to maintain a high level of knowledge and understanding in relation to LGPS matters, and Tower Hamlets Council will provide appropriate training for them.

This is considered separately in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Administration Strategy.

CIPFA and TPR Knowledge and Skills Requirements - (*CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework and Code of Practice*)

In January 2010 CIPFA launched technical guidance for Representatives on Pensions Committees and non-executives in the public sector within a knowledge and skills framework. The Framework details the knowledge and skills required by those responsible for pension scheme financial management and decision making.

In July 2015 CIPFA launched technical guidance for Local Pension Board members by extending the existing knowledge and skills frameworks in place. This Framework details the knowledge and skills required by Pension Board members to enable them to properly exercise their functions under Section 248a of the Pensions Act 2004, as amended by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013.

The Framework covers eight areas of knowledge and skills identified as the core requirements (which include all those covered in the existing Committee and nonexecutives' framework):

- i) Pensions legislation
- ii) Public sector pensions governance
- iii) Pension accounting and auditing standards
- iv) Pensions administration
- v) Financial services procurement and relationship management
- vi) Investment performance and risk management
- vii) Financial markets and products knowledge
- viii) Actuarial methods, standards and practice

CIPFA's Code of Practice recommends (amongst other things) that Local Government Pension Scheme administering authorities -

- formally adopt the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Frameworks (or an alternative training programme)
- ensure that the appropriate policies and procedures are put in place to meet the requirements of the Frameworks (or an alternative training programme);
- publicly report how these arrangements have been put into practice each year.

The Pensions Act 2004 and the Pension Regulator's Code of Practice

Section 248a of the Pensions Act 2004, as amended by The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 (PSPA13) requires Pension Board members to:

- be conversant with the rules of the scheme and any document recording policy about the administration of the scheme, and
- have knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions and any other matters which are prescribed in regulations.

The degree of knowledge and understanding required is that appropriate for the purposes of enabling the individual to properly exercise the functions of a member of the Pension Board.

These requirements are incorporated and expanded on within the TPR Code of Practice which came into force on 1 April 2015. It is expected that guidance will also be issued by the Local Government Pension Scheme Advisory Board which will explain further how these requirements will relate to LGPS administering authorities.

Application to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Tower Hamlets Council recognises that effective financial administration, scheme governance and decision-making can only be achieved where those involved have the requisite knowledge and skills. Accordingly it fully supports the use of the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Frameworks, and TPR's Code of Practice. Tower Hamlets Council adopts the principles contained in these publications in relation to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, and this Training and Development Policy highlights how the Council will strive to achieve those principles through use of a Training Plan together with regular monitoring and reporting.

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Training and Development Plan

Tower Hamlets Council recognises that attaining, and then maintaining, relevant knowledge and skills is a continual process for Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers, and that training is a key element of this process. Tower Hamlets Council will develop a rolling Training Plan based on the following key elements:

- 1) **Individual Training Needs:** A training needs analysis will be developed for the main roles of Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers customised appropriately to the key areas in which they should be proficient. Training will be required in relation to each of these areas as part of any induction and on an ongoing refresher basis.
- 2) **Hot Topic Training:** The Training Plan will be developed to ensure appropriately timed training is provided in relation to hot topic areas, such as a

high risk area or a specific area where decisions need to be made. This training may be targeted at specific roles.

- 3) **General Awareness:** Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers are expected to maintain a reasonable knowledge of ongoing developments and current issues, which will allow them to have a good level of general awareness of pension related matters appropriate for their roles and which may not be specific to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund.

Each of these training requirements will be focussed on the role of the individual i.e. a Pensions Committee member, a Pension Board member or the specific role of the officer.

The Pensions Committee 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, the Board and officers to both enhance existing knowledge and skills and to develop new areas of understanding. This ensures that training is accessible to all Committee and Board members and key officers involved in the management of the Pension Fund.

Training will be delivered through a variety of methods including:

- In-house training days provided by officers and/or external providers
- Training as part of meetings (e.g. Pensions Committee) provided by officers and/or external advisers
- External training events
- Circulation of reading material
- Attendance at seminars and conferences offered by industry-wide bodies
- Attendance at meetings and events with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund's investment managers and advisors
- Links to on-line training
- Access to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund website where useful London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund specific material is available.

In addition London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund officers and advisers are available to answer any queries on an ongoing basis including providing access to materials from previous training events.

Initial Information and Induction Process

On joining the Pensions Committee, the Pension Board or the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Management Team, a new member or officer will be provided with the following documentation to assist in providing them with a basic understanding of London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund:

- i) The members' guide to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)
- ii) The latest Actuarial Valuation report
- iii) The Annual Report and Accounts, which incorporate:
 - a. The Funding Strategy Statement
 - b. The Governance Policy and Compliance Statement

- c. The Statement of Investment Principles including the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund's statement of compliance with the LGPS Myners Principles
- d. The Communications Policy
- e. The Administration Strategy
- iv) The administering authority's Discretionary Policies
- v) The Training Policy

In addition, an individual training plan will be developed to assist each Pensions Committee member, Pension Board member or officer to achieve, within six months, their identified individual training requirements.

Monitoring Knowledge and Skills

To identify if Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers are meeting the objectives of this policy we will:

- 1) Compare and report on attendance at training based on the following:
 - i. Individual Training Needs – ensuring refresher training on the key elements takes place for each individual at least once every three years.
 - ii. Hot Topic Training – attendance by at least 80% of the required Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers at planned hot topic training sessions. This target may be focussed at a particular group of Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members or senior officers depending on the subject matter.
 - iii. General Awareness – each Pensions Committee member, Pension Board member or officer attending at least one day each year of general awareness training or events.
 - iv. Induction training – ensuring areas of identified individual training are completed within six months.
- 2) Consider whether the objectives have been met as part of the annual self-assessment carried out each year which is completed by all Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members and senior officers.

The key risks to the delivery of this Policy are outlined below:

- i. Changes in Pensions Committee and/or Pension Board membership and/or senior officers' potentially diminishing knowledge and understanding.
- ii. Poor attendance and/or a lack of engagement at training and/or formal meetings by Pensions Committee Members, Pension Board Members and/or other senior officers resulting in a poor standard of decision making and/or monitoring.
- iii. Insufficient resources being available to deliver or arrange the required training.
- iv. The quality of advice or training provided not being to an acceptable standard.

The Pensions Committee members, with the assistance of London Borough of Tower Hamlets senior officers and Pension Board members will monitor these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

Reporting

A report will be presented to the Pensions Committee on an annual basis setting out:

- i. The training provided / attended in the previous year at an individual level
- ii. Attendance at Pensions Committee and Pension Board meetings
- iii. The results of the measurements identified above.

This information will also be included in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund's Annual Report and Accounts.

At each Pensions Committee and Pensions Board meeting, members will be provided with details of forthcoming seminars, conferences and other relevant training events as well as a summary of the events attended since the previous meeting.

Costs

All training costs related to this Training and Development Policy are met directly by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund.

Approval, Review and Consultation

This Training and Development Policy was originally approved at the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee meeting of September 2015 and amendments to incorporate the requirements of the CIPFA Local Pension Boards Framework would be approved on 9th March 2016. This Training and Development Policy was also adopted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Board at its first meeting. It will be formally reviewed and updated at least every year or sooner if the training arrangements or other matters included within it worth re-evaluation.

Further Information

If you require further information about anything in or related to this Training and Development Policy, please contact:

Bola Tobun

Investment & Treasury Manager

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Mulberry Place

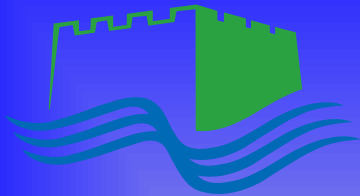
5 Clove Crescent

London

E14 2BG

E-mail Bola.Tobun@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Telephone 020 7364 4733



TOWER HAMLETS

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Administering Authority for Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Appendix 7

Procedure for Recording and Reporting Breaches of the Law

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the procedures to be followed by certain persons involved with the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, the Local Government Pension Scheme managed and administered by Tower Hamlets Council, in relation to reporting breaches of the law to the Pensions Regulator.
- 1.2 Breaches can occur in relation to a wide variety of the tasks normally associated with the administrative function of a scheme such as keeping records, internal controls, calculating benefits and making investment or investment-related decisions.
- 1.3 This Procedure document applies, in the main, to:
 - all members of the Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee and Board;
 - all officers involved in the management of the Pension Fund ;
 - personnel of the shared service pensions administrator providing day to day administration services to the Fund, and any professional advisers including auditors, actuaries, legal advisers and fund managers; and
 - officers of employers participating in the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund who are responsible for pension matters.

2. Requirements

- 2.1 This section clarifies the full extent of the legal requirements and to whom they apply.
- 2.2 ***Pensions Act 2004***
Section 70 of the Pensions Act 2004 (the Act) imposes a requirement on the following persons:
 - a trustee or manager of an occupational or personal pension scheme;
 - a member of the pension board of a public service pension scheme;
 - a person who is otherwise involved in the administration of such a scheme an occupational or personal pension scheme;
 - the employer in relation to an occupational pension scheme;
 - a professional adviser in relation to such a scheme; and
 - a person who is otherwise involved in advising the trustees or managers of an occupational or personal pension scheme in relation to the scheme, to report a matter to The Pensions Regulator as soon as is reasonably practicable where that person has reasonable cause to believe that:
 - (a) a legal duty relating to the administration of the scheme has not been or is not being complied with, and
 - (b) the failure to comply is likely to be of material significance to The Pensions Regulator.

The Act states that a person can be subject to a civil penalty if he or she fails to comply with this requirement without a reasonable excuse. The duty to report breaches under the Act overrides any other duties the individuals listed above may have. However the duty to report does not override 'legal privilege'. This means that, generally, communications between a professional legal adviser and their client, or a person representing their client, in connection with legal advice being given to the client, do not have to be disclosed.

2.3 ***The Pension Regulator's Code of Practice***

Practical guidance in relation to this legal requirement is included in The Pension Regulator's Code of Practice including in the following areas:

- implementing adequate procedures.
- judging whether a breach must be reported.
- submitting a report to The Pensions Regulator.
- whistleblowing protection and confidentiality.

2.4 ***Application to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund***

This procedure has been developed to reflect the guidance contained in The Pension Regulator's Code of Practice in relation to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund and this document sets out how the Board will strive to achieve best practice through use of a formal reporting breaches procedure.

3 **The Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Reporting Breaches Procedure**

The following procedure details how individuals responsible for reporting and whistleblowing can identify, assess and report (or record if not reported) a breach of law relating to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund. It aims to ensure individuals responsible are able to meet their legal obligations, avoid placing any reliance on others to report. The procedure will also assist in providing an early warning of possible malpractice and reduce risk.

3.1 ***Clarification of the law***

Individuals may need to refer to regulations and guidance when considering whether or not to report a possible breach. Some of the key provisions are shown below:

- Section 70(1) and 70(2) of the Pensions Act 2004:
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/35/contents
- Employment Rights Act 1996:
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/18/contents
- Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2013 (Disclosure Regulations):
www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/2734/contents/made
- Public Service Pension Schemes Act 2013:
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/25/contents
- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (various):
<http://www.lgpsregs.org/timelinereg/Default.html> (pre 2014 schemes)
<http://www.lgpsregs.org/index.php/regs-legislation> (2014 scheme)

- The Pensions Regulator's Code of Practice:
<http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/codes/code-governance-administration-publicservice-pension-schemes.aspx>
In particular, individuals should refer to the section on 'Reporting breaches of the law', and for information about reporting late payments of employee or employer contributions, the section of the code on 'Maintaining contributions'.

Further guidance and assistance can be provided by the Council Monitoring Officer and the Corporate Director, Resources, provided that requesting this assistance will not result in alerting those responsible for any serious offence (where the breach is in relation to such an offence).

3.2 ***Clarification when a breach is suspected***

Individuals need to have reasonable cause to believe that a breach has occurred, not just a suspicion. Where a breach is suspected the individual should carry out further checks to confirm the breach has occurred. Where the individual does not know the facts or events, it will usually be appropriate to check with the Council Monitoring Officer and the Corporate Director, Resources, a member of the Pensions Committee or Pension Board or others who are able to explain what has happened. However there are some instances where it would not be appropriate to make further checks, for example, if the individual has become aware of theft, suspected fraud or another serious offence and they are also aware that by making further checks there is a risk of either alerting those involved or hampering the actions of the police or a regulatory authority. In these cases The Pensions Regulator should be contacted without delay.

3.3 ***Determining whether the breach is likely to be of material significance***

To decide whether a breach is likely to be of material significance an individual should consider the following, both separately and collectively:

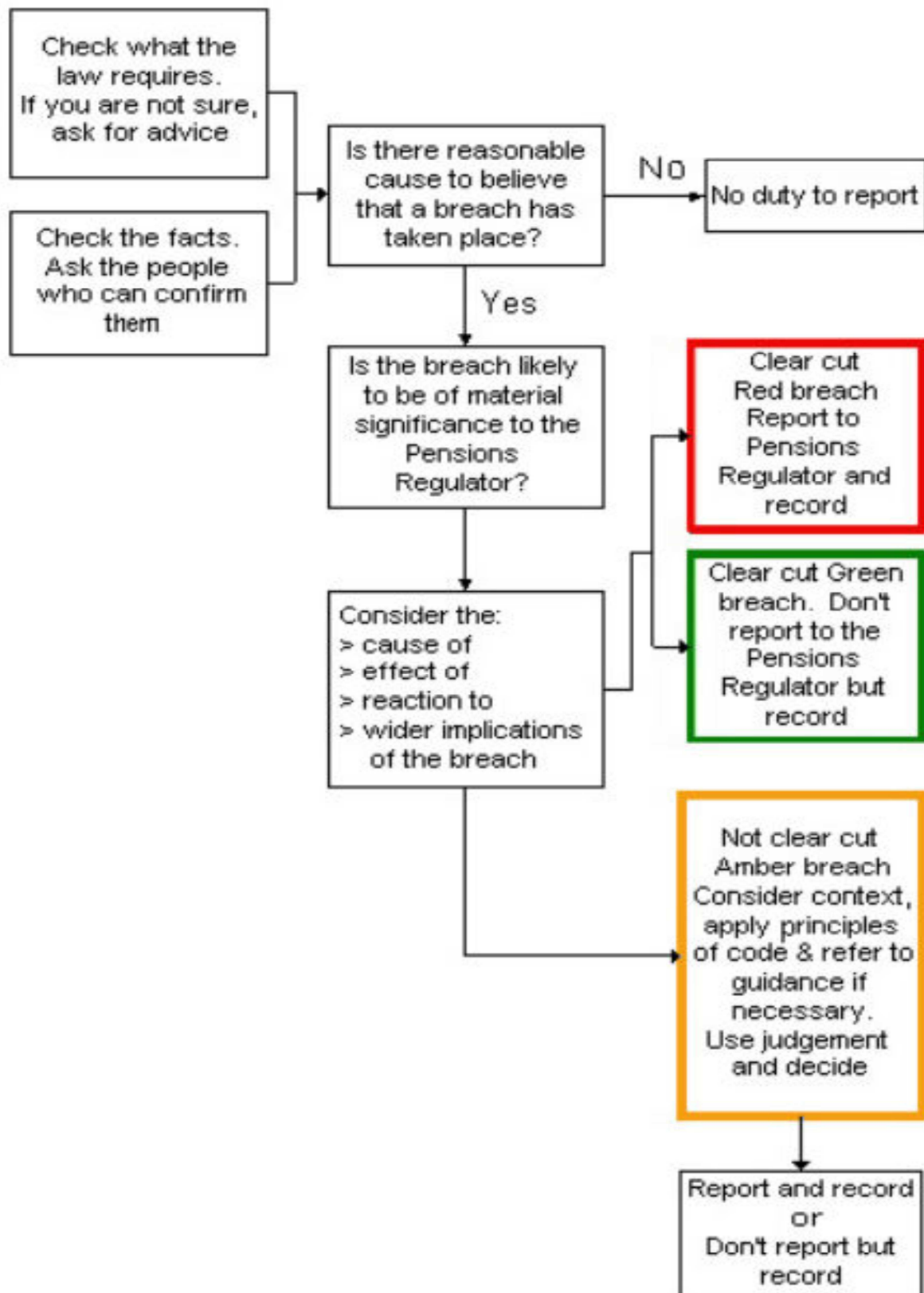
- cause of the breach (what made it happen);
- effect of the breach (the consequence(s) of the breach);
- reaction to the breach; and
- wider implications of the breach.

Further details on the above four considerations are provided in Appendix A to this procedure.

The individual should use the traffic light framework described in Appendix B to help assess the material significance of each breach and to formally support and document their decision.

- ### 3.4
- A decision tree is provided below to show the process for deciding whether or not a breach has taken place and whether it is materially significant and therefore requires to be reported.

Decision-tree: deciding whether to report



3.5 ***Referral to a level of seniority for a decision to be made on whether to report***

Tower Hamlets Council has a designated Monitoring Officer to ensure the Council acts and operates within the law. They are considered to have appropriate experience to help investigate whether there is reasonable cause to believe a breach has occurred, to check the law and facts of the case, to maintain records of all breaches and to assist in any reporting to The Pensions Regulator, where appropriate. If breaches relate to late or incorrect payment of contributions or pension benefits, the matter should be highlighted to the Council Service Head of Finance & Procurement and the Corporate Director, Resources, at the earliest opportunity to ensure the matter is resolved as a matter of urgency. Individuals must bear in mind, however, that the involvement of the Monitoring Officer is to help clarify the potential reporter's thought process and to ensure this procedure is followed. The reporter remains responsible for the final decision as to whether a matter should be reported to The Pensions Regulator.

The matter should not be referred to any of these officers if doing so will alert any person responsible for a possible serious offence to the investigation (as highlighted in section 2). If that is the case, the individual should report the matter to The Pensions Regulator setting out the reasons for reporting, including any uncertainty – a telephone call to the Regulator before the submission may be appropriate, particularly in more serious breaches.

3.6 ***Dealing with complex cases***

The Council Service Head of Finance & Procurement and the Corporate Director, Resources, may be able to provide guidance on particularly complex cases. Information may also be available from national resources such as the Scheme Advisory Board or the LGPC Secretariat (part of the LG Group - <http://www.lgpsregs.org/>). If timescales allow, legal advice or other professional advice can be sought and the case can be discussed at the next Board meeting.

3.7. ***Timescales for reporting***

The Pensions Act and Pension Regulators Code require that if an individual decides to report a breach, the report must be made in writing as soon as reasonably practicable. Individuals should not rely on waiting for others to report and nor is it necessary for a reporter to gather all the evidence which The Pensions Regulator may require before taking action. A delay in reporting may exacerbate or increase the risk of the breach. The time taken to reach the judgements on “reasonable cause to believe” and on “material significance” should be consistent with the speed implied by ‘as soon as reasonably practicable’. In particular, the time taken should reflect the seriousness of the suspected breach.

3.8 ***Early identification of very serious breaches***

In cases of immediate risk to the scheme, for instance, where there is any indication of dishonesty, The Pensions Regulator does not expect reporters to seek an explanation or to assess the effectiveness of proposed remedies. They should only make such immediate checks as are necessary. The more

serious the potential breach and its consequences, the more urgently reporters should make these necessary checks. In cases of potential dishonesty the reporter should avoid, where possible, checks which might alert those implicated. In serious cases, reporters should use the quickest means possible to alert The Pensions Regulator to the breach.

3.9 *Recording all breaches even if they are not reported*

The record of past breaches may be relevant in deciding whether to report a breach (for example it may reveal a systemic issue). Tower Hamlets Council will maintain a record of all breaches identified by individuals and reporters should therefore provide copies of reports to the Council Monitoring Officer and the Corporate Director, Resources. Records of unreported breaches should also be provided as soon as reasonably practicable and certainly no later than within 20 working days of the decision made not to report. These will be recorded alongside all reported breaches. The record of all breaches (reported or otherwise) will be included in the quarterly Monitoring Report at each Pension Committee, and this will also be shared with the Pension Board.

3.10 *Reporting a breach*

Reports must be submitted in writing via The Pensions Regulator's online system at www.tpr.gov.uk/exchange, or by post, email or fax, and should be marked urgent if appropriate. If necessary, a written report can be preceded by a telephone call. Reporters should ensure they receive an acknowledgement for any report they send to The Pensions Regulator. The Pensions Regulator will acknowledge receipt of all reports within five working days and may contact reporters to request further information. Reporters will not usually be informed of any actions taken by The Pensions Regulator due to restrictions on the disclosure of information.

As a minimum, individuals reporting should provide:

- full scheme name (Tower Hamlets Pension Fund);
- description of breach(es);
- any relevant dates;
- name, position and contact details;
- role in connection to the scheme; and
- employer name or name of scheme manager (the latter is Tower Hamlets Council).

If possible, reporters should also indicate:

- the reason why the breach is thought to be of material significance to The Pensions Regulator;
- scheme address (provided at the end of this procedures document);
- scheme manager contact details (provided at the end of this procedures document);
- pension scheme registry number (PSR – 00330180RT); and
- whether the breach has been reported before.

The reporter should provide further information or reports of further breaches if this may help The Pensions Regulator in the exercise of its functions. The Pensions Regulator may make contact to request further information.

3.11 Confidentiality

If requested, The Pensions Regulator will do its best to protect a reporter's identity and will not disclose information except where it is lawfully required to do so. If an individual's employer decides not to report and the individual employed by them disagrees with this and decides to report a breach themselves, they may have protection under the Employment Rights Act 1996 if they make an individual report in good faith.

3.12 Reporting to Pensions Committee and Pensions Board

A report will be presented to the Pensions Committee and the Pensions Board on a quarterly basis setting out:

- all breaches, including those reported to The Pensions Regulator and those unreported, with the associated dates;
- in relation to each breach, details of what action was taken and the result of any action (where not confidential);
- any future actions for the prevention of the breach in question being repeated; and
- highlighting new breaches which have arisen in the last year/since the previous meeting.

This information will also be provided upon request by any other individual or organisation (excluding sensitive/confidential cases or ongoing cases where discussion may influence the proceedings). An example of the information to be included in the quarterly reports is provided in Appendix C to this procedure.

3.13 Review

This Reporting Breaches Procedure was originally developed in June 2016. It will be kept under review and updated as considered appropriate by the Corporate Director, Resources. It may be changed as a result of legal or regulatory changes, evolving best practice and ongoing review of the effectiveness of the procedure.

Further Information

If you require further information about reporting breaches or this procedure, please contact:

Bola Tobun - Investment & Treasury Manager
Email: Bola.Tobun@towerhamlets.gov.uk
Telephone: 020 7364 4733
Tower Hamlets Pension Fund
London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London E14 2BG

Designated officer contact details:

1) Divisional Director Finance and Procurement – Neville Murton

Email: Neville.Murton@towerhamlets.gov.uk

2) Corporate Director, Resources – Zena Cooke

Email: Zena.Cooke@towerhamlets.gov.uk

3) Monitoring Officer/Corporate Director, Governance – Asmat Hussain

Email: Asmat.Hussain@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Appendix A

Determining whether a breach is likely to be of material significance

To decide whether a breach is likely to be of material significance individuals should consider the following elements, both separately and collectively:

- cause of the breach (what made it happen);
- effect of the breach (the consequence(s) of the breach);
- reaction to the breach; and
- wider implications of the breach.

The cause of the breach

Examples of causes which are likely to be of concern to The Pensions Regulator are provided below:

- acting, or failing to act, in deliberate contravention of the law;
- dishonesty;
- incomplete or inaccurate advice;
- poor administration, i.e. failure to implement adequate administration procedures;
- poor governance; or
- slow or inappropriate decision-making practices.

When deciding whether a cause is likely to be of material significance individuals should also consider:

- whether the breach has been caused by an isolated incident such as a power outage, fire, flood or a genuine one-off mistake.
- whether there have been any other breaches (reported to The Pensions Regulator or not) which when taken together may become materially significant.

The effect of the breach

Examples of the possible effects (with possible causes) of breaches which are considered likely to be of material significance to The Pensions Regulator in the context of the LGPS are given below:

- Committee/Board members not having enough knowledge and understanding, resulting in pension boards not fulfilling their roles, the scheme not being properly governed and administered and/or scheme managers breaching other legal requirements.
- Conflicts of interest of Committee or Board members, resulting in them being prejudiced in the way in which they carry out their role and/or the ineffective governance and administration of the scheme and/or scheme managers breaching legal requirements.
- Poor internal controls, leading to schemes not being run in accordance with their scheme regulations and other legal requirements, risks not being

properly identified and managed and/or the right money not being paid to or by the scheme at the right time.

- Inaccurate or incomplete information about benefits and scheme information provided to members, resulting in members not being able to effectively plan or make decisions about their retirement.
- Poor member records held, resulting in member benefits being calculated incorrectly and/or not being paid to the right person at the right time.
- Misappropriation of assets, resulting in scheme assets not being safeguarded.
- Other breaches which result in the scheme being poorly governed, managed or administered.

The reaction to the breach

A breach is likely to be of concern and material significance to The Pensions Regulator where a breach has been identified and those involved:

- do not take prompt and effective action to remedy the breach and identify and tackle its cause in order to minimise risk of recurrence;
- are not pursuing corrective action to a proper conclusion; or
- fail to notify affected scheme members where it would have been appropriate to do so.

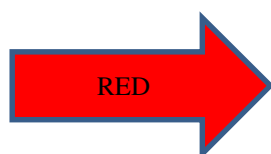
The wider implications of the breach

Reporters should also consider the wider implications when deciding whether a breach must be reported. The breach is likely to be of material significance to The Pensions Regulator where the fact that a breach has occurred makes it more likely that further breaches will occur within the Fund or, if due to maladministration by a third party, further breaches will occur in other pension schemes.

Appendix B

Traffic light framework for deciding whether or not to report

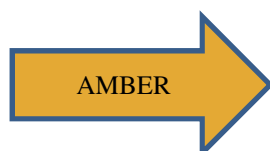
It is recommended that those responsible for reporting use the traffic light framework when deciding whether to report to The Pensions Regulator. This is illustrated below:



This where the cause, effect, reaction and wider implications of a breach, when considered together, are likely to be of material significance.

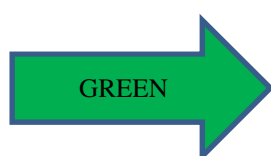
These must be reported to The Pensions Regulator.

Example: Several members' benefits have been calculated incorrectly. The errors have not been recognised and no action has been taken to identify and tackle the cause or to correct the errors.



This where the cause, effect, reaction and wider implications of a breach, when considered together, may be of material significance. They might consist of several failures of administration that, although not significant in themselves, have a cumulative significance because steps have not been taken to put things right. You will need to exercise your own judgement to determine whether the breach is likely to be of material significance and should be reported.

Example: Several members' benefits have been calculated incorrectly. The errors have been corrected, with no financial detriment to the members. However the breach was caused by a system error which may have wider implications for other public service schemes using the same system.



This where the cause, effect, reaction and wider implications of a breach, when considered together, are not likely to be of material significance. These should be recorded but do not need to be reported.

Example: A member's benefits have been calculated incorrectly. This was an isolated incident, which has been promptly identified and corrected, with no financial detriment to the member. Procedures have been put in place to mitigate against this happening again.

All breaches should be recorded even if the decision is not to report.

When using the traffic light framework individuals should consider the content of the red, amber and green sections for each of the cause, effect, reaction and wider implications of the breach, before you consider the four together. Some useful examples of this is framework is provided by The Pensions Regulator at the following link:<http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/codes/code-related-report-reaches.aspx>

Appendix C

Example Record of Breaches

[illegible]

*New breaches since the previous meeting should be highlighted



LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Administering Authority for Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Appendix 8 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

June 2016

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

Introduction

Conflicts of interest have always existed for those with LGPS administering authority responsibilities as well as for advisers to LGPS funds. This simply reflects the fact that many of those managing or advising LGPS funds will have a variety of other roles and responsibilities, for example as a member of the scheme, as an elected member of an employer participating in the LGPS or as an adviser to more than one LGPS administering authority. Further any of those persons may have an individual personal, business or other interest which might conflict, or be perceived to conflict, with their role managing or advising LGPS funds.

It is generally accepted that LGPS administering authorities have both fiduciary and public law duties to act in the best interest of both the scheme beneficiaries and participating employers. This, however, does not preclude those involved in the management of the fund from having other roles or responsibilities which may result in an actual or potential conflict of interest. Accordingly, it is good practice to document within a policy, such as this, how any such conflicts or potential conflicts are to be managed.

This is the Conflicts of Interest Policy of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, which is managed by London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The Policy details how actual and potential conflicts of interest are identified and managed by those involved in the management and governance of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund whether directly or in an advisory capacity.

This Conflicts of Interest Policy is established to guide the Pensions Committee members, Pension Board members, officers and advisers. Along with other constitutional documents, including the various Codes of Conduct, it aims to ensure that those individuals do not act improperly or create a perception that they may have acted improperly. It is an aid to good governance, encouraging transparency and minimising the risk of any matter prejudicing decision making or management of the Fund otherwise.

In relation to the governance of the Fund, the Administering Authority's objectives are to:

- Act in the best interests of the Fund's members and employers
- Have robust governance arrangements in place, to facilitate informed decision making, supported by appropriate advice, policies and strategies
- Ensure the Pension Fund is managed and its services delivered by people who have the appropriate knowledge and expertise
- Act with integrity and be accountable to stakeholders for all decisions, ensuring they are robust and well based
- Understand and monitor risk
- Strive to ensure compliance with the appropriate legislation and statutory guidance, and to act in the spirit of other relevant guidelines and best practice guidance
- Clearly articulate its objectives and how it intends to achieve those objectives through business planning, and continually measure and monitor success

The identification and management of potential and actual conflicts of interest is integral to the Administering Authority achieving its governance objectives.

To whom this Policy Applies

This Conflicts of Interest Policy applies to all members of the Pensions Committee and the Pension Board, including scheme member and employer representatives, whether voting members or not. It applies to all managers in the management of London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer), Corporate Directors, and the Service Heads (from here on in collectively referred to as the senior officers of the Fund).

The Pension Manager/Investment Manager will monitor potential conflicts for less senior officers involved in the daily management of the Pension Fund and highlight this Policy to them as he/she considers appropriate.

This Policy and the issue of conflicts of interest in general must be considered in light of each individual's role, whether this is a management, advisory or assisting role.

The Policy also applies to all advisers and suppliers to the Fund, whether advising the Pension Board, Pensions Committee or Fund officers.

In this Policy, reference to advisers includes all advisers, suppliers and other parties providing advice and services to the Administering Authority in relation to pension fund matters. This includes but is not limited to actuaries, investment consultants, independent advisers, benefits consultants, third party administrators, fund managers, lawyers, custodians and AVC providers. Where an advisory appointment is with a firm rather than an individual, reference to "advisers" is to the lead adviser(s) responsible for the delivery of advice and services to the Administering Authority rather than the firm as a whole.

In accepting any role covered by this Policy, those individuals agree that they must:

- acknowledge any potential conflict of interest they may have;
- be open with the Administering Authority on any conflicts of interest they may have;
- adopt practical solutions to managing those conflicts; and
- plan ahead and agree with the Administering Authority how they will manage any conflicts of interest which arise in future.

The procedures outlined later in this Policy provide a framework for each individual to meet these requirements.

Legislative and related context

The overriding requirements in relation to the management of potential or actual conflicts of interest for those involved in LGPS funds are contained in various elements of legislation and guidance. These are considered further below.

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013

Section 5 of this Act requires that the scheme manager (in the case of the LGPS, this is the administering authority) must be satisfied that a Pension Board member does not have a conflict of interest at the point of appointment and from time to time thereafter. It also requires Pension Board members (or nominated members) to provide reasonable information to the scheme manager for this purpose.

The Act defines a conflict of interest as "a financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice the person's exercise of functions as a member of the board (but does not include a financial or other interest arising merely by virtue of membership of the scheme or any connected scheme)."

Further, the Act requires that scheme managers must have regard to any such guidance that the national scheme advisory board issue (see below).

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013

Regulation 108 of these Regulations applies the requirements of the Public Service Pensions Act (as outlined above) to the LGPS, placing a duty on each Administering Authority to satisfy itself that Pension Board members do not have conflicts of interest on appointment or whilst they are members of the board. It also requires those pension board members to provide reasonable information to the administering authority in this regard.

Regulation 109 states that each Administering Authority must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to Pension Boards. Further, regulation 110 provides that the national scheme advisory board has a function of providing advice to Administering Authorities and Pension Boards. At the point of writing this Policy, the shadow LGPS national scheme advisory board has issued guidance relating to the creation of Pension Boards including a section on conflicts of interest. It is expected that this guidance will be adopted by the scheme advisory board when it is created by statute and possibly also by the Secretary of State. This Conflicts of Interest Policy has been developed having regard to that guidance.

The Pensions Act 2004

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 also added a number of provisions to the Pensions Act 2004 related to the governance of public service pension schemes and, in particular, conflicts of interest.

Section 90A requires the Pensions Regulator to issue a code of practice relating to conflicts of interest for pension board members. The Pensions Regulator has issued such a code and this Conflicts of Interest Policy has been developed having regard to that code.

Further, under section 13, the Pensions Regulator can issue an improvement notice (i.e. a notice requiring steps to be taken to rectify a situation) where it is considered that the requirements relating to conflicts of interest for Pension Board members are not being adhered to.

Local Government Act 2000

All members and co-opted members of the Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to abide by Flintshire's Members' Code of Conduct. Part 3 of that Code contains provisions relating to personal interests, personal and prejudicial interests, their disclosure and limitations on members' participation where they have any such interest.

The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' Ten Guiding Principles

The Local Government Act 2000 empowered the National Assembly to issue principles to which local authority elected members must have regard in undertaking their role as a member. These principles draw on the 7 Principles of Public Life which were set out in the Nolan Report "Standards of Conduct in Local Government in England, Scotland and Wales". Three more were added to these; a duty to uphold the law, proper stewardship of the Council's resources and equality and respect for others.

The current principles were set out in a statutory instrument and are detailed below. Many of the principles are integral to the successful implementation of this Policy.

CODE OF CONDUCT & CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

1. Code of conduct

- 1.1 As members of a publicly funded body with a responsibility to discharge public business, members of the Tower Hamlets Pension Board should have the highest standards of conduct.
- 1.2 Pension Board members should have regard to the Seven Principles of Public life:
 - Selflessness
 - Integrity
 - Objectivity
 - Accountability
 - Openness
 - Honesty
 - Leadership
- 1.3 All Tower Hamlets Pension Board members must:
 - Act solely in the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person or act to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, a friend or close associate.
 - Not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.
 - Make all choices on merit and must be impartial and seen to be impartial, when carrying out your public duties.
 - Co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your role.
 - Not, without proper authority, reveal any confidential and sensitive information that is provided to you, such as personal information about someone, or commercially sensitive information which, if disclosed, might harm the commercial interests of the Council or another person or organisation.
 - Ensure when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the authority that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

- Promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example.
- Sign the Conflict of Interest Declaration and declare any further potential conflicts of interest that may arise once appointed as a member.
- Comply with the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Code in addition to all other existing Codes of Conduct or Protocols (e.g. The Member Code of Conduct).

2. Conflict of interest

2.1 The Public Service Pensions Act 2013, Section 5(4) requires that any member of a Pension Board must not have a “conflict of interest”, which is defined in Section 5(5) as a “financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice the person’s exercise of functions as a member of the board, but does not include a financial or other interest arising merely by virtue of membership of the scheme or any connected scheme.”

2.2 A conflict of interest exists where a decision on a matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting (to a greater extent than other persons who may be affected by the decision) the well-being or financial position of the Councillor, a relative or a friend or

- the employment or business carried out by those persons, or in which they might be investors (above a certain level),
- any of the bodies with which the decision maker is associated, and which decision maker will have registered in the appropriate register of interests.

It does not need to be shown that a conflict of interest actually exists. It is sufficient if it appears to a fair and informed observer that there was a real possibility of conflict.

2.3 Examples of potential conflicts of interest, not only for the Board but also for all those involved in managing the Pension Fund, are listed at appendix 1.

2.4 All prospective Pension Board members are required to complete the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Conflict of interest declaration before they are appointed to the Pension Board, attached at appendix 2.

2.5 All appointments to the Pension Board should be kept under review by the Corporate Director, Resources.

2.5 It is the duty of any appointed Pension Board member to declare any potential conflict of interest. This declaration should be made to the Chair of the Pension Board in the first instance or to the Scheme Manager, and recorded in a register of interests.

2.7 The Pension Board shall identify and monitor any potential conflict of interests in a register of interests (attached at appendix 3). The register of interests should be circulated to the Tower Hamlets Pension Board and Scheme Manager for review and publication.

2.8 If the Pension Board suspects any conflict of interest it should report its concerns to the Scheme Manager.

2.9 When seeking to prevent a potential conflict of interest becoming detrimental to the conduct and decisions of the Pension Board, the

Tower Hamlets Pension Board must consider obtaining legal advice when assessing its course of action and response. The Tower Hamlets Pension Board should consult the Monitoring Officer or the Service Head, Legal Services in the first instance.

- 2.10 Education on identifying and dealing with conflicts of interest will be included as part of the training requirement in the Knowledge and Understanding policy.
- 3. **Operational procedure for officers, Pensions Committee members and Pension Board members**
- 3.1 The following procedures must be followed by all individuals to whom this policy applies.

What is required	How this will be done
<i>Step 1 - Initial identification of interests which do or could give rise to a conflict</i>	<p>On appointment to their role or on the commencement of this Policy if later, all individuals will be provided with a copy of this Policy and be required to complete a Declaration of Interest the same or similar to that included in Appendix 2. This is in addition to the requirement to register disclosable pecuniary interests and other registerable interests.</p> <p>The information contained in these declarations will be collated into the Pension Fund Register of conflicts of interest in a format the same or similar to that included in Appendix 3.</p>
<i>Step 2 - Ongoing notification and management of potential or actual conflicts of interest</i>	<p>At the commencement of any Pensions Committee, Pension Board or other formal meeting where pension fund matters are to be discussed, the Chairman will ask all those present who are covered by this Policy to declare any new potential conflicts. These will be recorded in the Fund's Register of conflicts of interest. In addition, the latest version of the Register will be made available by the Governance Officer to the Chairman of every meeting prior to that meeting.</p> <p>At Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee meetings there will also, at the start of the meeting, be an agenda item for Members to declare any interests under the Members' Code in relation to any items on that agenda.</p> <p>Any individual, who considers that they or another individual has a potential or actual conflict of interest, as defined by this Policy, which relates to an item of business at a meeting, must advise the Chairman and the Governance Officer prior to the meeting, where possible, or state this clearly at the meeting at the earliest possible opportunity. The Chairman, in consultation with the Officers, should then decide whether the conflicted or potentially conflicted individual needs to leave the meeting during the discussion on the relevant matter or to withdraw from voting on the matter.</p> <p>If such a conflict is identified outside of a meeting the notification must be made to the Governance Officer and where it relates to the business of any meeting, also to the Chairman of that meeting. The Officers, in consultation with the Chairman where relevant, will consider any necessary action to manage the potential or actual conflict.</p> <p>Where information relating to any potential or actual conflict has been provided, the Pensions Manager/Investment & Treasury Manager may seek such professional advice as he or she thinks fit (such as legal advice from the Monitoring Officer) on to how to address any identified conflicts.</p> <p>Any such potential or actual conflicts of interest and the action taken must be recorded on the Fund's Register of conflicts of interest.</p>
<i>Step 3 - Periodic review of potential and actual conflicts</i>	<p>At least once every 12 months, the Officers will provide to all individuals to whom this Policy applies a copy of the Fund's Register of conflicts of interest. All individuals will complete a new Declaration of Interest (see Appendix 2) confirming that their information contained in the Register is correct or highlighting any changes that need to be made to the declaration. Following this exercise, the updated Register will then be circulated by the Officers to all individuals to whom it relates.</p>

4. Operational procedure for advisers

- 4.1 All of the key advisers are expected to have their own policies on how conflicts of interest will be managed in their relationships with their clients, and these should have been shared with London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 4.2 Although this Policy applies to all advisers, the operational procedures outlined in steps 1 and 3 above relating to completing ongoing declarations are not expected to apply to advisers. Instead all advisers must:
- be provided with a copy of this Policy on appointment and whenever it is updated
 - adhere to the principles of this Policy
 - provide, on request, information to the Pensions Manager/Investment & Treasury Manager in relation to how they will manage and monitor actual or potential conflicts of interests relating to the provision of advice or services to London Borough of Tower Hamlets
 - notify the Pensions Manager/Investment & Treasury Manager immediately should a potential or actual conflict of interest arise.
- 4.3 All potential or actual conflicts notified by advisers will be recorded in the Fund's Register of conflicts of interest.
- 4.4 London Borough of Tower Hamlets will encourage a culture of openness and transparency and will encourage individuals to be vigilant, have a clear understanding of their role and the circumstances in which they may have a conflict of interest, and of how potential conflicts should be managed.
- 4.5 London Borough of Tower Hamlets will evaluate the nature of any dual interests or responsibilities that are highlighted and assess the impact on pension fund operations and good governance were an actual conflict of interest to materialise.
- 4.6 Ways in which conflicts of interest may be managed include:
- the individual concerned abstaining from discussion, decision-making or providing advice relating to the relevant issue
 - the individual being excluded from the meeting(s) and any related correspondence or material in connection with the relevant issue (for example, a report for a Pensions Committee meeting)
 - a working group or sub-committee being established, excluding the individual concerned, to consider the matter outside of the formal meeting (where the terms of reference permit this to happen)

- 4.7 Provided that the Administering Authority, (having taken any professional advice deemed to be required) is satisfied that the method of management is satisfactory, London Borough of Tower Hamlets shall endeavour to avoid the need for an individual to have to resign due to a conflict of interest. However, where the conflict is considered to be so fundamental that it cannot be effectively managed, or where a Pension Board member has an actual conflict of interest as defined in the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the individual will be required to resign from the Committee, Board or appointment.

4.8 **Minor Gifts**

For the purposes of this Policy, gifts such as t-shirts, pens, trade show bags and other promotional items (subject to a notional maximum value of £10 per item and an overall maximum value of £20 from an individual company per event) obtained at events such as conferences, training events, seminars, and trade shows, that are offered equally to all members of the public attending the event do not need to be declared. Pensions Committee members should, however, be aware that they may be subject to lower limits and a separate notification procedure in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Members' Code of Conduct.

5. **Monitoring and Reporting**

- 5.1 The Fund's Register of conflicts of interest may be viewed by any interested party at any point in time. It will be made available on request by the Governance Officer for the Fund. In addition, it will be published in the annual report and accounts
- 5.2 In order to identify whether the objectives of this Policy are being met the Administering Authority will:
- Review the Register of conflicts of interest on an annual basis and consider whether there have been any potential or actual conflicts of interest that were not declared at the earliest opportunity
 - Provide its findings to the Administering Authority's Independent Adviser and ask him or her to include comment on the management of conflicts of interest in his or her annual report on the governance of the Fund each year.

6. **Key Risks**

- 6.1 The key risks to the delivery of this Policy are outlined below. All of these could result in an actual conflict of interest arising and not being properly managed. The Pensions Manager/Investment & Treasury Manager will monitor these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

- Insufficient training or poor understanding in relation to individuals' roles on pension fund matters
- Insufficient training or failure to communicate the requirements of this Policy
- Absence of the individual nominated to manage the operational aspects of this Policy and no one deputising, or failure of that individual to carry out the operational aspects in accordance with this Policy
- Failure by a chairperson to take appropriate action when a conflict is highlighted at a meeting.

7. Costs

- 7.1 All costs related to the operation and implementation of this Policy will be met directly by Tower Hamlets Pension Fund. However, no payments will be made to any individuals in relation to any time spent or expenses incurred in the disclosure or management of any potential or actual conflicts of interest under this Policy.

8. Approval, Review and Consultation

- 8.1 This Conflicts of Interest Policy is to be approved using delegated responsibilities on 30 June 2016. It will be formally reviewed and updated at least every three years or sooner if the conflict management arrangements or other matters included within it merit reconsideration, including if there are any changes to the LGPS or other relevant Regulations or Guidance which need to be taken into account.

Further Information

If you require further information about anything in or related to this Conflicts of Interest Policy, please contact:

Bola Tobun,
Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Manager,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
E-mail - Bola.Tobun@towerhamlets.gov.uk
Telephone – 020 7364 4733

Appendix 1**Examples of Potential Conflicts of Interest**

- a) An elected member on the Pension Committee is asked to provide views on a funding strategy which could result in an increase in the employer contributions required from the employer he or she represents.
- b) A member of the Pension Committee is on the board of a Fund Manager that the Committee is considering appointing.
- c) An officer of the Fund or member of the Pension Committee accepts a dinner invitation from a Fund Manager who has submitted a bid as part of a tender process.
- d) An employer representative on the Pension Board is employed by a company to which the administering authority has outsourced its pension administration services and the Local Pension Board is reviewing the standards of service provided by that company.
- e) The person appointed to consider internal disputes is asked to review a case relating to a close friend or relative.
- f) An officer of the Fund is asked to provide guidance to the Local Pension Board on the background to an item considered at the Pension Committee. This could be a potential conflict as the officer could consciously or sub-consciously avoid providing full details, resulting in the Board not having full information and not being able to provide a complete view on the appropriateness or otherwise of that Pension Committee item.
- g) The administering authority is considering buying its own payroll system for paying pensioners, rather than using the payroll system used for all employees of the Council. The Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection, who has responsibility for the Council budget, is expected to approve the report to go to the Pension Committee, which, if agreed, would result in a material reduction in the recharges to the Council from the Fund.
- h) Officers of the Fund are asked to provide a report to the Pension Board or Pension Committee on whether the administration services should be outsourced which, if it were to happen, could result in a change of employer or job insecurity for the officers.
- i) An employer representative employed by the administering authority and appointed to the Pension Board to represent employers generally could be conflicted if he or she only acts in the interests of the administering authority, rather than those of all participating employers. Equally, a member representative, who is also a trade union representative, appointed to the pension board to represent the entire scheme membership could be conflicted if he or she only acts in the interests of their union and union membership, rather than all scheme members.
- j) A Fund adviser is party to the development of a strategy which could result in additional work for their firm, for example, delegated consulting of fund monies or providing assistance with monitoring the covenant of employers.
- k) An employer representative has access to information by virtue of his or her employment, which could influence or inform the considerations or decisions of the Pension Committee or Local Pension Board. He or she has to consider whether to share this information in light of their duty of confidentiality to their employer. Their knowledge of this information will put them in a position of conflict if it is likely to prejudice their ability to carry out their functions as a member of the Pension Board.

Appendix 2**Declaration of Interests relating to the management of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund administered by London Borough of Tower Hamlets***Tick as appropriate*

I, _____ [insert full name], am:

- an officer involved in the management
- Pensions Committee Member
- Pension Board Member

☐☐☐

of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund and I set out below under the appropriate headings my interests, which I am required to declare under Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Conflicts of Interest Policy. I have put “none” where I have no such interests under any heading.

Responsibilities or other interests that could result in a conflict of interest (please list and continue overleaf if necessary):

A) Relating to me

B) Relating to family members or close colleagues

Undertaking:

I declare that I understand my responsibilities under the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Conflicts of Interest Policy. I undertake to notify the Pensions Manager/Investment & Treasury Manager of any changes in the information set out above.

Signed _____ Date _____

Name (CAPITAL LETTERS) _____

Appendix 3

Tower Hamlets Pension Fund - Register of Potential and Actual Conflicts of Interest

All reported conflicts of interest will be recorded in the minutes and a register of conflicts will be maintained and reviewed annually by London Borough of Tower Hamlets, the Administering Authority.

Date Identified	Name of Person	Role of Person	Details of conflict	Actual or potential conflict	How notified(1)	Action taken(2)	Follow up required	Date resolved

⁽¹⁾ E.g. verbal declaration at meeting, written conflicts declaration, etc.

⁽²⁾ E.g. withdrawing from a decision making process, left meeting



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Pension Fund
Appendix 9
Pension Administration Strategy
Statement
April 2017

Introduction

This is the pension administration strategy of London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund (the Fund) in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), which is administered by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (the administering authority).

This document sets out a framework by way of outlining the policies and performance standards to be achieved when providing a cost-effective inclusive and high quality pensions administration service. The pension administration strategy is kept under review and revised to reflect changes to LGPS regulations and Fund policies. It has been developed following consultation with employers who participate in the Fund and schools who employ their own payroll providers.

The Fund comprises 17 employers and approximately 19,600 scheme members. The efficient delivery of the benefits of the LGPS is dependent on reliable administrative procedures being in place between the administering authority and scheme employers.

The effective date is 1st April 2017.

Any enquires in relation to the pension administration strategy should be sent to the Pensions Manager, London Borough of Tower Hamlets at:

Pensions.LBTH@towerhamlets.gov.uk

This strategy when approved (and any significant amendments thereafter) will be sent to all scheme employers and the Secretary of State.

Regulatory context

The LGPS is a statutory scheme, established by an Act of Parliament and governed by regulations. The most recent of such regulations, appertaining to administration are the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2014. Regulation 59(1) of the (Administration) Regulations 2014 covers the requirement for an administering authority to prepare a written statement of policies as it considers appropriate in the form of a Pensions Administration Strategy. This regulation outlines the primary matters which should be covered to include:

- administration standards
- performance measures
- communication with scheme employers

In addition, Regulation 70 of the (Administration) Regulations 2014 covers the ability of an administering authority to recover additional costs arising from scheme employers' level of performance. Furthermore, Regulation 71 of the same regulations allows the administering authority to apply interest on late payments by scheme employers.

The administering authority and scheme employers must have regard to the pension administration strategy when carrying out their functions under the LGPS Regulations

Aims

The aim of this pension administration strategy is to set out the quality and performance standards expected of the Fund, its scheme employers and payroll providers. It seeks to promote good working relationships and improve efficiency between the Fund, scheme employers and payroll providers.

The efficient delivery of the benefits of the scheme is reliant upon sound administrative procedures being in place between stakeholders, including the Fund and scheme employers. This administration strategy sets out the expected levels of performance of the Fund and the scheme employers, and provides details about the monitoring of performance levels and the action(s) that might be taken where persistent non-compliance occurs.

Implementation

The administration strategy is effective from 1 April 2017 and is kept under review and revised to keep abreast of changes in scheme and Fund regulations.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Administration

Responsibility

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets, as administering authority, is responsible for administering the Council's LGPS fund. The administering authority has delegated this responsibility to the Pensions Committee (the Committee). The Committee monitors the activity and performance of the administration function on a quarterly basis. The Committee will monitor and review this administration strategy on a regular basis.

Objective

The Fund's objective in relation to administration is to deliver an efficient and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members. Operationally, the administration of the Fund is carried out by staff employed by the administering authority.

Communications

The Fund has published a Communication Policy Statement, which details the way the Fund communicates with Committee, scheme members, prospective scheme members, scheme employers and other stakeholders. The latest version is accessible from the Fund website:

http://towernet/staff_services/hr_workforce_development/pensions/

Telephone: 020 7364 4251

Performance Standards

Administration of the LGPS is maintained at local level by a number of regional pension funds and, as such, certain decisions must be made 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 service level agreements between itself and scheme employers which are set out below.

Overriding legislation

In carrying out their roles and responsibilities in relation to the administration of the LGPS, the Fund and scheme employers will, as a minimum, comply with overriding legislation.

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:

- 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

Punctuality

Overriding legislation dictates minimum standards that pension schemes should meet in providing certain pieces of information to the various parties associated with the LGPS. The LGPS 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

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 an exhaustive list.

Fund administration

This details the functions which relate to the whole Fund, rather than individual scheme members' benefits.

Ref	Function / Task	Performance Target
1	Publish and keep under review the pensions administration strategy.	Within three months of any changes being agreed with scheme employers.
2	Publish and keep up to date all forms required for completion by scheme members, prospective scheme members or scheme employers.	30 days from any revision. New employers to receive within three months of admission.
3	Host meetings for all scheme employers.	Twice per annum (usually June/July and November/December each year).
4	Organise coaching sessions for scheme employers.	Upon request from scheme employers or as required.
5	Provide bespoke meetings for scheme employers.	As required.
6	Notify scheme employers and scheme members of changes to the scheme rules	Within one month of the change(s) coming into effect.
7	Issue scheme member / employer bulletin.	At least once a year.
8	Notify a scheme employer of issues relating to the scheme employer's non-compliance with performance standards.	Within ten days of a performance issue becoming apparent.
9	Notify a scheme employer of decisions to recover additional costs associated with the scheme	Within ten days of scheme employer failure to improve performance, as

	employer's poor performance (including any interest that may be due).	agreed.
10	Issue annual benefit statements to active and deferred members as at 31 March each year.	By 31 August following the year-end.
11	Issue formal valuation results (including individual employer details).	No later than 1 March following the valuation date.
12	Carry out valuation assessments 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.
13	New admission agreement, where required (including the allocation of assets and notification to the Secretary of State).	Within three months of agreement to set up provided prospective employer adheres to certain prescribed timescales
14	Publish, and keep under review, the Fund's governance compliance statement.	By 30 September, following the year-end as part of the Fund's annual report and accounts, or within 30 days of the policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee.
15	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 by 31 March following valuation date or as required.
16	Publish the Fund's annual statement of accounts.	By 30 September following the year-end or following the issue of the auditor's opinion.
17	Publish the Fund's annual report	By 30 September following the year-end
18	Publish, and keep under review, the Fund's communication policy statement.	By 30 September, following the year-end, as part of the Fund's annual report and accounts, or within 30 days of the policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee.
19	Publish, and keep under review, the Fund's termination policy statement.	Within 30 days of any changes being made to the policy
20	Publish, and keep under review, the Fund's charging policy.	Within 30 days of any changes being made to the policy.

Scheme administration

This details the functions which relate to scheme member benefits from the LGPS.

Ref	Function / Task	Performance Target
21	Provide an answer or acknowledgement to scheme members/scheme employers/ personal representatives/ dependents and other authorised persons.	Five days from receipt of enquiry.
22	Set up a new starter and provide statutory notification to the member.	Twenty days from receipt of correctly completed starter form from a scheme employer.
23	Non-LGPS inward transfers processed.	Ten days of receipt of request from scheme member.
24	Non-LGPS transfer out quotations processed.	Ten days of receipt of request.

25	Non-LGPS transfer out payments processed.	Ten days of receipt of completed forms.
26	Internal and concurrent transfers processed.	Ten days of receipt of request.
27	Estimates for divorce purposes.	Ten days of receipt of request.
28	Notify the scheme employer of any scheme member's election to pay additional pension contributions, including all required information to enable deductions to commence.	Ten days of receipt of election from scheme member.
29	Process scheme member requests to pay/amend/cease additional voluntary contributions.	Five days of receipt of request from scheme member.
30	Provide requested estimates of benefits to employees/employers including any additional fund costs in relation to early payment of benefits from ill health, flexible retirement, redundancy or business efficiency.	15 days from date of request. Note: bulk requests of more than 20 estimates per month will be subject to further agreement.
31	Deferred benefits calculated.	Fifteen days from receipt of all necessary information.
32	Deferred benefits processed for payment following receipt of election	Five days from receipt of all necessary information.
33	Refund payments	Five days from receipt of all necessary information.
34	Provision of new retirement letters detailing member options.	Fifteen days from receipt of all necessary information.
35	Payment of retirement benefits following receipt of election	Lump-sum payment within five days of receipt of all necessary documentation. First pension payment on next available payroll run.
36	Notification of death processed	Within ten days of receipt of all necessary documentation.
37	Calculate and pay death grant.	Within ten days of receipt of all necessary documentation.
38	Processing of dependants' pensions for payment.	Within ten days of receipt of all necessary documentation.
39	Calculate and pay transfer out payments to receiving fund and notify scheme member.	Ten days following receipt of election form from scheme member.
40	Provide payslips to scheme members in receipt of a pension.	Twice a year in paper format unless specifically requested, otherwise available online.
41	Process all stage 2 pension internal dispute resolution applications	Within two months of receipt of the application, or such longer time as is required to process the application where further information or clarification is required.
42	Answer all calls to pensions during office hours.	85%.
43	Answer calls to pensions in office hours at first point of contact.	95%.
44	Formulate and publish policies in relation to areas where the administering authority may exercise a discretion within the scheme and keep under	Any changes to be published within one month.

	review.	
--	---------	--

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. All information must be provided in the format prescribed by the Fund within the prescribed timescales.

Fund administration

This details the functions which relate to the whole Fund, rather than individual events.

45	Confirm a nominated representative to receive information from the Fund and to take responsibility for disseminating it within the organisation.	30 days of employer joining fund or change to nominated representative.
46	Formulate and publish policies in relation to all areas where the employer may exercise a discretion within the LGPS (including providing a copy of the policy document to the Fund).	To be kept under review and a revised statement published within one month of any changes.
47	Respond to enquiries from the Fund / Administering Authority.	Ten days from receipt of enquiry
48	Remit employer and employee contributions to the Fund and provide schedule of payments in the format stipulated by the Fund.	Schedules by the 19 th calendar day of the month after deduction. Cleared funds to be received by 22nd calendar day of the month after deduction or 19th if by cheque.
49	Implement changes to employer contribution rates as instructed by the Fund.	At date specified on the actuarial advice received by the Fund.
50	Provide year-end information required by the Fund in the format stipulated in the instructions issued March each year.	By 30 April following the year-end.
51	To ensure optimum accuracy of year-end information	With no less than 98% accuracy across all members.
52	Distribute any information provided by the Fund to scheme members/potential scheme members	Within 10 days of its receipt.
53	Notify the Fund if contracting out services which will involve a TUPE transfer of staff to another organisation.	At the time of deciding to tender so that information can be provided to assist in the decision.
54	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 no later than date of contract
55	Notify the Fund if the employer ceases to admit new scheme members or is considering terminating membership of the Fund.	As soon as the decision is made, so that the Fund can instruct the actuary to carry out calculations, if applicable.
56	Refer new/prospective scheme members to the Fund's website.	Ten days of commencement of employment or change in contractual conditions.
57	Make additional fund payments in relation to early	Within 30 days of receipt of invoice

	payment of benefits from flexible retirement, redundancy or business efficiency retirement or where a member retires early with employer's consent.	from the Fund.
58	Make payment of additional costs to the Fund associated with non-compliance with performance standards of the scheme employer.	Within 30 days of receipt of invoice from the Fund.
59	All new prospective admitted bodies to undertake, to the satisfaction of the administering authority and the scheme employer, a risk assessment of the level of the bond required in order to protect other scheme employers.	To be completed before the body can be admitted to the Fund.
60	All admitted bodies to undertake a review of the level of the bond or indemnity required to protect the other scheme employers.	Annually, or such other period as may be agreed with the administering authority.

Scheme administration

This section details the functions which relate to scheme member benefits from the LGPS.

61	Use online forms or web portal for all relevant scheme administration tasks as required by the administering authority.	Within one month of employer being set up to use the online system.
62	Notify the Fund of new starters.	Six weeks of member joining or such shorter periods as required by auto-enrolment obligations under the Pensions Act 2008.
63	Arrange for the correct deduction of employee contributions from a member's pensionable pay.	Immediately on joining the scheme, opting in or out or change in circumstances.
64	Ensure correct employee contribution rate is applied.	Immediately upon commencing scheme membership and in line with the employer's policy and as a minimum in each April payroll thereafter.
65	Ensure correct deduction of pension contributions during any period of child related leave, strike absence or other forms of leave or absence from duty.	Immediately, following receipt of election from scheme member to make the necessary pension contributions
66	Commence deduction of additional regular contributions or amend such deductions, as appropriate.	Month following election to pay contributions or notification received from the Fund.
67	Cease deduction of additional regular contributions.	Immediately following receipt of election from scheme member.
68	Arrange for the deduction of AVCs and payment over of contributions to AVC provider(s).	Commence deduction of AVCs in month following the month of election. Pay over contributions to the AVC provider(s) by the 22nd of the month following the month of election or 19th if by cheque.

69	Provide the Fund with details of all changes to members' working hours using the method stipulated by the Fund.	Six weeks of change for protected members only.
70	Notify the Fund of other material changes in employees' circumstances (e.g., marital or civil partnership status) using the method stipulated by the Fund.	Immediately, following notification by the scheme member of a change in circumstances
71	Notify the Fund of leaves of absence with permission (maternity, paternity, career break, etc) using the method stipulated by the Fund.	Within 20 days of notice from employee for protected members only.
72	Notify the Fund when a member leaves employment including an accurate assessment of final pay using the method stipulated by the Fund.	Six weeks of month end of leaving where payroll service not provided by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
73	Notify the Fund when a member is due to retire including an accurate assessment of final pay and authorisation of reason for retirement using the method stipulated by the Fund.	At least one month before retirement date.
74	Notify the Fund of the death of a scheme member using the method stipulated by the Fund.	As soon as practicable, but within ten days.
75	Appoint person for stage 1 of the pension dispute process and provide full details to the Fund	Within 30 days of becoming a scheme employer or following the resignation of the current adjudicator.
76	Review 3 rd tier ill-health retirement cases.	Notify administering authority immediately a member retired with a third tier ill-health benefits returns to paid employment or outcome of the 18 month review, whichever is earlier.

Monitoring Performance and Compliance

Ensuring compliance with the LGPS regulations and this administration strategy is the responsibility of the Fund and scheme employers. This section describes the ways in which performance and compliance will be monitored.

Audit

The Fund is subject to an annual external audit of the accounts by extension the processes employed in calculating the figures for the accounts. The key findings of their work are presented to the Pension Committee in an annual report, and the Committee / Administering Authority is provided with an action plan of recommendations to implement. In addition the Fund is subject to internal audits by the LB Tower Hamlets internal auditors of its processes and internal controls. Any subsequent recommendations made are considered by the Fund and, where appropriate, duly implemented.

Both the Administering Authority and Scheme Employers will be expected to comply with requests for information from internal and external audit in a timely manner.

Performance monitoring

The Fund monitors its performance utilising its own internal key performance indicators. Monitoring occurs on a monthly basis and the key performance indicators are reported to Committee via a quarterly report on administration of the Fund allowing them to monitor the performance of the Fund's in-house staff. A high level overview of performance is provided to Committee on an annual basis. The performance of Scheme Employers against the standards set out in this document will be incorporated into the reporting to the Committee, as appropriate, to include data quality.

Feedback from employers

Employers who wish to provide feedback on the performance of the Fund against the standards in this administration strategy should email comments to Pensions.LBTH@towerhamlets.gov.uk. This feedback will be incorporated into the quarterly reports to the Committee.

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 will be produced annually and incorporated within the annual report and accounts.

Policy on Charging Employers for Poor Performance

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 poor 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 poor 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 poor performance of any scheme employer (including the administering authority). The circumstances where such additional costs will be recovered from the scheme employer are:

- 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 punctuality of delivery or 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, Pensions Ombudsman or other regulatory body.

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 poor performance, provide the necessary support or training and put in place appropriate

processes to improve the level of service delivery in the future. Therefore, scheme employers will be afforded the time to address the causes of non-compliance with performance standards in order that they do not become persistent, before any fines are levied. Employers should be aware that in the case of late payment of contributions and non-submission of monthly contribution forms, penalties will be incurred for persistent instances of non-compliance with performance standards.

The process for engagement with scheme employers will be as follows:

- 1) Write to the scheme employer, setting out area(s) of non-compliance with performance standards and offer support and, where applicable, further training.
- 2) If no improvement is seen within one month of the support or training or no response is received to the initial letter, the scheme employer will be asked to attend a conference call/meeting with representatives of the Fund to discuss area(s) of non-compliance with performance standards 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 non-compliance with performance standards 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 poor performance, in accordance with the charging scale set out in this document.

A report will be presented to the quarterly Committee meeting detailing charges levied against scheme employers and outstanding payments.

Charging scales for administration

The table below sets out the charges which the Fund will levy on a scheme employer whose performance falls short of the standards set out in this document. Each item is referenced to the 'Scheme Employer Responsibilities' section.

Item	Charge	Ref
Late payment of employee and employer contributions	£50 plus interest*	48
Non-provision of the correct schedule accompanying the contributions	£50 per occasion.	48
Underpayment of employee or employer contributions.	£50 plus interest*	49, 63, 64.
Late or non-provision of year-end information or the poor quality of year-end information.	£250 plus £100 for every month the information is late.	50
Failure to use the notified process to provide member amendment and earnings information to the administration authority.	Recharge of the additional costs incurred by the administering authority.	60
Late or non-provision of starter forms.	£100 per month for forms not received or late.	62
Late or non-provision leaver forms.	£100 per month for forms not received or late.	72, 73, 74.

*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 one per cent.

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.

The Fund's staffs work together on a programme of continuous improvement to the service and meet quarterly to review progress against the action plan agreed.

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 emailed to Pensions.LBTH@towerhamlets.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.

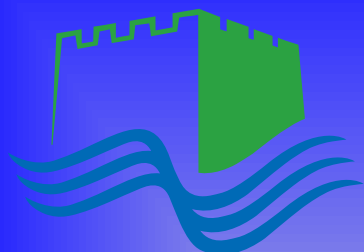
Employers will be informed of any changes to the service provision which affect the way they interact with the Fund through the monthly briefing note.

Consultation and Review Process

In preparing this administration strategy, the Fund will place it upon its website and open up consultation with scheme employers with a closing date of 28 February 2017. The strategy will be reviewed every year and more frequently if there are changes to the scheme regulations or Fund policies. 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 at:

http://towernet/staff_services/hr_workforce_development/pensions/



TOWER HAMLETS

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

**Administering Authority for
Tower Hamlets Pension Fund**

Appendix 10

RISK POLICY

RISK POLICY

Introduction

This is the Risk Policy of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, which is managed and administered by London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The Policy details the risk management strategy for the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, including

- the risk philosophy for the management of the Fund, and in particular attitudes to, and appetite for, risk
- how risk management is implemented
- risk management responsibilities
- the procedures that are adopted in the risk management process.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets (“we”) recognise that effective risk management is an essential element of good governance in the LGPS. By identifying and managing risks through an effective policy and risk management strategy, we can:

- demonstrate best practice in governance
- improve financial management
- minimise the risk and effect of adverse conditions
- identify and maximise opportunities that might arise
- minimise threats.

We adopt best practice risk management, which will support a structured and focused approach to managing risks, and ensuring risk management is an integral part in the governance of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund at a strategic and operational level.

To whom this Policy Applies

This Risk Policy applies to all members of the Pension Fund Committee and the local Pension Board, including scheme member and employer representatives. It also applies to all managers in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Management Team, the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) and the Chief Officer, People and Resources (from here on in collectively referred to as the senior officers of the Fund).

Less senior officers involved in the daily management of the Pension Fund are also integral to managing risk for the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund and will be required to have appropriate understanding of risk management relating to their roles, which will be determined and managed by the Pension Fund Manager and his/her team.

Advisers to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund are also expected to be aware of this Policy, and assist senior officers, Committee members and Board members as required, in meeting the objectives of this Policy.

Aims and Objectives

We recognise the significance of our role as Administering Authority to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund on behalf of its stakeholders which include:

- around 20,000 current and former members of the Fund, and their dependants;
- around 20 employers; and
- the local taxpayers.

Our Fund's Mission Statement is:

- We will be known as forward thinking, responsive, proactive and professional providing excellent customer focused, reputable and credible service to all our customers.
- We will have instilled a corporate culture of risk awareness, financial governance, and will be providing the highest quality, distinctive services within our resources.
- We will work effectively with partners, being solution focused with a can do approach.

One of our key governance objectives is to understand and monitor risk. In doing so, we will aim to:

- integrate risk management into the culture and day-to-day activities of the Fund
- raise awareness of the need for risk management by all those connected with the management of the Fund (including advisers, employers and other partners)
- anticipate and respond positively to change
- minimise the probability of negative outcomes for the Fund and its stakeholders
- establish and maintain a robust framework and procedures for identification, analysis, assessment and management of risk, and the reporting and recording of events, based on best practice
- ensure consistent application of the risk management methodology across all Pension Fund activities, including projects and partnerships.

To assist in achieving these objectives in the management of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund we will aim to comply with:

- the CIPFA Managing Risk publication and
- the managing risk elements of the Pensions Act 2004 and the Pensions Regulator's Code of Practice for Public Service Pension Schemes.

Our Philosophy about Risk Management

We recognise that it is not possible or even desirable, to eliminate all risks. Accepting and actively managing risk is therefore a key part of our risk management strategy for Tower Hamlets Pension Fund. A key determinant in selecting the action to be taken in relation to any risk will be its potential impact on the Fund's objectives in the light of our risk appetite, particularly in relation to investment matters. Equally important is striking a balance between the cost of risk control actions against the possible effect of the risk occurring.

In managing risk, we will:

- ensure that there is a proper balance between risk taking and the opportunities to be gained;
- adopt a system that will enable us to anticipate and respond positively to change;
- minimise loss and damage to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund and us, and to other stakeholders who are dependent on the benefits and services provided;
- make sure that when we embark upon new areas of activity (new investment strategies, joint-working, framework agreements etc), the risks they present are fully understood and taken into account in making decisions.

We also recognise that risk management is not an end in itself; nor will it remove risk from the Fund or us as the Administering Authority. However it is a sound management technique that is an essential part of how we manage the Fund. The benefits of a sound risk management approach include better decision-making, improved performance and delivery of services, more effective use of resources and the protection of reputation.

CIPFA and the Pensions Regulator Requirements

CIPFA Managing Risk Publication

CIPFA has published technical guidance on managing risk in the LGPS. The publication explores how risk manifests itself across the broad spectrum of activity that constitutes LGPS financial management and administration, and how, by using established risk management techniques, those risks can be identified, analysed and managed effectively.

The publication also considers how to approach risk in the LGPS in the context of the role of the administering authority as part of a wider local authority and how the approach to risk might be communicated to other stakeholders.

The Pension Regulator's Code of Practice

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 added the following provision to the Pensions Act 2004 related to the requirement to have internal controls in public service pension schemes.

“249B Requirement for internal controls: public service pension schemes

(1) The scheme manager of a public service pension scheme must establish and operate internal controls which are adequate for the purpose of securing that the scheme is administered and managed—

(a) in accordance with the scheme rules, and

(b) in accordance with the requirements of the law.

(2) Nothing in this section affects any other obligations of the scheme manager to establish or operate internal controls, whether imposed by or by virtue of any enactment, the scheme rules or otherwise.

(3) In this section, “enactment” and “internal controls” have the same meanings as in section 249A.”

Section 90A of the Pensions Act 2004 requires the Pensions Regulator to issue a code of practice relating to internal controls. The Pensions Regulator has issued such a code in which he encourage scheme managers to employ a risk based approach to assess the adequacy of their internal controls and to ensure that sufficient time and attention is spent on identifying, evaluating and managing risks and developing and monitoring appropriate controls.

The Pensions Regulator's code of practice guidance on internal controls require scheme managers to carry out a risk assessment and produce a risk register which should be reviewed regularly. The risk assessment should begin by:

- setting the objectives of the scheme;
- determining the various functions and activities carried out in the running of the scheme; and
- identifying the main risks associated with those objectives, functions and activities.

Schemes should then consider the likelihood of risks arising and the effect if they do arise as well as what internal controls are appropriate to mitigate the main risks they have identified and how best to monitor them

The code states risk assessment is a continual process and should take account of a changing environment and new and emerging risks. It further states that an effective risk assessment process will provide a mechanism to detect weaknesses at an early stage and that scheme should periodically review the adequacy of internal controls in:

- mitigating risks
- supporting longer-term strategic aims, for example relating to investments
- identifying success (or otherwise) in achieving agreed objectives, and
- providing a framework against which compliance with the scheme regulations and legislation can be monitored.

Under section 13 of the Pensions Act 2004, the Pensions Regulator can issue an improvement notice (i.e. a notice requiring steps to be taken to rectify a situation) where it is considered that the requirements relating to internal controls are not being adhered to.

Application to the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

We adopt the principles contained in CIPFA's Managing Risk in the LGPS document and the Pension Regulator's code of practice in relation to Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, and this Risk Policy highlights how we will strive to achieve those principles through use of risk management processes incorporating regular monitoring and reporting.

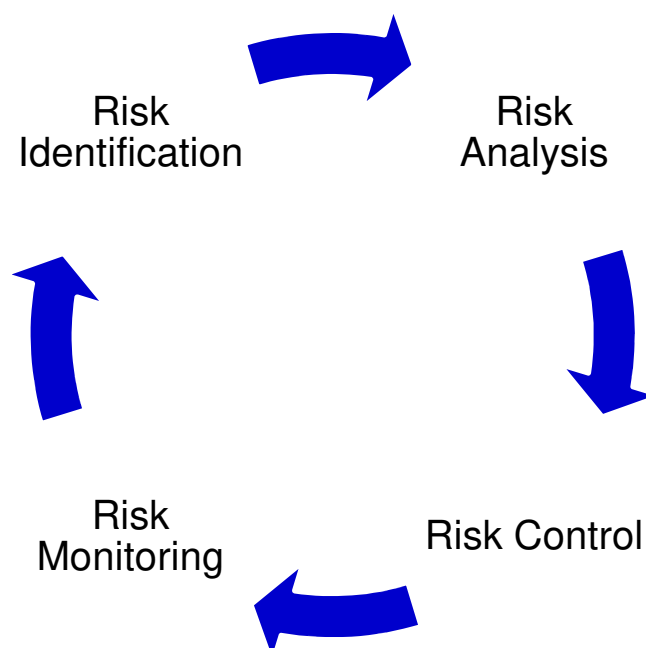
Responsibility

As the Administering Authority for the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund, we must be satisfied that risks are appropriately managed. For this purpose, the Pension Fund Manager is the designated individual for ensuring the process outlined below is carried out subject to the oversight of the Pensions Committee.

However, it is the responsibility of each individual covered by this Policy to identify any potential risks for the Fund and ensure that they are fed into the risk management process.

The Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Risk Management Process

Our risk management process is in line with that recommended by CIPFA and is a continuous approach which systematically looks at risks surrounding the Fund's past, present and future activities. The main processes involved in risk management are identified in the figure below and detailed in the following sections.



Risk identification

Our risk identification process is both proactive and reactive one, looking forward i.e. horizon scanning for potential risks and looking back, by learning lessons from reviewing how existing controls have manifested in risks to the organisation.

Risks are identified by a number of means including, but not limited to:

- formal risk assessment exercises managed by the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Officers and Advisers Panel;
- performance measurement against agreed objectives;
- monitoring against the Fund's business plan;
- findings of internal and external audit and other adviser reports;
- feedback from the local Pension Board, employers and other stakeholders;
- informal meetings of senior officers or other staff involved in the management of the Pension Fund; and
- liaison with other organisations, regional and national associations, professional groups, etc.

Once identified, risks will be documented on the Fund's risk register, which is the primary control document for the subsequent analysis, control and monitoring of those risks.

Risk analysis

Once potential risks have been identified, the next stage of the process is to analyse and profile each risk. Risks will be assessed against the following where the score for likelihood will be multiplied by the score for impact to determine the current risk rating.

Potential impact if risk occurred	5 Catastrophic	5	10	15	20	25
	4 Major	4	8	12	16	20
	3 Moderate	3	6	9	12	15
	2 Minor	2	4	6	8	10
	1 Insignificant	1	2	3	4	5
		1 Rare	2 Unlikely	3 Possible	4 Likely	5 Almost certain
Likelihood of risk occurring						

When considering the risk rating, we will have regard to the existing controls in place and these will be summarised on the risk register.

Risk control

The Pension Fund Manager will then determine whether any further action is required to control the risk which in turn may reduce the likelihood of a risk event occurring or reducing the severity of the consequences should it occur. Before any such action can proceed, it may

require Pensions Committee approval where appropriate officer delegations are not in place. The result of any change to the internal controls could result in any of the following:

- Risk elimination – for example, ceasing an activity or course of action that would give rise to the risk.
- Risk reduction – for example, choosing a course of action that has a lower probability of risk or putting in place procedures to manage risk when it arises.
- Risk transfer – for example, transferring the risk to another party either by insurance or through a contractual arrangement.

The Fund's risk register details all further action in relation to a risk and the owner for that action. Where necessary we will update the Fund's business plan in relation to any agreed action as a result of an identified risk.

Risk monitoring

Risk monitoring is the final part of the risk management cycle and will be the responsibility of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Advisory Panel. In monitoring risk management activity, we will consider whether:

- the risk controls taken achieved the desired outcomes
- the procedures adopted and information gathered for undertaking the risk assessment were appropriate
- greater knowledge of the risk and potential outcomes would have improved the decision-making process in relation to that risk
- there are any lessons to learn for the future assessment and management of risks.

Reporting

Progress in managing risks will be monitored and recorded on the risk register and key information will be provided on a quarterly basis to the Tower Hamlets Pensions Committee and the Pensions Board as part of the regular update reports on governance, investments and funding, and administration and communications. This reporting information will include:

- a summary of the Fund's key risks (ranked 15 or above in the above matrix);
- a summary of any new risks or risks that have changed (by a score of 3 or more) or risks that have been removed since the previous report;
- the Fund's risk dashboard showing the score of all existing risks and any changes in a pictorial fashion; and
- a summary of any changes to the previously agreed actions.

Monitoring of this Policy

In order to identify whether we are meeting the objectives of this policy the Independent Governance Adviser will be commissioned to provide an annual report on the governance of the Fund each year, a key part of which will focus on the delivery of the requirements of this Policy

Key risks to the effective delivery of this Policy

The key risks to the delivery of this Policy are outlined below. The Pensions Committee members, with the assistance of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund Officers and Advisers Panel, will monitor these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

- Risk management becomes mechanistic, is not embodied into the day to day management of the Fund and consequently the objectives of the Policy are not delivered
- Changes in Pensions Committee and/or Pensions Board membership and/or senior officers mean key risks are not identified due to lack of knowledge
- Insufficient resources being available to satisfactorily assess or take appropriate action in relation to identified risks
- Risks are incorrectly assessed due to a lack of knowledge or understanding, leading to inappropriate levels of risk being taken without proper controls
- Lack of engagement or awareness of external factors means key risks are not identified.
- Conflicts of interest or other factors leading to a failure to identify or assess risks appropriately

Costs

All training costs related to this Risk Policy are met directly by Tower Hamlets Pension Fund

Approval, Review and Consultation

This Risk Policy tabled at the September 2017 Pensions Committee meeting for approval. It will be formally reviewed and updated at least every three years or sooner if the risk management arrangements or other matters included within it merit reconsideration.

Further Information

If you require further information about anything in or related to this Risk Policy, please contact:

Bola Tobun – Investment & Treasury Manager,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets

E-mail - Bola.Tobun@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Telephone – 020 7364 4733



LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

**Administering Authority for
Tower Hamlets Pension Fund**

**APPENDIX 11
PENSIONS BOARD
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2017/18**

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENSIONS BOARD 2017-18

Purpose of the Report

To provide an update on the work undertaken by the Local Pensions Board during 2017-2018 and to meet the legislative requirement to produce an annual report.

Constitution, Representation Meetings and Attendance

The Board was constituted under the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and held its first meeting on the 28 July 2015 before the recommended Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) deadline of 31 July 2015.

The board consists of three representatives of the scheme employers, three representing of the scheme members and an Independent Chair.

Membership

Tower Hamlets Pension Board Membership 2017 /18

Member Representatives	Designation	Employer Representatives	Designation
David Thompson	Pensioners Representative	Cllr. David Chesterton	Elected Member
John Gray	Admitted Bodies Representative	Minesh Jani	Administering Authority
Stephen Stratton	Active Members Representative	Vacant	Admitted Bodies

The Independent Chair of the Board is John Jones.

The Corporate Director, Resources wishes to thank the Board members for their work over the last year.

The Board met on four occasions during the year ending 31 March 2018.

- 1) 31 July 2017
- 2) 16 October 2017
- 3) 27 November 2017
- 4) 12 March 2018

Functions and Operation of the Board

The two primary functions of a Local Pension Board are to assist the Administering Authority to:

- Ensure effective and efficient governance and administration of the LGPS
- Ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulation

It therefore has a monitor/assist /review purpose, rather than being a decision making body. It could be seen as being a critical friend. As such, the general approach of the Board is to seek assurances with evidence from the Fund that it is meeting its objectives set out above.

The Board is not a Committee of the Council, but is established under the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Board operates under Terms of Reference which were approved at inception.

The Board recognises the need to prioritise and differentiates in its agenda between items for detailed discussion, and those for awareness or noting, and prioritises its time budget accordingly.

Costs

There is a financial budget for the Board of £12.5k. The costs of running the Board are borne by the Pension Fund as part of its overall budget. The costs have in fact minimal as forming and running the board have been incorporated within existing workloads.

Detailed Work of the Board by the Independent Chair:

This is my second annual report as Chair of the Tower Hamlets Pension Board since my appointment in January 2016. The Board was set up with effect from April 2015 under new arrangements for the governance of Local Authority Pension Funds.

The purpose of the Board is to assist Tower Hamlets Council (as the scheme manager) in the management of the Local Authority Pension Scheme (LGPS), and to provide oversight and challenge. The terms of reference for the Board were set out and agreed by Tower Hamlets Council prior to the establishment of the Board. These terms of reference are available on the Fund website.

The Board is comprised of 3 employee and 3 employer representatives together with an Independent Chair. This is line with the regulations requiring equal employee and employer representation. Details of the members of the Board are shown in Appendix A to this report. The Board is not a decision making body and can only provide advice and comment on the management of the LGPS by Tower Hamlets Council. For this arrangement to be successful it is important that the Board carries out its responsibilities in a positive and constructive way.

The Board met on 4 occasions during 2017/18 in July, October and November 2017 and March 2018. There have been full agendas for the meetings and the issues discussed during the year included:

- i) The development of an annual work plan for the Board.
- ii) Briefings and discussion on the performance of the pension administration service
- iii) Briefing and discussion on the Investment performance on the Fund
- iv) Consideration of the Pensions Regulator's governance report
- v) Review and discussion of the decisions of the Pensions Investment Committee
- vi) Review of compliance with the Pensions Regulator's Code of practice
- vii) Consideration of developments affecting the LGPS including progress with the London CIV and implementing MIFID 2.
- viii) Audit and risk management issues affecting the Fund
- ix) Consideration and discussion on the updated Investment Strategy and Funding Strategy Statements of the Fund.

There was one vacancy on the Board throughout the year for an admitted body representative so attendance over the 4 meetings fell to 61% compared with 86% in the previous year. Nonetheless, there was good attendance from other Members and the Board continued to focus on the key issues affecting the Fund and its beneficiaries. The Board agrees a forward

work plan at the start of the year to ensure that it best placed to support the Council in the delivery of the LGPS in Tower Hamlets.

At the end of the year three members Cllr Dave Chesterton, Stephen Stratton and Minesh Rani stood down from the Board. I would like to thank them for their positive and helpful contributions during their time as Members from the inception of the Board and wish them well for the future.

The process of filling these three Board vacancies has now commenced and I am hopeful that the Board will soon be at full strength for 2018/19.

In my role as Chair I am invited to attend the Council's Pension Committee to present and report on behalf of the Board to the Pensions Committee on Governance matters, and on issues arising from our consideration of policy and administration reports. This is a positive and welcome arrangement to ensure that the Board's views are considered by the Pensions Committee. This arrangement, although not widespread amongst LGPS Funds, helps to strengthen the overall governance of the Fund.

At the end of March 2018, the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund had total assets of £1.481 billion and a membership of 20,659 comprising 5,055 pensioners, 7,899 deferred members and 6,635 active members.

Pension Fund Investment and administration is becoming ever more complex so a structured programme of training and development is essential for individual members and the Board collectively to discharge its responsibilities. With this in mind, members of the Board have attended various training sessions over the past year. This has included:

- A presentation by Mercers and discussion on the new Investment Strategy of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund.
- Another presentation from the London CIV on progress in implementing the new pooling arrangements.
- The role of PIRC shareholder advisory service in promoting improved governance.
- The role of the Pensions Regulator in promoting high standards of corporate governance in Pension Funds.

Training and development for Members of the Pensions Committee and Board is an essential support to good governance. I am pleased to report that regular training sessions will be arranged and incorporated as part of Board meetings.

The LGPS nationally is currently going through major change and upheaval. Across England and Wales eight asset pools have been set up to manage the investment of local authority pension funds. The rationale behind pooling is to reduce costs and provide the scale to access illiquid asset classes to help diversification and improve investment returns. The London collective investment vehicle (CIV) has been established for this purpose and the assets of the Tower Hamlets Fund are now being invested through this pool rather than directly as is the case at present.

There will be a period of transition as assets are moved into the CIV, and the Pension Board have been updated on developments at each meeting. In this connection and together with the Chair of the Pensions Committee, we submitted a joint letter to the London CIV expressing

concerns over future proposed governance and investment arrangements. We will continue to monitor this process and work alongside the Council in delivering the best outcome for the Fund and its beneficiaries.

In my role as Chair I have presented and reported on behalf of the Board to the Pensions Committee on Governance matters, and on issues arising from our consideration of policy and administration reports. This is a positive and welcome arrangement to ensure that the Board's views are considered by the Pensions Committee.

Pension Fund Investment and administration is becoming ever more complex so a structured programme of training and development is essential for individual members and the Board collectively to discharge its responsibilities. With this in mind, members of the Board have attended various training sessions over the past year. This has included:

- a) A presentation and discussion on the long term performance of the Tower Hamlets Pension Fund.
- b) A presentation from the London CIV on progress in implementing the new pooling arrangements.
- c) The case for divesting from investments in fossil fuels.
- d) The role of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) in promoting high standards of corporate governance and corporate responsibility.

Regular training sessions will continue to be arranged and also incorporated as part of Board meetings.

The LGPS nationally is currently going through major change and upheaval with the setting up of asset pools. Central Government have taken the view that a small number of asset pools are best placed to reduce costs and provide the scale to access illiquid asset classes to help diversification and improve investment returns. The London collective investment vehicle (CIV) has been established for this purpose. In future the assets of the Tower Hamlets Fund will be invested through this pool rather than directly as is the case at present. There will be a period of transition as assets are moved into the CIV. The Pension Board have been updated on developments at each meeting, and will continue to take a close interest in this process and work alongside the Council in delivering the best outcome for the Fund and its beneficiaries.

John Jones
Independent Chair
July 2018