



PENSIONS COMMITTEE

Monday, 30 March 2026 at 6.30 pm

Hackney Town Hall,
Mare Street, E8 1EA

Webcast link: <https://www.civico.net/hackney/23506>

Members of the Committee:

Cllr Kam Adams (Chair)
Cllr Robert Chapman (Vice Chair)
Cllr Grace Adebayo
Cllr Frank Baffour
Cllr Margaret Gordon
Cllr Ben Hayhurst
Cllr Fliss Premru
Cllr Ian Rathbone
Cllr Lynne Troughton

Jonathan Malins-Smith – Scheme Member Representative

Dawn Carter-McDonald
Chief Executive
Published on: 20 March 2026
www.hackney.gov.uk

Contact: Rabiya Khatun
Governance Officer
Published by: Natalie Williams
governance@hackney.gov.uk

Pensions Committee

Monday, 30 March 2026

Order of Business

- 1 Apologies for Absence**
- 2 Declarations of Interest - Members to declare as appropriate**
- 3 Urgent Unrestricted Business**
- 4 Questions/Deputations/Petitions to the Committee**

Members of the public who wish to speak at a meeting must notify the Governance Officer named on the agenda in writing of their request. Members of the public may only speak on items that are on the published agenda.

A Councillor may ask a question of the Committee relating to an item on the agenda.

The total amount of time for questions with notice at the Committee will be no more than 15 minutes.

If the Chair agrees, a member of the public can ask a question at the Committee without having given notice. If a question without notice is asked, the Chair will explain that it might not be possible to give a full answer at the meeting and that a written response will be provided.

No deputations submitted at the time of publication.

- 5 Consideration of The Minutes of the Previous Meeting - 21 January 2026**
(Pages 9 - 14)
- 6 2024-25 Pension Fund Accounts and Audit Outcome Report** (Pages 15 - 316)
- 7 2025 Triennial Valuation Report, Funding Strategy Statement & Policies**
(Pages 317 - 458)
- 8 Bulk Transfer - Brook House Sixth Form College to New City College**
(Pages 459 - 462)
- 9 London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund - Treasury Management Strategy 2026-29** (Pages 463 - 474)
- 10 Quarterly Administration and Projects Update** (Pages 475 - 540)
- 11 Exclusion of The Press and Public**

Proposed resolution:

THAT the press and public be excluded from the proceedings of the Pensions Committee meeting during consideration of Exempt items on the agenda on the grounds that it is likely, in the view of the nature of the business to be transacted, that were members of the public to be present, there would be disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

- 12 Investment Performance, Strategy, RIWG and Stewardship Code Update - EXEMPT (Pages 541 - 638)**
- 13 Investment Strategy Statement - EXEMPT (Pages 639 - 670)**
- 14 Governance and Risk Update - To Follow**
- 15 LCIV Investment Management Agreement - To Follow**
- 16 Independent Adviser Appointment Update - EXEMPT (Pages 671 - 682)**
- 17 Consideration of the Exempt Minutes of the Previous Meeting - 21 January 2026 (Pages 683 - 694)**
- 18 Urgent Restricted Business**

Public Attendance

The Town Hall is open. Information on forthcoming Council meetings can be obtained from the Town Hall Reception.

Members of the public and representatives of the press are entitled to attend Council meetings and remain and hear discussions on matters within the public part of the meeting. They are not, however, entitled to participate in any discussions. Council meetings can also be observed via the live-stream facility, the link for which appears on the agenda front sheet of each committee meeting.

On occasions part of the meeting may be held in private and will not be open to the public. This is if an item being considered is likely to lead to the disclosure of exempt or confidential information in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended). Reasons for exemption will be specified for each respective agenda item.

For further information, including public participation, please visit our website <https://hackney.gov.uk/menu#get-involved-council-decisions> or contact: governance@hackney.gov.uk

Rights of Press and Public to Report on Meetings

The Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 give the public the right to film, record audio, take photographs, and use social media and the internet at meetings to report on any meetings that are open to the public.

By attending a public meeting of the Council, Executive, any committee or sub-committee, any Panel or Commission, or any Board you are agreeing to these guidelines as a whole and in particular the stipulations listed below:

- Anyone planning to record meetings of the Council and its public meetings through any audio, visual or written methods they find appropriate can do so providing they do not disturb the conduct of the meeting;
- You are welcome to attend a public meeting to report proceedings, either in 'real time' or after conclusion of the meeting, on a blog, social networking site, news forum or other online media;
- You may use a laptop, tablet device, smartphone or portable camera to record a written or audio transcript of proceedings during the meeting;
- Facilities within the Town Hall and Council Chamber are limited and recording equipment must be of a reasonable size and nature to be easily accommodated.
- You are asked to contact the Officer whose name appears at the beginning of this Agenda if you have any large or complex recording equipment to see whether this can be accommodated within the existing facilities;
- You must not interrupt proceedings and digital equipment must be set to 'silent' mode;
- You should focus any recording equipment on Councillors, officers and the public who are directly involved in the conduct of the meeting. The Chair of the meeting will ask any members of the public present if they have objections to being visually recorded. Those visually recording a meeting are asked to respect the wishes of those who do not wish to be filmed or photographed. Failure to respect the wishes of those who do not want to be filmed and photographed may result in the Chair instructing you to cease reporting or

recording and you may potentially be excluded from the meeting if you fail to comply;

- Any person whose behaviour threatens to disrupt orderly conduct will be asked to leave;
- Be aware that libellous comments against the council, individual Councillors or officers could result in legal action being taken against you;
- The recorded images must not be edited in a way in which there is a clear aim to distort the truth or misrepresent those taking part in the proceedings;
- Personal attacks of any kind or offensive comments that target or disparage any ethnic, racial, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability status could also result in legal action being taken against you.

Failure to comply with the above requirements may result in the support and assistance of the Council in the recording of proceedings being withdrawn. The Council regards violation of any of the points above as a risk to the orderly conduct of a meeting. The Council therefore reserves the right to exclude any person from the current meeting and refuse entry to any further council meetings, where a breach of these requirements occurs. The Chair of the meeting will ensure that the meeting runs in an effective manner and has the power to ensure that the meeting is not disturbed through the use of flash photography, intrusive camera equipment or the person recording the meeting moving around the room.

Advice to Members on Declaring Interests

If you require advice on declarations of interests, this can be obtained from:

- The Monitoring Officer;
- The Deputy Monitoring Officer; or
- The legal adviser to the meeting.

It is recommended that any advice be sought in advance of, rather than at, the meeting.

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs)

You will have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (*DPI) if it:

- Relates to your employment, sponsorship, contracts as well as wider financial interests and assets including land, property, licenses and corporate tenancies.
- Relates to an interest which you have registered in that part of the Register of Interests form relating to DPIs as being an interest of you, your spouse or civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse or civil partner.
- Relates to an interest which should be registered in that part of the Register of Interests form relating to DPIs, but you have not yet done so.

If you are present at any meeting of the Council and you have a DPI relating to any business that will be considered at the meeting, you **must**:

- Not seek to improperly influence decision-making on that matter;
- Make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of the DPI at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent; and
- Leave the room whilst the matter is under consideration

You **must not**:

- Participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or if you become aware of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the meeting, participate further in any discussion of the business; or
- Participate in any vote or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

If you have obtained a dispensation from the Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee prior to the matter being considered, then you should make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of the DPI and that you have obtained a dispensation. The dispensation granted will explain the extent to which you are able to participate.

Other Registrable Interests

You will have an 'Other Registrable Interest' (ORI) in a matter if it

- Relates to appointments made by the authority to any outside bodies, membership of: charities, trade unions, lobbying or campaign groups, voluntary organisations in the borough or governorships at any educational institution within the borough.

- Relates to an interest which you have registered in that part of the Register of Interests form relating to ORIs as being an interest of you, your spouse or civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse or civil partner; or
- Relates to an interest which should be registered in that part of the Register of Interests form relating to ORIs, but you have not yet done so.

Where a matter arises at any meeting of the Council which affects a body or organisation you have named in that part of the Register of Interests Form relating to ORIs, **you must** make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of the DPI at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent. **You may** speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

Disclosure of Other Interests

Where a matter arises at any meeting of the Council which **directly relates** to your financial interest or well-being or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you **must** disclose the interest. **You may** speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

Where a matter arises at any meeting of the Council which **affects** your financial interest or well-being, or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate to a greater extent than it affects the financial interest or wellbeing of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest, you **must** declare the interest. You **may** only speak on the matter if members of the public are able to speak. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or voting on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

In all cases, where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that the interest in question is a **sensitive interest**, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest itself.

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PUBLIC MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE PENSIONS COMMITTEE

WEDNESDAY, 21 JANUARY 2026

Councillors Present:	Councillor Kam Adams in the Chair Cllr Grace Adebayo, Cllr Robert Chapman (Vice-Chair), Cllr Margaret Gordon, Cllr Lynne Troughton and Cllr Frank Baffour
Co-optee	Jonathan Malins-Smith (Virtual)
Apologies:	Councillor Ben Hayhurst, Councillor Fliss Premru and Councillor Ian Rathbone
Officers in Attendance:	Naeem Ahmed (Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources - Virtual) Miriam Adams (Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments and Administration) Rabiya Khatun (Governance Officer) Georgia Lazari (Senior Lawyer) Deirdre Worrell (Director of Financial Management) Natalie Williams (Senior Governance Officer).
Also in Attendance:	Jill Davys (Gallagher Consultant) Sam Yeandle (Gallagher Consultant) Nigel Bolton (Bevan Brittan - Virtual) Sadie Goodrum (Bevan Brittan - Virtual) Stefan Bilby (L&G Asset Management) Alyssa Ford (L&G Asset Management) Emma Rayner (L&G Asset Management)

Announcement

The Chair announced that Henry Colthurst, the Scheme Member Representative had resigned from Hackney Pensions Committee. Committee Members thanked Henry for his valuable contribution to the meetings and wished him well for the future.

The Chair advised that the order of the business on the agenda would be varied and that agenda item 19 would be considered after agenda item 16 to allow the Gallagher Consultants (formerly Redington) to leave the meeting during consideration of agenda item 17.)

1 Apologies For Absence

- 1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Hayhurst, Premru and Rathbone.

- 1.2 Jonathan Malins –Smith attended the meeting virtually.

2 Declarations of Interest - Members to declare as appropriate

- 2.1 There were no declarations of interest.

- 2.2 It was noted that Jill Davys and Sam Yeandle, Gallagher had declared an interest in agenda item 17 as employees of Gallagher (formerly Redington).

3 Urgent Unrestricted Business

- 3.1 There were no declarations of interest.

4 Questions/Deputations/Petitions to the Committee

- 4.1 There was no representation received from the public.

5 To Note The Minutes of the Meeting of the Pensions Board

- 6.1 There were no minutes of the meeting from the Pensions Board

6 Consideration of The Minutes of the Previous Meeting

- 6.1 Members considered the unrestricted minutes of the previous meetings held on 25 November 2025 and 10 December 2025.

RESOLVED:

That the public minutes of the previous meetings held on 25 November 2025 and 10 December 2025 be agreed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

7 Quarterly Governance Update

- 7.1 Miriam Adams, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investment and Administration introduced the report providing an update on Fund's governance since the last report in September and outlined the Fit for Future Consultation, Risk Register Update and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Reporting, the adjusted risk assessments to acknowledge current employer surplus environment rather than deficit, contribution rate stability, updated GDPR Privacy Statement to include Local Pensions Partnership Administration (LPPA) and recognise third-party data processors including banks and actuarial service.

- 7.2 It was reported that the migration on 24 October 2025 from Equinit to LPPA had been successful and the risk register had been updated to include potential conflicts of interest as London CIV would be managing assets and climate-related risks updates reflecting the TCFD report findings.

- 7.3 Following the introduction, Members of the Committee asked questions which the Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments and Administration responded as follows:

- With regard to the data being held by third parties were secure, it was stated that LPPA had provided a report of internal controls which had been independently verified by the external auditor. They have an employer portal for employers to securely share files and ensure security of data. The sharing of online records was intended to reduce security and data issues.
- The one major risk highlighted was the concern relating to quality of data and this was being addressed through a data improvement plan being put in place along with LPPA.
- Concerning whether there were any areas the Fund was materially exposed due to uncertainty in national policy or implementation timelines, it was emphasised that the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) as well as Hackney Pension Fund and London CIV had been working on Fit for Future before it was implemented on 31st of March 2026 and consultation on a number of regulations was expected. The 2016 LGPS regulations would be superseded, which had been the main regulations for investment but some amendments would be in the 2026 LGPS legislation.

RESOLVED:

- 1. To note the changes to the Risk Register (Appendix 1A to 1C)**
- 2. To approve the draft Administering Authority Privacy Statement (Appendix 2)**

8 Quarterly Administration Update

- 8.1 Miriam Adams, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investment and Administration provided an update on the pensions administration performance across the Pension administration service, LGPS regulatory update, and Pension projects including the administration migration since the last meeting, and the position of the Fund's benefit administration between July and September 2025. The team would be going out to employers especially to schools and deliver retirement seminars to educate scheme members considering retirement as well as providing general information and updates on changes to the scheme. There would be a rollout of employer seminars over six to nine months to help members transition from paper-based to digital systems as the LPPA provided online service. However, telephone support would continue alongside the new self service.
- 8.2 Following the introduction, Members of the Committee asked questions which the Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments and Administration responded as follows:
- With regard to how the retirement seminar was measured a success and any plans to expand the seminar, it was stated that the feedback received had been very welcomed but the team was looking to put in place a proper plan covering all the Fund's employers at least once every year or two years. The feedback mechanism would be an opportunity to evaluate how satisfied members were with the service from LPPA as well as helping the Fund in managing this contract.

RESOLVED to note:

1. **Administration Performance Monitoring for the quarter ending September 2025**
2. **LGPS Regulatory Updates**
3. **Update on the administration migration project**
4. **Update on other Pension Administration areas such as pension saving statements.**

9 Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG) Update

- 9.1 Miriam Adams, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investment and Administration introduced the report providing an update from the meeting of the Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG) held on 10 December 2025. The key discussions focused on voting procurement implementation, impact investing and local investment, and indicative RIWG Workplan for 2026. Officers were working with the new provider to get the voting policy based on member identified themes implemented and the first activities report was expected at a future Committee meeting by July 2026. The Group also considered the development of the Impact Investing and Local Investment Strategy and feeding into the Investment Strategy Statement and the conflict affected and the reporting on conflict-affected and high-risk areas was scheduled for September 2026.
- 9.2 The Chair advised that the exempt appendices would be considered during the private session of the meeting.

RESOLVED:

1. **To note the report.**
2. **To agree the updated Voting Policy and delegate the implementation of the Policy to the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources in conjunction with the Chair and Vice Chair.**

10 Buckinghamshire Pension Fund Admission to the LCIV Pool

- 10.1 Miriam Adams, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investment and Administration introduced the report seeking approval for Buckinghamshire Pension Fund to join the London CIV. This proposal was discussed with the London CIV Board and by the Society of London Treasurers (SLT) and London CIV had prepared a business case with all 32 Partner Funds receiving unanimous agreement in principle, subject to due diligence and formal approval. London CIV subsequently confirmed the formal next steps to progress with the proposed admission of Buckinghamshire Pension Fund, which included the updated Shareholder Agreement and Shareholder resolution.
- 10.2 Following the introduction, Members of the Committee asked questions which the Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments and Administration and Gallagher Consultant responded as follows:
 - It was confirmed that Buckinghamshire Pension Fund's formal membership of London CIV Pool would be effective from 1st April 2026 with rapid transition expected within 21-28 days as per

government guidance. Buckinghamshire would be bringing £4.2 billion in assets and expected to generate £1m in additional revenue.

- With regard to the fee structure and any transitional or one off costs associated with the admission of Buckinghamshire Pension Fund, it was stated that the fee structure included fixed fees, management fees and asset-based charges. Each partner fund would be responsible for a portion of the fixed fee for investments in an asset class. The fixed fees would reduce once Buckinghamshire Pension Fund was formally admitted as a member.
- In terms of voting rights, it was confirmed that due to the voting structure the one partner fund and one vote principle would be maintained despite Buckinghamshire's greater asset value.

RESOLVED to:

- 1. Note the report and appendices**
- 2. Approve the admission of Buckinghamshire Pension Fund as a new member of the Company**
- 3. Agree changes to the Shareholder Agreement**
- 4. Agree the changes in share capital (including issuing shares)**
- 5. Agree changes to the Company's Articles which are shareholder rights.**

11 Fund Manager Internal Control Update - Verbal Update

- 11.1 Miriam Adams, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investment and Administration provided a verbal update on the forthcoming comprehensive review of investment manager internal controls and systems prior to asset transition to London CIV. This review would cover systems security, data handling, and an independent audit assurance. A full report detailing the Fund Manager Internal Controls would be presented at the next meeting.

RESOLVED:

To note the verbal update.

12 Exclusion of The Press And Public

RESOLVED:

That the press and public be excluded from the proceedings of the Pensions Committee meeting during consideration of Exempt items on the agenda on the grounds that it is likely, in the view of the nature of the business to be transacted, that were members of the public to be present, there would be disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

13 Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG) Update (Exempt Appendix 2)

- 13.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

14 Buckinghamshire Pension Fund Admission to the LCIV Pool (Exempt Appendices)

14.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

15 UK Passive Equity Allocation (EXEMPT)

15.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

16 LGPS 'Fit for the Future' Update (EXEMPT)

16.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

(Agenda item 19 was considered after agenda item 16. Jill Davys and Sam Yeandle, Gallagher left the meeting during agenda item 17.)

17 Investment Consultancy - Objectives & Contract Extension (EXEMPT)

17.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

18 Consideration of the Exempt Minutes of the Previous Meeting 25 November 2025

18.1 Members considered the restricted minutes of the previous meeting held on 25 November 2025 and 10 December 2025.

RESOLVED:

That the public minutes of the previous meetings held on 25 November 2025 and 10 December 2025 be agreed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

19 Urgent Restricted Business - Investment Objectives and Investment Strategy Statement Report

19.1 The minutes relating to this agenda item are restricted.

Duration of the meeting: 6.30pm



Title of Report	2024-25 Pension Fund Accounts and Audit Outcome Report
For Consideration By	Pensions Committee
Meeting Date	30 March 2026
Classification	Public
<u>Ward(s) Affected</u>	All
<u>Group Director</u>	Naeem Ahmed, Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources
<u>Report Author</u>	

1. **Introduction**

- 1.1. This report presents the 2024/25 Pension Fund Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts. This concludes the 2024/25 audit.

2. **Recommendations**

2.1. **The Committee is recommended to:**

- **Note the audited 2024/25 pension fund accounts and unqualified audit opinion**
- **Note the audit recommendations**

3. **Related Decisions**

- 3.1. Pensions Committee 25 November 2025 - Pension Fund Draft Annual Report & Accounts 2024/25
- 3.2. Pensions Committee 13 November 2024 - Pension Fund Annual Report & Accounts 2023/24.
- 3.3. Under the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, regulation 57 administering authorities of Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) funds are required to prepare a pension fund annual report. This therefore meets the requirements of the Regulations, the Local Government Pension Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) as well as wider stakeholders who have an interest in the Fund.
- 3.4. The pension fund accounts audit ensures there is adequate oversight of the issues impacting Hackney Pension Fund and serves to ensure good governance and compliance with the Local Government Pension Scheme

Regulations and other relevant legislation and guidance.

4. **Background to the report**

- 4.1. The Pension Fund Annual Report, including the Statement of Accounts, is brought to the Committee each year for approval. The audited report for 2024/25 is enclosed as Appendix 1 to this report. The Fund's assets were valued at £2.1bn at 31 March 2025.
- 4.2. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require local authorities to produce unaudited accounts by 30 June following the year end. For LGPS administering authorities, the Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts (SOA) forms part of the Council's Statement of Accounts. These are audited by the Council's external auditor, Forvis Mazars. The auditor confirms whether, in their opinion, the SOA reflects a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority (and the Fund within it) for the financial year 1 April to 31 March and whether the SOA is free from material mis-statement.
- 4.3. The accounts are based on transactions accounted for within the Fund's financial ledger, information received from Investment Managers and the Fund's Custodian Northern Trust, and assumptions and estimations utilising the professional judgement of officers and Fund professional advisers to give a true and fair statement of the Fund's financial position.
- 4.4. The publication of the accounts is an essential feature of public accountability and stewardship as it provides information on how the Fund has used the members' funds for which it is responsible. The structure and content of the Annual Report is governed by the new guidance issued by the Scheme Advisory Board in compliance with Regulation 57 of The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended).
- 4.5. The findings and feedback (Appendix 5) were presented to the Audit Committee on 24 February. A follow up letter was issued by Forvis Mazars to communicate the conclusion of those matters that were marked as outstanding within the Audit Completion Report dated February 2026 and presented to the Audit Committee on 24th February 2026.
- 4.6. The Pension Fund Statement of Accounts has been subject to external audit fieldwork and Mazars offered a separate audit opinion on the Pension Fund's Annual Report and Statement of Accounts within the document, this is set in Appendix 4: Independent Auditor's Statement to members of London Borough of Hackney on the Pension Fund Financial Statements included within the Pension Fund Annual Report.
- 4.7. The Pension Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Pension Fund and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025; and

- properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting and prepared in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.”
- The audit opinion is included in Appendix 2 to this report.

4.8. There are the following matters identified during audit:

- Journals testing in the Council audit identified 7 instances in which the journal inputter’s user ID was the same as the reviewer ID.

As the Pension Fund uses the same financial system as the Council, Forvis Mazars have also reported this control issue in the Pension Fund ACR.

This was caused by a system fault in CedAR e5, where the reviewer ID overwrites the initial poster ID. Mazars could not ascertain how many journals overall may be impacted by this issue. There were no indications of management override of controls or fraud in the journals selected for testing because they had the same user and approver. The journal upload templates provided act as an additional level of control where the original uploader is recorded, and the CedAR journal upload receipt issued to the poster can be reviewed. Mazars noted in their report the Council is working to update the system in order that this glitch does not persist in the next financial year.

- Disclosure misstatements identified and corrected by management: two pension fund investments in BlackRock classified a financial instrument level 1 investment rather than level 2 were reclassified as level 2 consistent with the appropriate fair value classification with IFRS13. The 2023/24 comparator notes in the pension fund accounts were also amended. While the commercial property fund invested with CTI classified as level 2 was amended to level 3. Both note corrections involved prior year note changes.

5. **Financial implications**

- 5.1. The Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts sets out the financial position of the Pension Fund as at 31st March 2025 and acts as the basis for understanding the financial wellbeing of the Pension Fund. It enables Members to manage and monitor the Scheme effectively, helping to ensure that they are able to fully understand the financial implications of the decisions they make.
- 5.2. The Pension Fund is a separate statutory fund, with income primarily from employer and employee contributions and investment returns. Total Fund assets were £2.1bn as at 31 March 2025. The Fund paid out £80.642m in benefits during the year and received £85.770m in contributions.

Financial Implications prepared on behalf of the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources by: Deidre Worrel, Director Financial Management
Email: deidre.worrell@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 19 March 2026

6. **Legal implications**

- 6.1. Pursuant to the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2013 ("The Regulations"), the Council, in its capacity as the administering authority for the pension fund, is obliged to prepare a pension fund annual report. The report must be published by 1 December following the year end and must be prepared in line with the Regulations and with regard to guidance published by the Secretary of State. The requirements specified in the Regulations are set out in paragraph 6.1 of this report.
- 6.2. The Council's Constitution makes it the responsibility of the Pensions Committee to receive and approve the Annual Report prior to publication.

Legal implications prepared on behalf of the Director of Legal, Democratic & Electoral Services by: Georgia Lazari , Team Leader-Places
Email: georgia.lazari@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 16 March 2026

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts 2024/25 (Audited)
Appendix 2 - Independent Auditor's Report
Appendix 3 - Pension Fund Audit Completion Report Follow Up Letter
Appendix 4 - Independent Auditor's Statement on Pension Fund Statements
included within the Pension Fund Annual Report
Appendix 5 - Audit Completion Report 25 February 2026

Background documents

None

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY PENSION FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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Chair's Foreword - Cllr Kam Adams

As Chair of the Pensions Committee, I am pleased to introduce the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts for 2024/25. The Pensions Committee is responsible for the management of all aspects of the Pension Fund, including investment, administration and governance of the Fund.



The year 2024/25 has been a very busy one for the Committee, with the finalisation of the Investment Strategy changes approved in 2023, the Fund appointed Resonance and agreed to invest £20m in the National Homelessness Property Fund 2 which would look to invest about £15m of this in temporary accommodation for Hackney residents via a side letter. The Committee agreed to invest in the London CIV UK Housing fund as well as the LCIV Nature Based Solution Fund.

The Fund continued its focus on responsible investment including climate change to ensure this was fully integrated into our investment strategy. In January 2025, the Fund conducted a responsible investment survey seeking the opinions of its 20,623 active, deferred and pensioner members on responsible investment. Scheme members were notified of the survey by letter and those who were unable to complete the online survey were provided with assistance with completing the survey. On behalf of the Committee, I would like to express my thanks to the Hackney Communications team and our administration partner Equiniti for their assistance in coordinating the survey results and sending the survey notification to scheme members.

The early part of 2025 was masked by the anticipated US import tariffs on imports from all global partners. On April 2nd, the US president invoked unprecedented powers under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) to announce "reciprocal tariffs" on imports from all countries not subject to separate sanctions. The world equities market experienced an unprecedented crash since "Liberation Day" tariff announcement with over an estimated \$8.56 trillion wiped out from the value of global stock markets between the close on 2 April and the end of day on 8 April, as measured by the FTSE All-World Index Markets. By the end of April, markets began to recover. Equity markets have since staged a significant comeback. The strong market rebound after the Liberation Day reflects a combination of solid economic data, easing trade tensions, resilient corporate earnings and higher consumer liquidity. Against this backdrop, the Fund kept in constant communication with the London CIV, investment managers and our Investment Adviser. Despite the turbulent year, the Fund's modest and positive investment return of 3.5% was higher than the local authority average of 3.4%. Holding equities had a positive impact on performance while government bonds, particularly Index Linked, had a strong negative drag. Property was the best performing asset class of the Fund.

CHAIR'S FOREWORD

In February, the Fund became a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code following the latest round of applications. Hackney Pension Fund now becomes one of 297 signatories to the Code, representing £52.3 trillion of assets under management. This includes 199 asset managers, 77 asset owners and 21 service providers. The Fund is preparing for its 2025/26 application.

In March, as well as considering the scheme member RI survey results, the Committee considered updates to existing policies - Responsible Investment Policy as well as a new policy - Investment Engagement Policy ensuring that responsible investment themes important to scheme members are reflected. It was important to the Committee to share the survey results with London CIV, all investment managers, the Pensions Board, scheme employers and the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF); comments and feedback were incorporated in the final policy documents approved in June.

I would like to extend my thanks to all members of the Responsible Investment Working Group for the time spent reviewing and challenging investment managers and London CIV on stewardship and responsible investment.

The Fund issued a strong Consultation response in respect of the LGPS Fit for Future Consultation citing issues around responsible investment as one of its concerns. The Government has since issued its response and expectation of pooling by 31 March 2026.

September 2024 saw the start of preparatory work to support the 2025 triennial valuation, later the Committee considered the valuation plan and the Contribution Rate Modelling as well as long term cash flow.

The focus on administration remained a top priority for the Fund to ensure our scheme members received a quality service. The Fund has made good progress in the migration of the administration service from existing service provider Equiniti to the Local Authority Pensions Partnership (LPPA) shared service.

The administration team has had another busy year, the administration of the LGPS remains challenging given the complexity of the scheme and legislative changes such as McCloud. The Fund has continued to work closely with Equiniti and Aon to ensure that it administers ongoing benefits in line with the new McCloud remedy legislation, which was effective from October 2023. This has been a major programme of work which required significant planning, resourcing and risk mitigation.

The existing administrator's contract ends in December 2025, transitioning to the new service provider Local Pension Partnership Administration (LPPA). The new service provider LPPA went live on 24 October 2025. My thanks to the outgoing partner Equiniti.

CHAIR'S FOREWORD

The Committee continues to place emphasis on training to ensure that it is able to evidence that it has met the requirements of the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills programme and expectations of the LGPS Fit for Future as well as its ability to fulfil the governance role with which it is charged. Dedicated training sessions were held during the year covering actuarial valuation, climate scenario analysis, navigating the LGPS as a Committee Member delivered by the LGA, a number of sessions on key aspects of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and various external training sessions on governance delivered by Pensions UK (PLSA) and the LGA. These are detailed further elsewhere in the annual report.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for the hard work and commitment to the Hackney Pension Fund that the rest of my Committee Members and Responsible Investment working Group have put in, given the considerable challenges that we face in managing a £2.1 billion pension fund. We have clearly made excellent progress on our environmental, social and governance objectives including being accepted in February 2025 as a signatory to the Financial Reporting Council on our stewardship activities, approving our Voting Policy and making the shortlist for 2 sets of flagship Industry awards: 2025 LGC Investment awards - ESG Innovation and Innovation in Investment and the Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF) Investment Awards 2025 - Best Approach to Responsible Investment, LGPS Fund of the Year (Assets under £3bn and Sustainable Investment Strategy (Climate)).

Thanks also go to the officer team who have supported the Committee, including Jackie Moylan Interim Group Director, Finance, who left Hackney in February 2025. On behalf of the Committee, I would also like to thank the broader officer team. I would also like to express our thanks to our specialist advisors who have helped the Fund to progress key objectives over the year.

Cllr Kam Adams, Pensions Committee Chair

Pensions Committee

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The LGPS is governed by statute with the LGPS falling under the remit of the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG).

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

The Pensions Committee during 2024/25 was made up of 9 Elected Councillor Members, 1 Scheme Member Representative and 1 Employer Representative.

Voting rights are granted at Pension Committee meetings for elected councillor members that attend Pension Committee meetings in person to be counted as being present for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972. The scheme member representative and employer representative are able to contribute to discussions and participate in a non-decision making capacity.

Pensions Committee Members

Cllr Kam Adams (Chair)
Cllr Robert Chapman (Vice-Chair)
Cllr Ben Hayhurst
Cllr Lynne Troughton
Cllr Margaret Gordon
Cllr Grace Adebayo
Cllr Ian Rathbone
Cllr Frank Baffour
Cllr Fliss Premru
Cllr M Can Ozsen*

Jonathan Malins-Smith - Scheme Member Representative
Henry Colthurst - Employer Representative

*Vacated position as Pension Committee member during the year

Contact details for the Pensions Committee: -

Pensions Committee
Hackney Town Hall
Mare Street
London E8 1EA

Pensions Board

The Pensions Board was established from 1st April 2015 under the provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (2013). The Pension Board is responsible for assisting the Administering Authority to comply with: the LGPS regulations, overriding pensions legislation and guidance and requirements from the Pensions Regulator.

The Pensions Board during 2024/25 was made up of 5 members: 2 employer representatives, 2 scheme member representatives and 1 independent chair.

Pensions Board Members

Catherine Pearce - Independent Member (Chair)

Pradeep Waddon - Employer Representative

Rebecca Datta - Employer Representative*

Natasha Persue-King - Scheme Member Representative

Christopher Ellmore - Scheme Member Representative

*Vacated position as Pension Board member during the year

Contact details for the Pensions Board:-

Pensions Board

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre

1 Hillman Street

London E8 1DY

Staff, Advisers and Investment Managers

The management and administration of the Pension Fund as at 31st March 2025 was delegated to the Group Director of Finance & Corporate Resources, with the Pensions Team (within the Finance & Corporate Resources Directorate) having responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund. There was a change in personnel from the position of Group Director of Finance & Corporate Resources (from March 2025) for the accounting period ending 31st March 2025. There was also a change in personnel from the Head of Pensions to the Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments & Administration (from September 2024). The unaudited annual report and accounts were approved by the Pensions Committee on 5th November 2025. The audited Pension Fund accounts in the London Borough of Hackney financial statements and consistency with the Pension Fund annual report as noted in the The Independent Auditor's Statement were approved on 27th February 2026.

London Borough of Hackney Responsible Officers

Naeem Ahmed - Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources (from March 2025)

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

Jackie Moylan - Interim Group Director of Finance (until February 2025)

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

Pensions Team

Miriam Adams - Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments & Administration, Pensions Team (from September 2024)

Michael Honeysett - Head of Pensions, Pensions Team (until September 2024)

Lucy Patchell - Pensions Manager, Pensions Team

Morgan Williams - Pension Investment & Accounting Manager, Pensions Team

Contact details for the Pensions Team:-

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
Pensions Team
Finance & Corporate Resources
Hackney Service Centre,
1 Hillman Street
London, E8 1DY

Auditors, Consultants and Third-Party Service Providers

Auditors – Forvis Mazars

Mazars

30 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7AU

Actuary Consultant to the Fund – Hymans Robertson

Hymans Robertson LLP

20 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, G2 6DB

AVC Provider – Prudential

Prudential AVC Customer Services

Lancing, BN15 8GB

Custodial Services – Northern Trust

Northern Trust

50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5NT

Investment Consultant to the Fund – Redington

Redington

Floor 6, 1 Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ

Governance & Benefits Consultants to the Fund – Hymans Robertson

Hymans Robertson LLP

20 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, G2 6DB

Projects Consultants to the Fund - Aon

Aon

1 Redcliff Street, Bristol, BS1 6NP

Legal Advisers

Legal Services

London Borough of Hackney

1 Reading Lane, London, E8 1GQ

Lloyds Bank

Lloyds Bank PLC

25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN

Pension Administration Services – Equiniti

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Equiniti

Sutherland House, Russell Way, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UH

Asset Pool and Investment Managers

Asset Pool - London CIV

Global & Emerging Markets Active Equities, Multi-Asset Credit, Private Debt , Infrastructure, Nature-Based Solutions, Impact Property

London CIV Ltd

4th Floor, 22 Lavington Street, London, SE1 0NZ

Global Passive Equities

Blackrock Investment Management

12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL

Fixed Interest

Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited

Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AG

Blackrock Investment Management

12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL

Property

Threadneedle Asset Management Ltd

Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AG

Private Debt

Churchill Asset Management LLC

375 Park Avenue, 10th floor, New York, NY 10152

Permira Advisers LLP

80 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5ES

Property

Resonance Ltd

The Great Barn, 5 Scarne Court, Hurdon Road, Launceston, PL15 9LR

Governance and Oversight Review

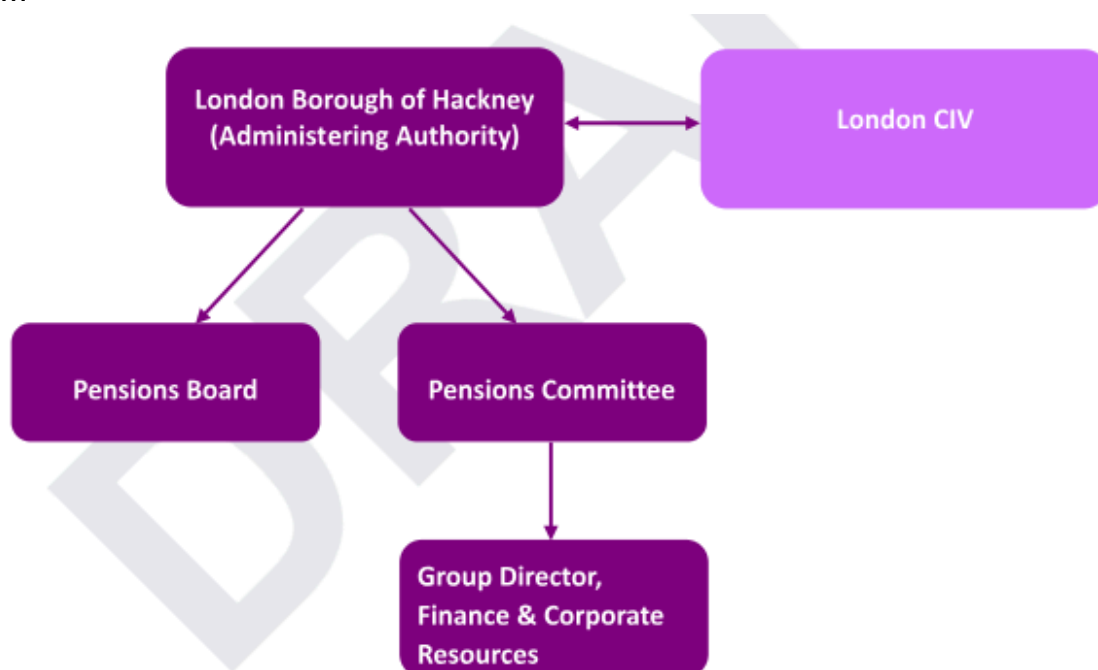
Governance of the Pension Fund

The London Borough of Hackney, as the Administering Authority of the Pension Fund, has delegated responsibility for the management of the Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee. In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013, the Pensions Board assists the Authority in ensuring compliance with the regulations and helps oversee the work of the Pensions Committee and how the Fund is administered.

Terms of Reference for the Pension Fund Committee are set out in the [Governance Policy and Compliance Statement](#) within the annual report and accounts.

Terms of Reference for the Pensions Board are set out in the [Appendix](#) of the Council's Constitution.

The Fund's governance structure for the 2024/25 financial year is depicted in the chart below.



The Fund is a participating scheme in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV). London CIV established in 2015 by London Local Authorities manages London Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) assets. London CIV is one of eight U.K LGPS asset pooling companies. The London CIV has opened a range of sub-funds: global equities, fixed income, multi-asset, private debt, infrastructure, real estate and natural capital, with other asset classes to follow. At the reporting date 31st March 2025, the Fund held investments in: 3 active global equities sub-funds, 1 fixed income sub-fund, 1 private debt sub-fund, 1 renewable infrastructure sub-fund, 1 real estate sub-fund and 1 natural capital sub-fund, all held directly via the London CIV. The Fund also held investments in 2 passive equity portfolios with BlackRock with oversight from London CIV.

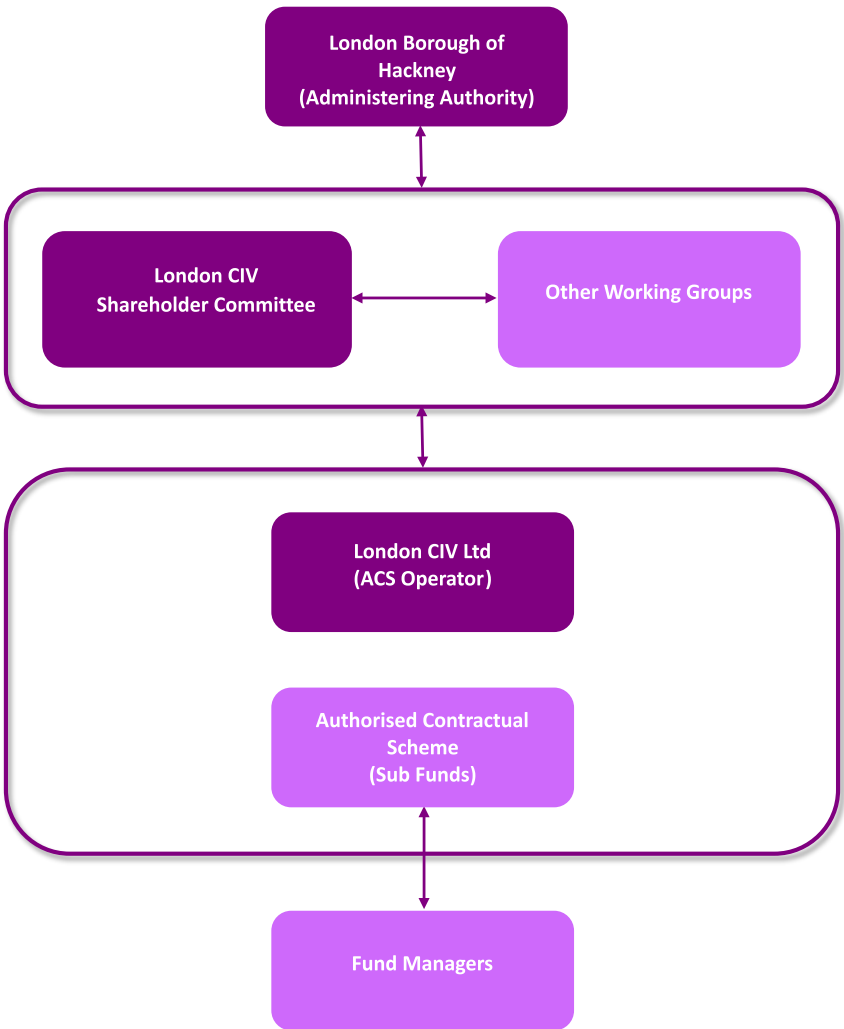
GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT REVIEW

The governance structure of the CIV is designed to provide both formal and informal routes to engage with all the Authorities as both shareholders and investors. The London CIV formal governance structure is the Board, the Shareholder Committee, Compliance, Audit and Risk Committee, Investment and Customer Outcomes Committee and the Remuneration and Nominations Committee.

The Shareholder Committee comprises 14 members, 8 of whom are local authority pensions committee chairs (or equivalent elected Council leaders), 4 of whom are local authority treasurers, a trade union member and the Chair of the London CIV Board. The Fund was represented within the governance structure of the CIV during 2024/25 by Cllr Robert Chapman (LB of Hackney, Pensions Committee Vice-Chair) who held a role on the Shareholder Committee during the year.

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

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



Governance Compliance Statement

The LGPS Regulations 2013 require Pension Funds to prepare, publish and maintain a governance compliance statement; and to measure the governance arrangements in place against a set of best practice principles. The Fund's [Governance Best Practice Compliance Statement](#) can be found within the annual report and accounts.

Management of Conflict of Interest

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

The Fund's [conflicts of interest policy](#) is available on the Fund's website.

Application of the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework

The Pensions Regulator (TPR) General Code of Practice, replacing TPR Code No.14, came into force on 28 March 2024. It requires Pension Committees and Local Pension Board members to demonstrate appropriate knowledge and understanding to perform their roles effectively. The Pensions Committee has approved a Knowledge and Skills Policy which provides Pensions Committee and Pension Board members and senior officers with a clear framework setting out how they acquire and retain the knowledge and skills required to perform their individual roles. The aim of this policy is to ensure that those responsible for the management, delivery and governance and decision making in the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund have the appropriate levels of knowledge and skills.

The Knowledge and Skills Policy applies to all members of the Pensions Committee and the local Pension Board, including scheme members and employer representatives. It also applies to all managers in the Hackney Council Pension Fund Management Team, the Director of Financial Management, and the Group Director of Finance & Corporate Resources as the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer).

The Policy highlights how the Fund aims to adhere to the above through use of a rolling training plan together with regular monitoring and reporting. Training is delivered through a variety of methods including:

- In-house training days provided by officers and/or external providers
- Training as part of meetings or immediately before or after meetings (e.g. Pensions Committee or Pension Board) provided by officers and/or external advisers
- External training events
- Circulation of reading material, documentation and information
- Attendance at seminars and conferences offered by industry-wide bodies
- Links to on-line training
- Access to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund website where useful Fund specific material is available
- Qualifications relevant to senior officers.

CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework for LGPS committee members and LGPS officers identified eight core technical areas where appropriate knowledge and skills should be achieved and maintained. They are:

- KSF 1 - pensions legislation and guidance
- KSF 2 - pensions governance
- KSF 3 - funding strategy and actuarial methods
- KSF 4 - pensions administration and communications
- KSF 5 - pensions financial strategy, management, accounting, reporting and audit standards
- KSF 6 - investment strategy, asset allocation, pooling, performance and risk management
- KSF 7 - financial markets and products
- KSF 8 - pension services procurement, contract management and relationship management

Training for Pensions Committee members during the year which met the core technical areas of the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework have been listed in the section below in Pensions Committee training.

Pensions Committee

Work of the Committee during 2024/25

The Pensions Committee held 7 business meetings, plus one additional meeting for pension administration service procurement during the year. The business meetings covering a broad range of topics including:

- Exit Credit Policy Review
- Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG)
- Investment Strategy Implementation and Review
- Small Employers Admission Policy Review
- The Fund's Pensions Administration Function
- 2025 Triennial Valuation Planning
- Responsible Investment Scheme Member Survey
- Stewardship Code
- Fund Business Plan Review
- The Pension Fund Report and Accounts 2023/24
- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Fit For The Future Consultation Response
- Annual Report of the Pensions Committee
- Risk Register Review
- Responsible Investment Policy Review
- Investment Engagement Policy Review

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT REVIEW

Pensions Committee Training

The topics covered during the year in line with the Knowledge and Skills Framework are outlined in the table below:

Committee: Dedicated Training	Dates					
LGPS Fundamentals (KSF 1 - 7)	23/10/2024	30/10/2024	21/11/2024	28/11/2024	12/12/2024	17/12/2024
Contribution Rate Modelling (KSF 3)						13/11/2024
TCFD Governance (KSF 1, 2, 5 & 6)						22/1/2025
PLSA Training For Trustees (KSF 1, 2, 4 & 6)					13/2/2025	25/3/2025
TCFD Strategy (KSF 1, 2, 5 & 6)						20/2/2025
Actuarial Valuation: Climate Change Scenarios (KSF 3 & 6)						20/2/2025
PLSA Investment Conference (KSF 1, 2, 6 & 7)						11/3/2025

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT REVIEW

Pensions Committee Attendance

The table below sets out the schedule of Pensions Committee meetings during the financial year and attendance at those meetings by members of the Committee.

Committee Members Attendance at Meetings: April 2024 - March 2025								
Member	May 24	Jul 24	Jul 24	Sep 24	Nov 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25
Cllr Kam Adams	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Robert Chapman	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cllr Lynne Troughton	A	A	P	P	P	P	P*	P
Cllr Margaret Gordon	P	P	P*	P*	P	P*	P	P
Cllr Grace Adebayo	P	A	P	P	P*	P	P	P
Cllr Ian Rathbone	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A
Cllr Frank Baffour	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
Cllr Ben Hayhurst	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P
Cllr Fliss Premru	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	A	P
Cllr M Can Ozsen	P	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jonathan Malins-Smith	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
Henry Colthurst	A	P	P*	P	A	A	A	P*
P = Present P* = Present Remotely A = Absent								

Voting rights are granted at Pension Committee meetings for elected councillor members that attend the meetings in person to be counted as being present. For the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972, councillors accessing the meeting remotely were not counted as being present and may not vote on any item under consideration. At the discretion of the Chair, councillors may contribute to the discussion and participate in a non-decision making capacity.

Pensions Board

Work of the Board during 2024/25

The Pensions Board generally holds 2 regular business meetings per year; as the appointment process for new Board members was completed towards the end of 2023/24, the first meeting held in 2024/25 covered work from the prior year. Subsequent to this meeting, the Board held two meetings to cover work during 2024/25, the meeting scheduled for March 2025 was postponed to April 2025 for operational reasons.

As set out in the Board's terms of reference to have at least four members with equal representation of scheme members and employers, the Board is made up of 2 employer representatives, 2 scheme member representatives and an optional independent chair. During 2024/25, one employer representative stepped down from their role due to a change in employment and no longer met the requirement of being a representative of a Fund employer. Recruitment for the employer representative vacancy is underway. The Board meetings are due to be increased from 2 to 4 meetings per annum to align with the pattern of Pension Committee meetings.

Pensions Board members, (excluding any Independent Member), have individual voting rights but it is expected the Pensions Board will as far as possible reach a consensus. A meeting of the Pensions Board is only quorate when two of the four employer and scheme member representatives are present and as the Board has an independent member they must also be present.

The Board meetings held during 2024/25 covered a number of topics, including:

- Training on the roles and responsibilities of a Pension Board Member
- Training requirements and priorities
- Pensions Board Work Plan
- Review of Pensions Committee Papers
- The Pensions Regulator (TPR) General Code
- Stewardship Code
- Annual Benefit Statements
- Pension Administration Function
- Scheme Member Responsible Investment Survey Results
- Responsible Investment Policy Consultation
- Investment Engagement Policy Consultation

The Board's 2024/25 annual report is available on the Hackney Council website, the link can be found below:

[Hackney Pensions Board Annual Report v1 issued 14052025.docx](#)

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT REVIEW

Pension Board Attendance

The table below sets out the schedule of Pensions Board meetings during the financial year and attendance at those meetings by members of the Board.

Board Members Attendance at Meetings: April 2024 - March 2025			
Member	Apr 24	Sep 24	Apr 25
Catherine Pearce	P	P	P
Pradeep Waddon	P	P	P
Natasha Persue-King	P	P	P
Rebecca Datta	P	P	N/A
Christopher Ellmore	P	A	P
P = Present A = Absent			

Pension Board Training

It is a legal requirement for Pensions Board members to have an appropriate level of knowledge and skills to carry out their roles, and the Fund's Knowledge and Skills policy sets out the Fund's expectations and training plans in more detail. The table below shows the training events attended by Board members during 2024/25.

Board: Dedicated Training	Dates
Responsibilities of Pensions Board Members	15/4/2024
LGPS Benefits and Administration	10/9/2024
CIPFA: Local Pension Board Training	21/11/2024

Scheme Details

Overview of the Scheme

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is governed by Statute. The main regulations governing the operation of the scheme are the Superannuation Act 1972 and the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. The Fund's approach to investment is regulated through the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority for the Pension Fund, pensions and entitlements to benefits are fully protected in law. Membership of the Scheme is open to all employees of the Council and academy schools, with the exception of teachers (who have their own pension scheme). Other employers may also be admitted to the Fund under certain circumstances.

Employee contributions are determined by the 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, the last valuation completed was as at 31st March 2022 which set the employer contribution rates for 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26, the next valuation is as at 31st March 2025.

The conditions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations set out in clear terms the benefits that are payable to scheme members. As such, member benefits are underwritten by statute and members are therefore not reliant on investment performance for their pension benefits. The contributions payable by scheme members are also defined in the Regulations. Employers in the scheme are required to pay contributions into the Pension Fund 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 during the financial year 2024/25 was a defined benefit Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) 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 covers 3x member final pay applicable from the day of joining the scheme.

SCHEME DETAILS

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

The above is not an exhaustive list and certain conditions must be met for an individual to be entitled to the benefits outlined.

The above benefit structure came into effect on 1 April 2014. The previous LGPS introduced in 2008 was a defined benefit final salary scheme and was in operation until 31 March 2014; a large number of scheme members have benefits accrued under both schemes and 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 $1/60^{\text{th}}$ 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 covers 3x member final pay applicable from the day of joining scheme.
- Pensions for spouses/civil partners and cohabiting partners and children.
- An entitlement to have pension paid early on medical grounds.
- Pensions increase annually in line with the CPI.

Employers in the Pension Fund

There were 38 employers with active scheme members in the Pension Fund at the end of the financial year 2024/25, including the London Borough of Hackney itself. During the year 4 new employers were admitted, whilst 3 employers ceased. 1 scheduled body converted from a school to an academy and 1 scheduled body transferred out to another scheme. Employers in the Fund fall into either 'Council', 'Scheduled Body' or 'Admitted Body' status.

SCHEME DETAILS

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

Membership Profile as at 31 March 2025 (A) Actives (P) Pensioners (D) Deferred					
Employer Name	(A)	(P)	(D)	Total	Employer Type
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY	6,697	8,000	9,558	24,255	Council
ARBOR ACADEMY TRUST (NORTHWOLD PRIMARY SCHOOL)	48	1	10	59	Scheduled bodies
BOXING ACADEMY	14	0	22	36	Scheduled bodies
BRIDGE ACADEMY	91	9	104	204	Scheduled bodies
CITY ACADEMY	69	3	114	186	Scheduled bodies
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY SHOREDITCH PARK	27	0	26	53	Scheduled bodies
CLAPTON GIRLS ACADEMY	37	4	72	113	Scheduled bodies
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS TRUST (EXCELSIOR ACADEMY)	59	13	216	288	Scheduled bodies
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS TRUST (HAGGERSTON SCHOOL)	63	2	0	65	Scheduled bodies
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS TRUST (WATERSIDE ACADEMY)	20	2	31	53	Scheduled bodies
EKO TRUST	15	0	18	33	Scheduled bodies
LUBAVITCH FOUNDATION	4	0	7	11	Scheduled bodies
LUBAVITCH MULTI-ACADEMY TRUST	27	6	48	81	Scheduled bodies
LUX MUNDI CATHOLIC ACADEMY TRUST (CARDINAL POLE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & ST MONICA'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL)	64	0	0	64	Scheduled bodies
MOSSBOURNE COMMUNITY ACADEMY	117	14	143	274	Scheduled bodies
MOSSBOURNE PARKSIDE ACADEMY	34	3	31	68	Scheduled bodies
MOSSBOURNE RIVERSIDE ACADEMY	70	0	25	95	Scheduled bodies
MOSSBOURNE VICTORIA PARK ACADEMY	32	4	57	93	Scheduled bodies
SKINNERS ACADEMIES TRUST	49	4	85	138	Scheduled bodies
BIRKIN CLEANING SERVICES LTD (EXCELSIOR ACADEMY)	4	0	0	4	Admitted bodies
CIS SECURITY LTD	3	0	1	4	Admitted bodies
CLEANTEC SERVICES LTD (JUBILEE PRIMARY SCHOOL)	1	0	0	1	Admitted bodies
CLEANTEC SERVICES LTD (MILLFIELDS PRIMARY SCHOOL)	6	0	0	6	Admitted bodies
CLEANTEC SERVICES LTD (SHOREDITCH PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL)	3	0	0	3	Admitted bodies
FIT FOR SPORT LTD (BETTY LAYWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL)	2	0	0	2	Admitted bodies

SCHEME DETAILS

Membership Profile as at 31 March 2025 (A) Actives (P) Pensioners (D) Deferred

Employer Name	(A)	(P)	(D)	Total	Employer Type
FUEL FOR LEARNING LTD (BETTY LAYWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL)	2	0	3	5	Admitted bodies
GREENWICH LEISURE LTD	7	8	13	28	Admitted bodies
HARRISON CATERING SERVICES LTD (MOSSBOURNE FEDERATION PARKSIDE ACADEMY)	3	0	0	3	Admitted bodies
LONDON DEVELOPMENT TRUST	2	0	2	4	Admitted bodies
OLIVE DINING LTD (EXCELSIOR ACADEMY)	5	0	0	5	Admitted bodies
OLIVE DINING LTD (MILLFIELDS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	4	0	0	4	Admitted bodies
OLIVE DINING LTD (NIGHTINGALE PRIMARY SCHOOL)	1	0	0	1	Admitted bodies
OLIVE DINING LTD (STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL)	4	0	0	4	Admitted bodies
PEABODY TRUST	1	1	0	2	Admitted bodies
SCHOOL'S OFFICES SERVICES LTD (ST SCHOLASTICA'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL)	3	0	0	3	Admitted bodies
SWEETHAVEN COMPUTERS LTD (EXCELSIOR ACADEMY)	1	0	0	1	Admitted bodies
ULTRASERVE LONDON LTD (DAUBENEY PRIMARY SCHOOL)	2	3	1	6	Admitted bodies
ULTRASERVE LONDON LTD (GRASMERE PRIMARY SCHOOL)	1	1	0	2	Admitted bodies
CEASED EMPLOYERS	0	681	1,048	1,729	Ceased
TOTAL	7,592	8,759	11,635	27,986	

SCHEME DETAILS

The following Table outlines the pension contributions paid by employers in the Fund during 2024/25:

Contributions by employer for the year to 31 March 2025				
Employer	Body Type	Members	Employers	Total
	Status	£'000	£'000	£'000
London Borough of Hackney	Council	(16,108)	(64,590)	(80,698)
Arbor Academy Trust (Northwold Primary School)	Scheduled	(25)	(124)	(149)
Boxing Academy	Scheduled	(12)	(34)	(46)
Bridge Academy	Scheduled	(118)	(402)	(520)
Brooke House Sixth Form College	Scheduled*	(77)	(365)	(442)
City Academy	Scheduled	(83)	(213)	(296)
City of London Academy Shoreditch Park	Scheduled	(49)	(168)	(217)
Clapton Girls Academy	Scheduled	(100)	(288)	(388)
Community Schools Trust (Excelsior Academy)	Scheduled	(88)	(303)	(391)
Community Schools Trust (Haggerston School)	Scheduled	(75)	(182)	(257)
Community Schools Trust (Waterside Academy)	Scheduled	(29)	(82)	(111)
Eko Trust	Scheduled	(16)	(50)	(66)
Lubavitch Foundation	Scheduled	(15)	(27)	(42)
Lubavitch Multi-Academy Trust	Scheduled	(22)	(85)	(107)
Lux Mundi Catholic Academy Trust (Cardinal Pole Catholic School & St Monica's Catholic Primary School)	Scheduled	(78)	(220)	(298)
Mossbourne Community Academy	Scheduled	(170)	(460)	(630)
Mossbourne Parkside Academy	Scheduled	(31)	(106)	(137)
Mossbourne Riverside Academy	Scheduled	(41)	(140)	(181)
Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy	Scheduled	(24)	(84)	(108)
Skinner's Academies Trust	Scheduled	(87)	(286)	(373)
Birkin Cleaning Services Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	Admitted	(5)	(18)	(23)
CIS Security Ltd	Admitted	(6)	(7)	(13)
CleanTEC Services Ltd (Jubilee Primary School & Lindens Children's Centre)	Admitted	(1)	(5)	(6)
CleanTEC Services Ltd (Millfields Primary School)	Admitted	(6)	(24)	(30)
CleanTEC Services Ltd (Shoreditch Park Primary School)	Admitted	(1)	(4)	(5)
CleanTEC Services Ltd (Thomas Fairchild Community School)	Admitted*	0	(24)	(24)
Fit For Sport (Betty Layward Primary School)	Admitted	(1)	(4)	(5)
Fit For Sport (Gayhurst Community School)	Admitted*	0	(1)	(1)
Fuel For Learning Ltd (Betty Layward Primary School)	Admitted	(1)	(5)	(6)
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	Admitted	(10)	(36)	(46)

SCHEME DETAILS

Contributions by employer for the year to 31 March 2025

	Body Type	Members	Employers	Total
Employer	Status	£'000	£'000	£'000
Harrison Catering Services Ltd (Mossbourne Parkside Academy)	Admitted	(3)	(10)	(13)
London Development Trust	Admitted	(8)	(17)	(25)
Olive Dining Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	Admitted	(6)	(24)	(30)
Olive Dining Ltd (Millfields Community School)	Admitted	(5)	(16)	(21)
Olive Dining Ltd (Nightingale Primary School)	Admitted	0	(2)	(2)
Olive Dining Ltd (Stoke Newington School)	Admitted	(4)	(15)	(19)
Peabody Trust	Admitted	(2)	(13)	(15)
School's Offices Services Ltd (St Scholastica's Catholic Primary School)	Admitted	(2)	(12)	(14)
Sweethaven Computers Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	Admitted	(1)	(5)	(6)
Ultraserve London Ltd (Daubeney Primary School)	Admitted	(1)	(6)	(7)
Ultraserve London Ltd (Grasmere Primary School)	Admitted	0	(1)	(1)
Westgate Cleaning Services Ltd (Simon Marks Jewish Primary School)	Admitted*	0	(1)	(1)
Total Contributions		(17,311)	(68,459)	(85,770)

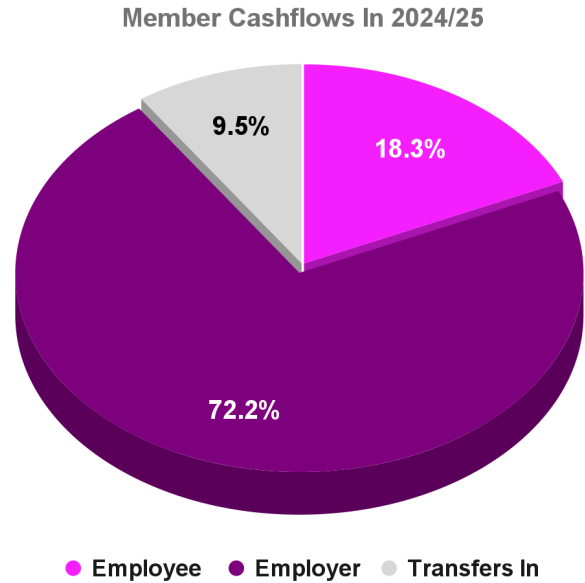
* 3 of the admitted bodies in the Fund that paid contributions during the year had ceased membership in the Fund as at 31st March 2025 and became ceased employers. 1 of the scheduled bodies that paid contributions during the year transferred out to another scheme.

Financial Performance Review

Member Cash Flows

Contributions

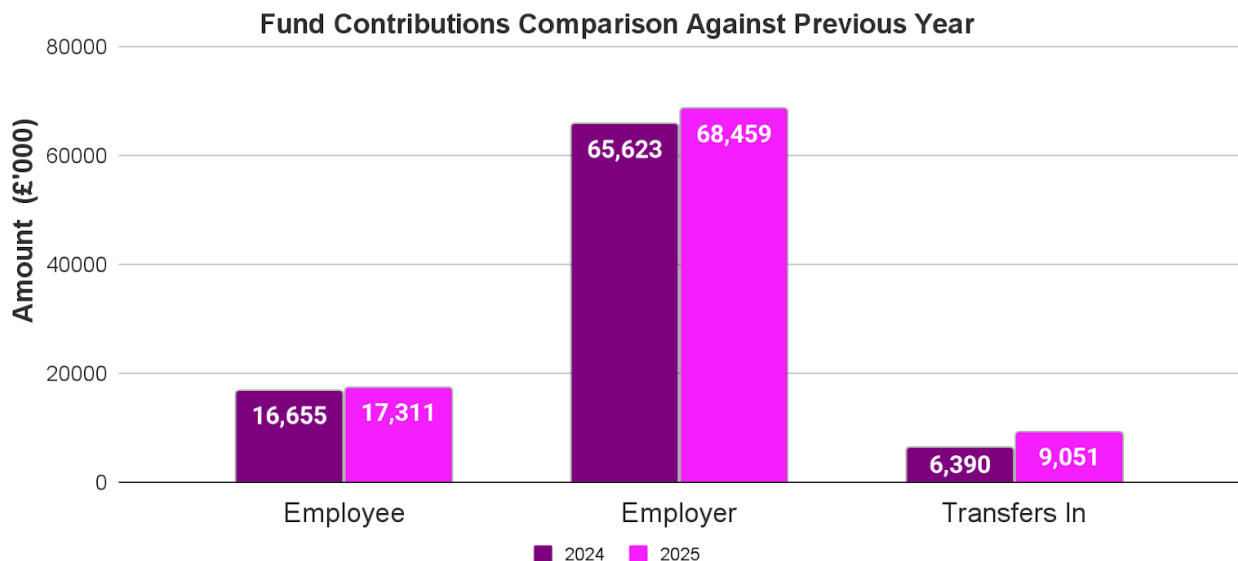
Total contributions (including transfers) into the Fund during 2024/25 amounted to £94.8 million compared to £88.7 million in 2023/24. Contributions paid by employees are set by statute and during 2024/25 were in a range of 5.5% up to 12.5% dependent on members pensionable pay. Employee contributions amounted to 18.3% (18.8% in 2023/24) of total contribution income during the financial year. Transfers of pension contributions into the Fund from other pension funds amounted to 9.5% (7.2% in 2023/24) of total contributions.



Employer contribution rates are set by the Fund's Actuary; the minimum contribution rates for each employer in the Fund are set out in the Rates and Adjustments certificate from the 2022 actuarial valuation.

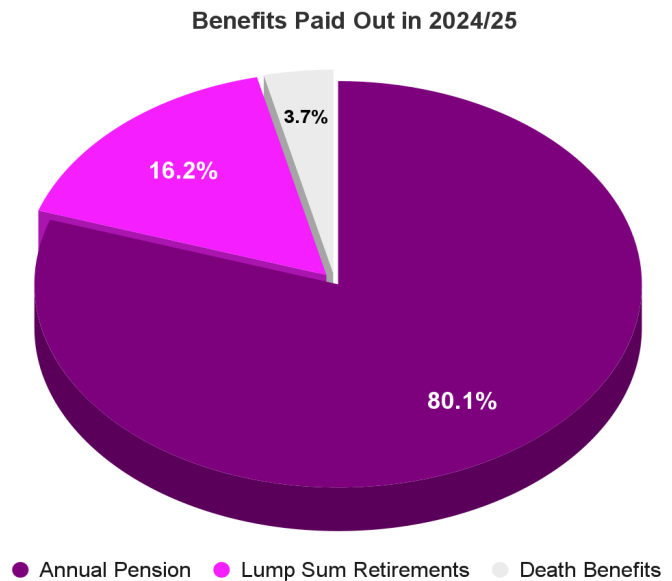
As can be seen from the chart the largest source of contributions remains employers (on behalf of employees and former employees). Employer contributions amounted to 72.2% (74.0% in 2023/24) of contribution income during the financial year.

The chart below shows the actual sums being contributed by employees and employers and the value of transfers-in during the 2024/25 financial year along with comparators for the previous financial year.



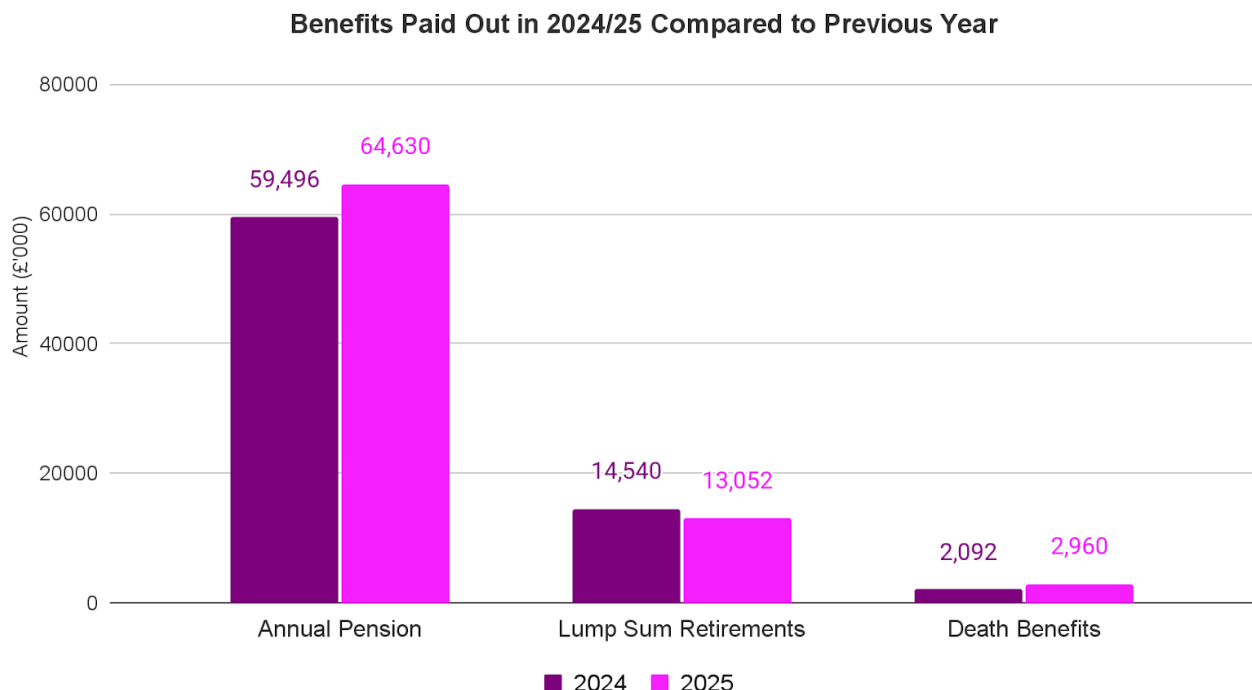
Benefits

The benefits paid out from the Fund comprise annual pensions, lump sum payments on retiring and, where applicable, death in service payments, whereby lump sums equivalent to 3x final salary are paid out to nominated beneficiaries. Total benefits paid out during 2024/25 amounted to £80.6 million compared to £76.1 million for the year 2023/24. Benefits paid during the year were as follows: 80.1% pensions, 16.2% lump sums and 3.7% death related benefit payments.



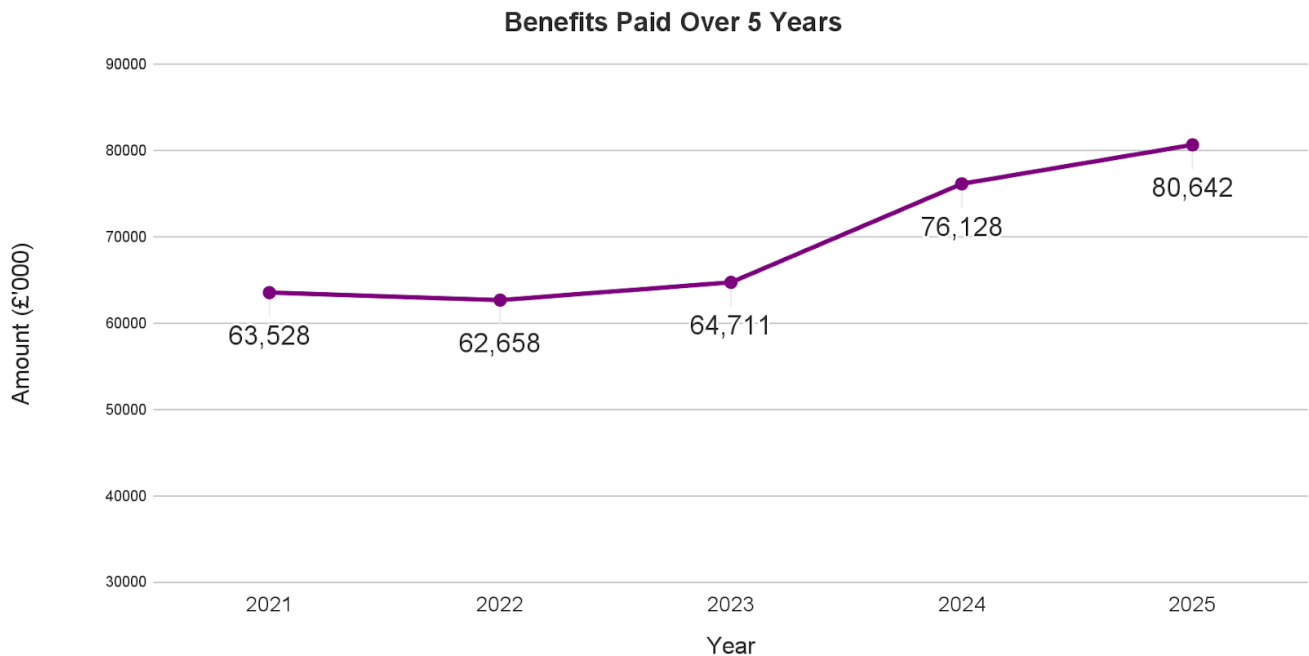
Looking at the year-on-year changes, annual pension payments increased by 8.6%, reflecting an increase from inflation and slight increase in the number of pensioners by 3.4%. Lump sum payments decreased by 10.2% over the year; a combination of member choice on lump sum commutation and as a result of the number of pension benefits accrued pre-2014 when the scheme changed. Death benefits increased by 41.5% over the year.

The chart below shows the actual benefits paid out during 2024/25 compared to the previous year.



The chart below shows the change in benefit payments for the Fund over a five-year period.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW



Pension benefits being paid out of the Fund have generally increased year-on-year, with a slight decline of -2.9% in 2020/21 and -1.4% in 2021/22. During 2022/23 benefits returned to a rising trend with an increase of 3.3% over the year and the trend continued during 2023/24 with an increase over the year of 17.6% followed by an increase of 5.9% during 2024/25. Much of the increase in previous years was driven by inflationary increases rather than a large increase in the number of pensioners.

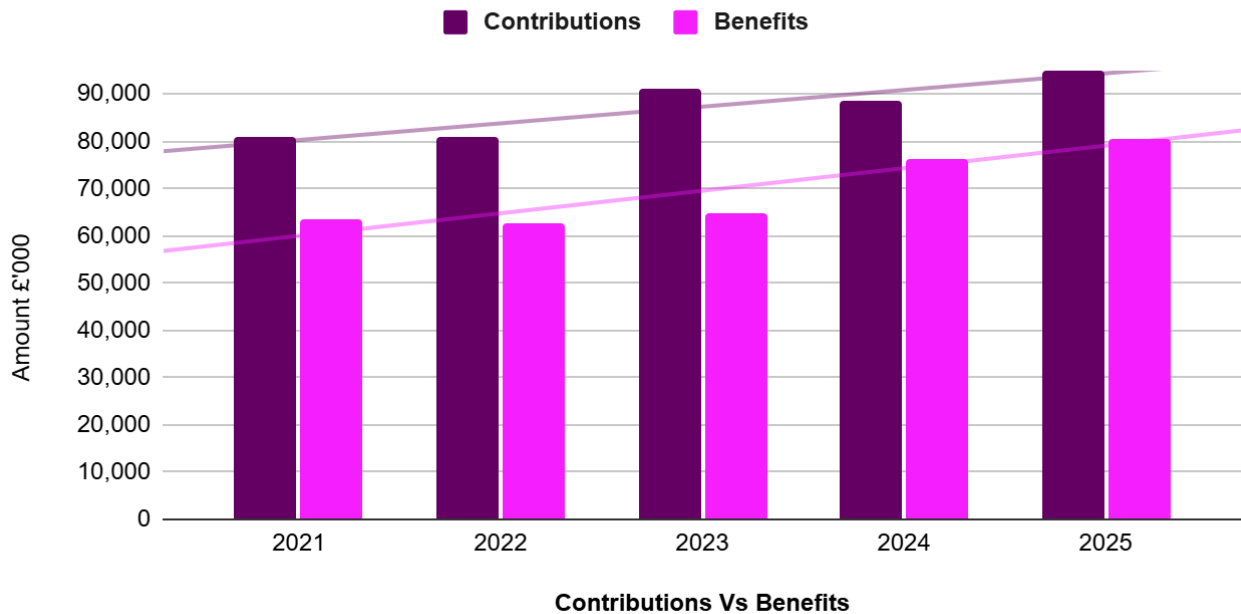
Transfers In and Out

Transfers into the Fund during the year totalled £9.0m, compared to £6.4m during 2023/24. The Fund has also paid refunds to members who have opted out of the scheme and made individual transfers to other schemes. For 2024/25 the total value of payments to and on account of leavers was £12.7 million, compared to £9.9 million in 2023/24.

Overall Member Cashflows

Contribution payments into the Fund continue to exceed the sums paid out in benefits each year, maintaining the Fund's cash flow positive position. The chart below provides the comparison of contributions paid into the Fund over the last 5 years compared to the levels of benefits paid out. As the Scheme matures, the gap between contributions and benefits is narrowing over time. Compared to the previous year contribution income has increased by 6.9% and benefit expenses increased by 5.9%. The Pensions Committee and delegated officers continue to monitor the cash flow position on a regular basis.

Contributions Received Vs. Benefits Paid



Management Expenses

Management expenses incurred during the year totalled £15.9m (£16.5m in 2023/24), which comprised administrative costs of £1.6m (£1.6m in 2023/24), oversight and governance costs of £1.7m (£1.6m in 2023/24) and investment management costs of £12.5m (£13.3m in 2023/24).

Administrative costs increased by 4.4% during the year from £1,550k to £1,618k, reflective of the ongoing work for the McCloud implementation programme, an increase in the ongoing cost of its administration contract with Equiniti and work to onboard the Fund's change in pensions administrator.

There was an increase in the Fund's oversight and governance costs of 10.2% during the year, the Fund continues to benefit from the use of its advisers and consultants to the Fund.

Investment management costs have been driven primarily by the value of assets under management and the disclosure of costs through the use of cost transparency templates whereby fund managers are asked to disclose their fees in line with the categories set out in the Cost Transparency Initiative (CTI) template; which include ad-valorem management fees, performance fees, custody fees and transaction costs. Investment management expenses for the year to 31 March 2025 was £12.5m, down by 5.8% from £13.3m in 2023/24. Investment management expenses cover the fees charged by the Fund's individual investment managers, the London CIV and the Fund's Custodian..

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Since the introduction of using CTI templates, the Fund has been able to report on investment management fees with greater transparency with the majority of Fund managers able to report on a quarterly and/or annual basis. Where fund managers have not been able to provide cost templates in time for the Pension Fund's annual accounts, management has taken judgement to determine costs based on best available information.

The table below sets out the Fund's investment management expenses classified according to type and asset class.

Investment Management Expenses	Management Fees	Transaction Costs	Custody Fees	Performance Related Fees	Total
2024/25	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bonds	341	(143)	-	-	198
Global Equities	2,645	2,419	124	-	5,188
Property	2,578	525	-	324	3,427
Private Debt	90	(52)	19	-	57
Senior Loans	1,366	1	7	-	1,374
Infrastructure	45	25	9	-	79
Multi-Asset Credit	516	418	22	-	956
Natural Capital	-	1,182	-	-	1,182
Custodian	-	-	81	-	81
Total	7,581	4,375	262	324	12,542

Transaction costs include explicit transaction costs and implicit transaction costs. The performance related fee of £324k includes an additional charge of £171k from outperformance that occurred during 2023/24.

Investment Management Expenses	Management Fees	Transaction Costs	Custody Fees	Performance Related Fees	Total
2023/24	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bonds	343	19	-	-	362
Global Equities	2,384	685	120	-	3,189
Property	2,575	188	-	49	2,812
Private Debt	2,057	225	40	-	2,322
Senior Loans	1,912	-	7	-	1,919
Infrastructure	646	44	48	-	738
Diversified Growth	853	919	10	-	1,782
Multi-Asset Credit	-	145	-	-	145
Custodian	-	-	50	-	50
Total	10,770	2,225	275	49	13,319

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Income and Expenses Over Time

The table below shows a comparison of income and expenses over time:

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	1 Year
	FY Outturn	FY Outturn	FY Outturn	FY Outturn	Change
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<u>Members Income</u>					
Employers Contributions	(61,452)	(66,581)	(65,623)	(68,459)	4.3%
Employees Contributions	(14,652)	(15,825)	(16,655)	(17,311)	3.9%
Transfers In	(5,026)	(8,631)	(6,390)	(9,051)	41.6%
Total Members Income	(81,130)	(91,037)	(88,668)	(94,821)	6.9%
<u>Members Expenditure</u>					
Pensions	51,261	53,869	59,496	64,630	8.6%
Lump Sum Commutations & Death Grants	11,397	10,842	16,632	16,012	-3.7%
Transfers Out	8,157	10,721	9,657	12,526	29.7%
Refund of Contributions	160	145	210	161	-23.3%
Employer Exit Credits	97	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Members Expenditure	71,072	75,577	85,995	93,329	8.5%
Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members	(10,058)	(15,460)	(2,673)	(1,492)	
<u>Management Expenses</u>					
Administrative Costs	785	1,179	1,550	1,618	4.4%
Investment Management Expenses	13,020	11,272	13,319	12,542	-5.8%
Oversight & Governance Costs	1,369	1,525	1,586	1,748	10.2%
Total Management Expenses	15,174	13,976	16,455	15,908	-3.3%
Net (surplus)/deficit from operations	5,116	(1,484)	13,782	14,416	
<u>Investment Income</u>					
Investment Income	(19,252)	(21,933)	(34,559)	(38,144)	10.4%
Net Investment Income/Expenditure	(19,252)	(21,933)	(34,559)	(38,144)	
Net Income/Expenditure	(14,136)	(23,417)	(20,777)	(23,728)	

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Income from members' activities during 2024/25 was (£94,821k); an increase of 6.9% from 2023/24. Employer contributions was (£68,459k); a 4.3% increase from (£65,623k) during 2023/24, employee contributions was (£17,311k); a 3.9% increase from (£16,655k) during 2023/24 and transfers in was (£9,051k); a 41.6% increase from (£6,390k) during 2023/24.

Membership in active members decreased by 7.9% during 2024/25 from 8,239 to 7,592 and total membership in the scheme increased by 1% over the year.

Expenditure from members' activities during 2024/25 was £93,329k; 8.5% higher than £85,995k from 2023/24. Annual pension benefits was £64,630k; 8.6% higher than £59,496k during 2023/24, lump sum commutations and death grants was £16,012k, 3.7% lower than £16,632k during 2023/24 and transfers out (including refunds) was £12,687k; 28.6% higher than £9,867k during 2023/24.

Management expenses during 2024/25 was £15,908k; 3.3% lower than £16,455k during 2023/24. Administrative expenses was £1,618k; 4.4% higher than £1,550k during 2023/24, investment management expenses was £12,542k; 5.8% lower than £13,319k during 2023/24 and oversight and governance costs was £1,748k; 10.2% higher than £1,586k during 2023/24.

The majority of investment management fees are charged on the basis of assets under management; these can fluctuate significantly during the year depending on market conditions. Significant increases in asset values during the year would improve the Fund's funding position but would result in an increase in investment management fees. The net value of investment assets increased by 3.9% from £2,019,134k at the end of 2023/24 to £2,098,216k at the end of 2024/25. Investment management expenses decreased by 5.8% from £13,319k in 2023/24 to £12,542k in 2024/25; over the year fees directly charged to the Fund increased, however indirect costs disclosed by fund managers over the year decreased. It should be noted that the majority of investment management costs do not impact on the Fund's cashflows, as they are deducted directly from the value of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Investment income for the year was (£38,144k); 10.4% higher than (£34,559k) during 2023/24. Over the year income from income from holdings in equities decreased by 24.5% from (£13,042k) in 2023/24 to (£9,845k) in 2024/25, income from holdings in fixed interest securities decreased by 20.0% from (£6,428k) in 2023/24 to (£5,139k) in 2024/25 and income from index-linked securities increased by 11.2% from (£332k) in 2023/24 to (£369k) in 2024/25. Further implementation of changes to the Fund's asset allocation occurred over the year with investments in new funds for multi-asset credit, nature-based solutions, impact property and pooled property; generating new sources of income for the Fund.

Overall, the Fund's income and expenditure from operations including member income, member expenditure and management expenses was a net deficit of £14,4162k for 2024/25. The 2024/25 outturn before accounting for investment performance was a net surplus of (£23,728k).

Administration Review

Scheme Administration Arrangements

Pension administration and pension payroll was managed externally during the year, by the Fund's pension administrator Equiniti, with the contract being overseen by the Pensions Team (within the Finance and Corporate Resources Directorate) based at the London Borough of Hackney. The original contract commenced on 1 April 2009; Equiniti was reappointed as the Fund's 3rd party pension administration provider during 2017/18, with the terms of the new contract taking effect from 1 July 2018. The contract has since been extended to 31 December 2025. The Fund has appointed Local Pensions Partnership Administration (LPPA) as its new pension administration partner, with a scheduled go live date of October 2025.

The Fund's current contract with Equiniti covers a range of services, including record keeping for the Fund's active, deferred and pensioner members, benefits administration and payroll, maintenance of a separate bank account and accounting for member cashflows. The total cost of administration for the Fund (including the Equiniti contract) in 2024/25 was £1,618k compared to £1,550k in 2023/24. The majority of the Fund's administrative expenses are for services provided by the Fund's pension administrator. During 2024/25 work commenced for the onboarding of services from Equiniti to LPPA.

The performance of the Fund administrator, Equiniti, is monitored by the Pensions Administration Team at Hackney Council. The team monitors Equiniti's performance with reference to the Service Level Agreement (SLA). Meetings are held monthly to discuss performance against the SLA, workflows, data cleanse issues and planning of future work projects. Meetings also include discussion of specific administration cases and recommendations for enhancements to the service provision both to Hackney and to members of the scheme.

Members are free to contact the pension administrator, Equiniti, at any time with any queries or questions they may have in regard to their record and/or their future benefits. Newsletters, the website and scheme updates provide contact details for Equiniti in respect of member record queries, and the administering authority's in-house pension team at the London Borough of Hackney for any other questions. Any contact is kept strictly confidential and secure in accordance with GDPR standards.

The Fund's website is available for members, employers, and non-members, to find information on the LGPS www.hackneypension.co.uk. The site includes a members' area, with details of the benefits of being in the scheme, pension forms, relevant news items and how to contact either Equiniti or the in-house administering authority's pension team. All relevant forms and member guides are kept up to date and are available on the website. The employer's area has been enhanced and now includes details of the LGPS procedures and administration guides. Copies of the Fund's LGPS administration, governance and investment policies including: Pension Fund Report & Accounts, Communications Policy and the Pension Administration Policy (PAS) can also be found here. The website helps members access up to date and relevant information, as well as reducing member and employer postal and telephone calls for information.

Dispute Resolution

The Fund has a procedure for dealing with disputes from members (both active and deferred) called the Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP). These arise mainly in relation to either scheme membership or the non-release of ill-health benefits. The process for members is as follows:

- Stage 1 - appeal to the Specified Person appointed by the Fund who will assess the case to ensure due process has been followed.
- Stage 2 – if still dissatisfied, the member can appeal to the Administering Authority, who will appoint a Specified Person who will again assess the case and make a determination.
- Stage 3 - if still dissatisfied, the member can appeal to the Pension Ombudsman, who will make the final determination on the case. The findings of the Ombudsman are legal and binding and no further action can be taken by the individual.

Full details of who to contact at Stage 1 & 2 are contained in the factsheet - IDRP – Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure available on the pension website at <https://hackneypension.co.uk/documents-library/member-factsheets>, or copies can be obtained either from Equiniti or the administering authority's in-house pension team at the London Borough of Hackney. The fact sheet also provides full details of how and when to contact MoneyHelper, and the Pension Ombudsman, if members are wanting to seek some additional guidance and assistance with the appeal process.

The number of IDRP cases received in the year was 13. The analysis is as follows:

Case Type	Resolution
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 1)	Partially Upheld- was sent back to the employer for reassessment under the ill health process
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 1)	Not Upheld
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 2)	Not Upheld
Survivors pension dispute (Stage 1)	Not Upheld
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 1)	Partially Upheld- was sent back to the employer for reassessment under the ill health process
Record and data dispute (Stage 1)	Not Upheld
Transfer Out (Stage 2)	Not Upheld
CETV Dispute (Stage 1)	Not Upheld
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 1)	Partially Upheld- was sent back to the employer for reassessment under the ill health process
Record and data dispute (Stage 1)	Upheld- record amended

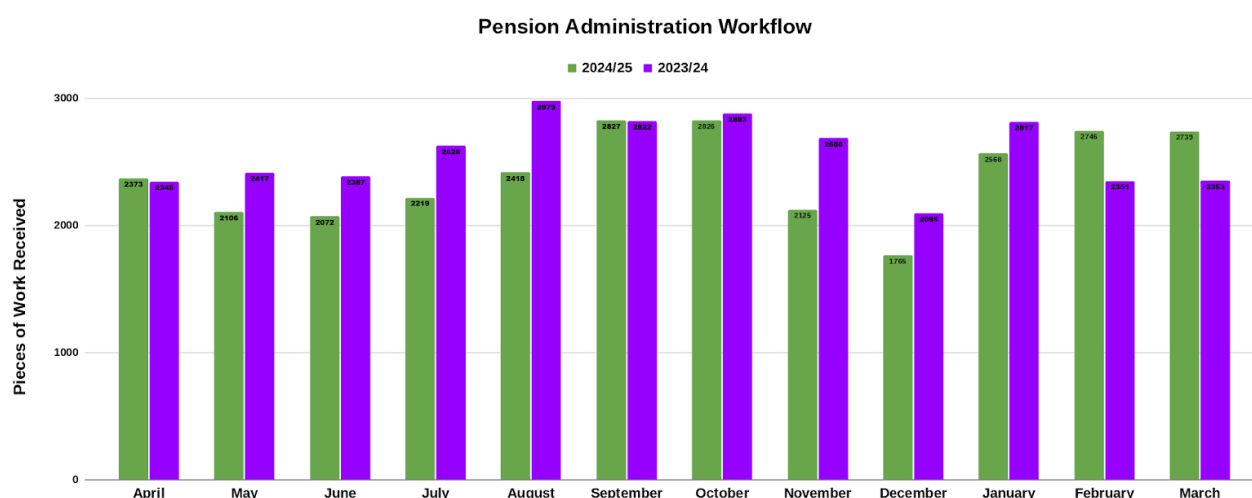
ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Case Type	Resolution
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 2)	Upheld the Findings of the Stage One Determination
Transfer Out (Stage 1)	Upheld- compensation was offered
Ill Health retirement dispute (Stage 1)	Partially Upheld- was sent back to the employer for reassessment under the ill health process

Administration Management Performance

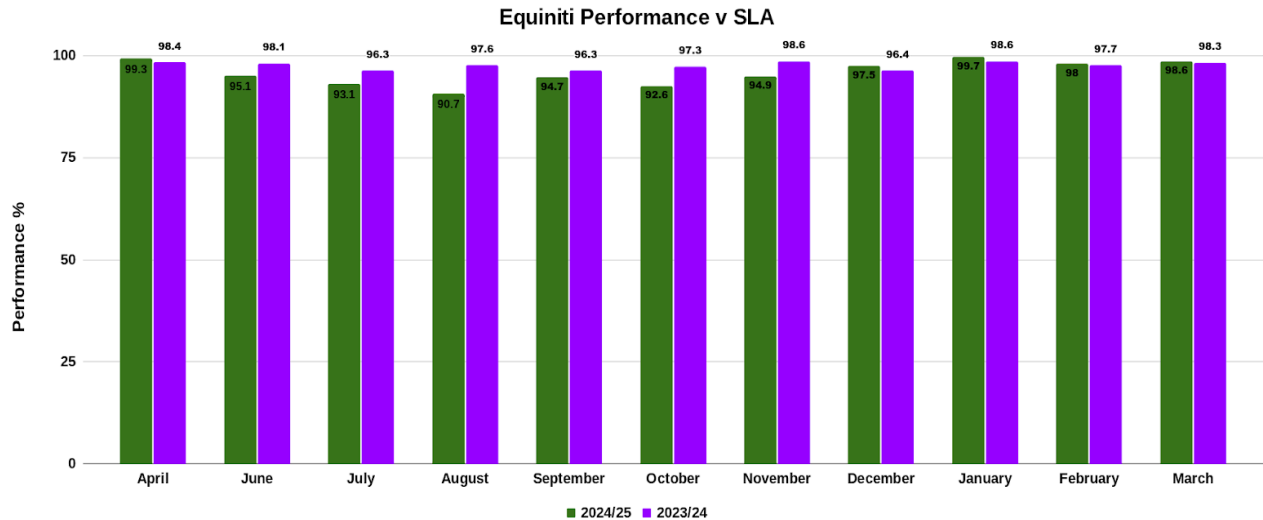
As stated above, the performance of the administrator, Equiniti, is monitored by the Pensions Administration Team within the Financial Services Section at Hackney Council. Monthly service review meetings are held to review and discuss Equiniti's performance against service level agreements, as well as wider case, project and legislative work.

Over the last year the total cases received by the administrators have decreased from 30,765 cases in 2023/24, to 28,784 in 2024/25, a decrease of 1,981 cases. The average number of cases received monthly has decreased to 2,399 from 2,564 in 2023/24. The workload for 2024/25 in comparison to 2023/24 is shown in the chart below:



Performance under the pension administration contract when compared to the service level agreement (SLA), was 97.7% for 2023/24 as a whole, and performance has dropped slightly to 96.1% for the year 2024/25. The administration performance v SLA during 2023/24 in comparison to 2024/25 is shown in the chart below:

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW



It is clear that despite a slight decrease in work levels the administration performance has dipped slightly this year as reflected in the SLA performance targets. This was due to an internal reallocation of workloads to different teams within Equiniti which resulted in a drop in performance for a few months. SLAs did then recover as a whole. However, administration of the LGPS remains challenging and time intensive. The administering authority continues to monitor performance through the monthly service review meetings with Equiniti, and work with Equiniti to help improve the service for members.

There were a total of 48 complaints made against the administrator from members of the Fund in the reporting year, which equates to 0.17% of the total workload. Of the 48 complaints, 15 were upheld and a correction and/or an apology was made by the administrator

Administration Key Performance Indicators are set out in the tables A - E below:

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Table A - Total number of casework						
Casework KPI	Total number of cases open as at 31 March (starting position)	Total number of new cases created in the year (1 April to 30 March)	Total number of cases completed in year	Total % of cases completed in year	Total number of cases completed in previous year	Total % of cases completed in previous year
Deaths recorded of active, deferred, pensioner and dependent members	19	601	620	100.0%	578	96.8%
New dependent member benefits	14	227	241	100.0%	147	91.3%
Deferred member retirements	8	630	615	96.4%	188	100.0%
Active member retirements	3	324	208	63.6%	337	100.0%
Deferred benefits	114	2,167	2,281	100.0%	3,339	96.7%
Transfers in (including interfunds in, club transfers)	15	251	231	86.8%	204	93.2%
Transfers out (including interfunds out, club transfers)	11	225	225	95.3%	184	94.4%
Refunds	18	331	331	94.8%	379	95.5%
Divorce quotations issued	2	78	80	100.0%	67	97.1%
Actual divorce cases	1	22	20	87.0%	11	91.7%
Member estimates requested either by scheme member and employer	111	2,874	2,925	98.0%	1,981	94.7%
New joiner notifications	74	1,089	1,151	99.0%	1,728	95.9%
Aggregation cases	24	466	410	83.7%	261	91.6%
Optants out received after 3 months membership	2	101	73	70.9%	24	92.3%

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Table B - Time taken to process casework			
Casework KPI	Suggested fund target*	% completed within fund target in year	% completed in previous year
Communication issued with acknowledgement of death of active, deferred, pensioner and dependent member	5 days	98.9%	99.7%
Communication issued confirming the amount of dependents pension	10 days	98.7%	99.6%
Communication issued to deferred member with pension and lump sum options (quotation)	15 days	97.6%	98.5%
Communication issued to active member with pension and lump sum options (quotation)	15 days	97.6%	98.5%
Communication issued to deferred member with confirmation of pension and lump sum options (actual)	15 days	99.5%	99.8%
Communication issued to active member with confirmation of pension and lump sum options (actual)	15 days	99.5%	99.8%
Payment of lump sum (both actives and deferreds)	15 days	99.5%	99.8%
Communication issued with deferred benefit options	30 days	94.6%	97.3%
Communication issued to scheme member with completion of transfer in	15 days	97.3%	98.9%
Communication issued to scheme member with completion of transfer out	15 days	97.0%	98.2%
Payment of refund	10 days	96.7%	95.5%
Divorce quotation	45 days	98.1%	97.0%
Communication issued following actual divorce proceedings i.e application of a Pension Sharing Order	15 days	90.0%	100.0%
Communication issued to new starters	40 days	94.5%	99.8%
Member estimates requested by scheme member and employer	15 days	97.5%	91.3%

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Table C - Communications and engagement	
Engagement with online portals	Percentage as at 31 March
% of active members registered	N/A
% of deferred member registered	N/A
% of pensioner and survivor members	N/A
% total of all scheme members registered for self-service	N/A
Number of registered users by age	N/A
% of all registered users that have logged onto the service in the last 12 months	N/A
Communication	
Total number of telephone calls received in year	7,126
Total number of email and online channel queries received	15,466
Number of scheme member events held in year (total of in-person and online) (*Number of events is higher than what was recorded for 2024/25)	6*
Number of employer engagement events held in year (in-person and online) (*Number of events is higher than what was recorded for 2024/25)	10*
Number of active members who received a one-to-one (in-person and online) (*Number of members includes actives and deferred)	Monitoring commenced in 2025/26*
Number of times a communication (i.e newsletter) issued to:	
a) Active members	7,031
b) Deferred members	7,411
c) Pensioners	8,140
Table D - Resources	
Resources	
Total number of all administration staff (FTE)	8.3
Average service length of all administration staff	6 years
Staff vacancy rate as %	0.0%
Ratio of all administration staff to total number of scheme members (all staff including management)	1 to 2256
Ratio of administration staff (excluding management) to total number of scheme members	1 to 3219

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Table E - Data Quality	
Annual Benefit Statements	
Percentage of annual benefit statements issued as at 31 August	99.9%
Short commentary if less than 100%	15 records that were undergoing data cleanse that may be eligible for an ABS
Data category	
Common data score	91.7%
Scheme specific data score	97.7%
Percentage of active, deferred and pensioner members recorded as 'gone away' with no home address held, or address is known to be out of date	6.0%
Percentage of active, deferred and pensioner members with an email address held on file	7.0%
Employer performance	
Percentage of employers set up to make monthly data submissions	100.0%
Percentage of employers who submitted monthly data on time during the reporting year	90.0%

Value for Money

The cost of administration in 2024/25 was £1,618K, compared to £1,550K in 2023/24. The cost is made up of the third-party administration contract, including the administration of the pension payroll, and the internal costs associated with administering the Fund. This year the average cost of administering the Fund per member was £57.83 based on the current cost and membership at 31 March 2025, compared to £55.94 per member at 31 March 2024. The pension administration contract during 2024/25 is scheduled to end 31 December 2025 with a new service provider set to provide services during 2025/26.

Summary of other Activities Undertaken by the Fund

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

- The year-end pension payroll process has been completed for both the monthly and annual payrolls including the application of the pension increase (PI), reconciliation of the payrolls, production of P60s and reporting to HMRC
- System year-end update of pension increase; Lifetime Allowance and Annual Allowance earnings and contribution histories was completed
- Data submissions:
 - FRS102 data submitted to the Actuary for 16 employers
 - Data submission for Club Vita longevity studies
 - Cessation data submitted to the Actuary for ceased employers
 - Monthly HEAT data capture report to the Actuary
- Overpayment of pensions - identified overpayments to a value of £92,750 occurred during the year. These were mainly as a result of late death notifications and administrative errors. Out of these overpayments £27,021 has been recovered

Annual Benefit Statements - There is a legal timescale for issuing annual benefit statements to all active and deferred members of the scheme, which is 31 August. This is a major exercise carried out by Equiniti, but it relies on all the Fund's employers providing them with pensions information relating to the scheme members in a timely manner. By 31st August 2024, the Fund had sent out 2,193 annual benefit statements to active members. A second batch of statements were posted out on the 4th and 5th of September, totalling 4,851. These were issued slightly late due to a calculation merge issue which was discovered on certain groups of statements when being proof checked. A total of 7,400 statements to deferred members were sent by the legal deadline of 31 August 2024. Some 1,695 deferred statements could not be issued due to no verified address being held. The Fund newsletter was included with the statements and was also sent to all pensioners covering the latest Fund news and LGPS developments.

Pre-retirement workshops - The Pensions Team arranged a series of 'pre-retirement workshops' with a company called Affinity Connect, aimed at members who are thinking of retiring within the next 2 to 5 years. These workshops began in May 2018, and during 2020/21, due to the Covid-19 lockdown, Affinity have since switched to remote sessions and these have continued into 2024/25, with sessions being held throughout the year. Affinity provides the facilitator, learning material and bookings for the seminars/workshops free of charge to the Fund. Feedback from the sessions has been very positive.

Annual Employers' Forum - The Annual Employer Forum was held virtually on 29 April 2025. The new partnership with LPPA was formally introduced to the Employers and the LPPA Employer Engagement team also gave a presentation summarising their background and how the administration service will look following the transition in services later in the year. The Fund's actuaries, Hymans Robertson, gave an update on the valuation process taking place and the Pensions Team summarised achievements in the year and reminded Employers of the year end and data submission timelines.

23 Employers, federation schools and payroll providers were represented.

Redundancy Exercises for Departmental Budget Purposes - In 2024/25, the administering authority's pension team received circa 670 redundancy estimate requests, some of these were for members over the age of 55 who will have their pension released.

III-Health Retirements

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

III Health Retirements April 2024 to March 2025			
Deferred to Ill Health	Active to Tier 1	Active to Tier 2	Active to Tier 3
4	8	3	5

McCloud Remedy

In 2014 and 2015 the Government introduced changes to public service pension schemes, including the LGPS, for future service, moving from final salary to career average revalued earnings (CARE) benefits and increasing the normal pension age to be in line with state pension age. The changes applied to existing members as well as new joiners, but older members were given protection against the changes. The Court of Appeal has ruled that, in the Judges and Firefighters' Schemes, these changes were discriminatory against younger members and so the Government gave a commitment to make changes to all public service pension schemes, including the LGPS, to remove this discrimination.

Regulatory changes were required to rectify the age discrimination identified in the transitional protections put in place across the public sector in moving from final salary to career average revalued earnings (CARE) benefits schemes in 2014 and 2015. The key features of the proposed remedy include levelling up benefits for the younger members who suffered discrimination using a form of final salary underpin. The LGPS rules changed from 1 October 2023 and are retrospective back to 1 April 2014.

The changes present a significant administrative burden to LGPS funds. At a fund level, the administering authority for the Hackney Pension Fund needs to:

- identify those in scope of the extended underpin,
- obtain from employers the data needed to calculate final salary benefits,
- update all scheme member records,
- recalculate benefits for leavers in scope back to 2014,
- pay any underpayments and adjust pensions for those impacted,

- communicate with members and employers and
- make changes to systems and administrative processes to carry out ongoing administration under the new regime from the effective date

As at 31st March 2025, remedial work will be required for a significant number of the Fund's scheme members and is resource intensive. Despite this, it is envisaged that only a small number will see an increase in their pension benefits as a result of the new underpin.

A Programme to implement the changes in the regulations has been set up with key officers from Hackney pensions, team members from Equiniti and consultants from Aon (providing Programme management, and technical assurance).

The Fund has made good progress, with all ongoing member events e.g. current retirements, having a McCloud underpin calculation performed. Data collection for those impacted has been collected and validated. At the time of writing Equiniti is in the process of rectifying the pensioner records. Risks continue to be monitored within the Programme governance structure, including oversight from the Programme Management Group. These risks are actively managed and the overall Programme risk is now included in the Fund risk register.

Pension Administration Strategy (PAS)

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

The aim of the Pension Administration Strategy is to set out the quality and performance standards expected of the Fund and its scheme employers. The Administration Strategy also provides clarity on the roles and responsibilities of both the Administering Authority and the Employing Authorities, i.e. those employers who participate in the Pension Fund.

The Pensions Administration Strategy has a number of specific objectives, including:

- Deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members
- Ensure payment of accurate benefits and collect the correct contributions from the right people in a timely manner
- Ensure the Fund's employers are aware of and understand their role and responsibilities under the LGPS regulations and in the delivery of the administration function
- Maintain accurate records and communicate all information and data accurately, and in a timely and secure manner
- Set out clear roles and responsibilities for the Council and Equiniti and work together to provide a seamless service to Scheme employers and scheme members
- Continuously review and improve the service provided.

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

The Pension Administration Strategy (PAS) is reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or as and when regulations change. The current PAS 2022-2025 was approved in March 2022.

Through a rolling programme of training, site visits and seminars, the Liaison Officer-Pensions has continued to enhance the relationship between employers, payrolls and the administrators which has helped to promote a better understanding amongst employers of what their responsibilities are towards the Fund and their own employees. Most of these sessions have now been held online due to the pandemic but the feedback received is always positive.

The in-house Pensions team have worked hard to explain the provisions of the Scheme to both employers and scheme members. An induction video also gets given to all new employees of the Council, which as the largest employer, is really important to ensure a large proportion of new members are provided with information on the benefits of the Pension Scheme. Feedback from these sessions continues to be extremely positive, with enquiries to the inhouse pension team being generated which has led to greater engagement with members.

Monitoring of Employers and Data

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

During 2024/25, the Fund sought to recoup additional administration costs from several employers and schools not complying with the Pensions Administration Strategy. Where there are instances of non-compliance, additional administration costs are recouped directly from those employers and schools concerned in regard to data irregularities, late payment of contributions or late submissions of data during the year. The option to levy interest on overdue contributions has not been exercised by the Fund during the year. Contribution collections are subject to rigorous monitoring and the pursuit of correct payments and supporting documentation remains of paramount importance to the administrator.

A breakdown of late submissions in relation to contributions and supporting data, is provided below:

Late Submission	Apr 2024	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Total
Contributions	3	3	3	9	1	4	1	8	5	3	6	3	49
HK221 Data	1	9	9	2	0	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	32
Levy Raised	0	0	8	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	16

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

New & Ceasing Employers

During the year the Fund admitted 3 new employers and 2 contracts with admitted employers had ceased; breakdown is as follows:

Employer	Date Joined	Date Ceased
Westgate Cleaning Services Ltd (Simon Marks Jewish Primary School)		31/07/2024
Fit For Sport Ltd (Gayhurst Community School)		31/09/2024
Sweethaven Computers Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	01/08/2024	
Birkin Cleaning Services Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	01/09/2024	
Olive Dining Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	01/09/2024	

During the year there were some changes within scheduled employers in the Fund, with 1 employer transferring out to another scheme and 2 schools converting to an academy and joining the Fund as a multi-academy trust. A breakdown of the changes are shown in the table as follows:

Employer	Date Change
Brooke House Sixth Form College	01/08/2024
Cardinal Pole Catholic School (Lux Mundi Academy Trust)	01/09/2024
St Monica's Catholic Primary (Lux Mundi Academy Trust)	01/09/2024

Data

In order to improve the Fund data the largest employer in the Fund, the Council, uses Employer Self Service (ESS) for the monthly data collection which directly flows onto the administration system. This system has data validation at the point of entry and the data is rejected if it's not within set parameters. This has helped improve the quality of data held by the Fund. A few smaller employers also use this method of data submission.

For those employers who have not gone live on the system, member data, which can include the monthly contribution payment and supporting data, is sent to Equiniti using the secure upload facility. This can only be accessed by authorised users at each employer, and employers can only access their own folder within the system. This ensures the secure and timely transfer of personal data between all parties.

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

The necessary data reports were run in November 2024 by Equiniti with the scheme scoring 92% for common data and 98% for scheme specific data. From the results of this, a number of issues and associated risks were identified and are being progressed and monitored by Equiniti and the Fund.

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

The Pensions Regulator maintains a Code of Practice to help maintain and improve the governance and administration of public service pension schemes. The Code is directed at Scheme Managers (Funds) and the local Pensions Boards. The role of each local Pensions Board is to help ensure their scheme complies with governance and administration requirements as defined by the Code.

The Code requires Schemes to report breaches of the law to the Regulator where they have reasonable cause to believe that:

- a legal duty which is relevant to the administration of the scheme has not been, or is not being, complied with
- the failure to comply is likely to be of material significance to the Regulator in the exercise of any of its functions

During 2024/25, no breaches were reported to tPR.

Actions taken to deal with Fraud

The Fund has policies and procedures in place to prevent and report fraud which are regularly reviewed to ensure the risk of fraud is minimised. The Fund has strong governance arrangements and internal controls to mitigate risks of fraud from members, officers of the Fund and external service providers. Internal Audit assists in the implementation of strong internal controls. Fund Managers have to provide an annual internal controls report; SSAE16 and ISAE3402 or similar documentation. The Fund makes use of the National Fraud Initiative and life certificates to identify fraud and overpayments. Officers of the Fund are not aware of any instances of fraud, credit losses, provisions, contingent liabilities, or impairments during the year.

General Scheme Membership

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

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



As can be seen from the following chart, Active membership has decreased by 7.9% over the last financial year. Deferred membership has increased by 5.8% and Pensioners have increased by 3.4%. Overall, membership has increased by 1%, from 27,710 to 27,986 members.

ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

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



Risk Management Review

Risk Register

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

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

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

The Risk Register is reviewed by the Committee on a quarterly basis; the quarterly report summarises the likelihood and impact of risks faced by the Fund and the controls in place, and highlights high-level, new and deteriorating risks.

The key risks identified on the Fund's risk register include:

1. Governance Risks
 - a. Recruitment and Retention
 - b. Knowledge & Skills
 - c. Conflicts of Interest
 - d. Fraud
 - e. Data Protection
 - f. Failure of external systems
 - g. Business continuity failure
 - h. External factor / regulatory risk
 - i. Incorrect advice/guidance from third parties
 - j. Cybercrime risk
 - k. Material breaches
2. Funding and Investment Risks
 - a. Asset risk (e.g. concentration, illiquidity, currency risk, manager underperformance)
 - b. Funding/liability risk (e.g. level of employer contributions, actuarial assumptions, pensions increases)
 - c. Implementation/external provider risk (e.g. transition risk, custody risk, credit default, asset pooling risks, concentration and capacity risks, political risk, reputational risk, governance risks)
 - d. External factor/regulatory risk
 - e. Employer covenant/affordability risk
 - f. Cashflow risk
 - g. Inflation increase
 - h. Funding experience (managing funding surpluses and contribution rates)
 - i. Climate change/environmental risks
 - j. Stewardship and engagement risks

3. Administration and Communications Risks

- a. Poor delivery of administration service
- b. Poor membership data
- c. Poor employer engagement
- d. Poor member engagement
- e. Incorrect payments (e.g. under/over payments)
- f. Unknown external factors
- g. Regulatory changes (e.g. McCloud, pension dashboards)
- h. Poor member communications and resources
- i. Service interruption due to change in administrator

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

- Monitoring longevity and ongoing discussions with the Fund actuary on how best to manage the impact on the Fund
- Close monitoring of regulatory changes and release of Government guidance
- Quarterly monitoring of investment performance, funding and budget monitoring and regular reviews of asset allocation to ensure that it remains appropriate for the Fund taking into account the appropriate investment advice from the Pension Fund's investment consultant.
- Contract monitoring and performance reviews.
- Working closely with employers to resolve issues with membership data and develop employer links with the Fund's administrator.
- Transition planning to ensure that assets are transitioned effectively to pooled arrangements within appropriate timeframes
- Regulator monitoring of the Fund's cash flow, working in conjunction with the Fund Actuary and Investment Consultant to develop up to date cash flow projections.

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

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

Investment Policy and Performance Review

Asset Allocation

The table below sets out the Fund's target asset allocation as per its Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) relative to its actual asset allocation as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Asset Class 2024/25	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation 31/03/2025	Actual Allocation 31/03/2024
Equities	40.0%	48.1%	53.8%
Bonds	10.0%	16.6%	15.3%
Property	10.0%	7.3%	7.2%
Private Debt	10.0%	7.3%	7.1%
Senior Loans	10.0%	4.0%	6.4%
Renewables	5.0%	3.1%	2.5%
Multi-Asset Credit	5.0%	6.8%	6.5%
Impact Property	5.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Natural Capital	5.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Other investments (inc. MMFs)	0.0%	5.0%	1.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) was last updated during 2023/24 with changes to the target asset allocation and new asset classes for the Fund. The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) was also updated during 2023/24. The ISS and FSS has been revised following the results of the 2022 actuarial valuation to align strategies for the Fund.

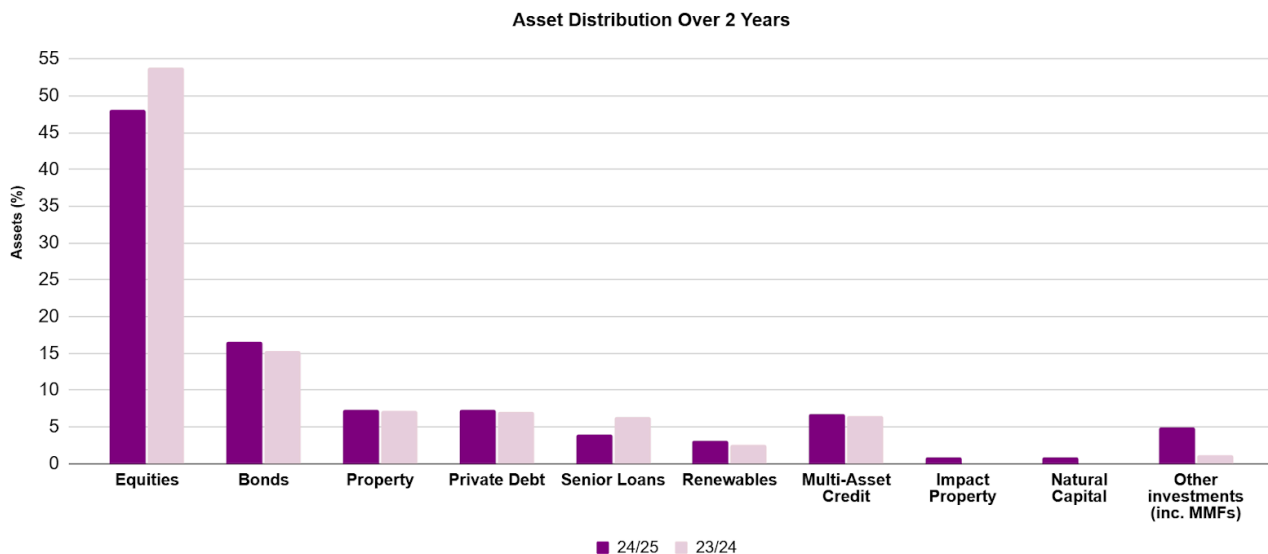
In line with the Investment Strategy implementation plan, the Fund made changes to its asset allocation during the year and continued the transition of assets into the new asset classes impact property and natural capital. During the year, the Fund commenced investing capital into the impact property funds and a natural capital fund with a 0.9% allocation in each asset class as at year-end. The overweight in equities, bonds and multi-asset credit against their target will be monitored and reviewed by the Pension Committee.

As a result of the previous investment strategy, the Fund's private debt and renewables mandate continued to draw down capital during 2024/25. The investment period on the senior loan funds has ended and the funds are distributing capital back to the Pension Fund.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The allocations to private debt, renewable infrastructure and the new asset classes were being funded from the Fund's global equities fund and ultra short bond portfolios. The Fund was overweight in equities by 18.1% and overweight in bonds by 6.6% as at 31 March 2025 relative to its target allocation of 40.0% and 10.0% respectively.

The following chart sets out how the distribution across the various asset classes has changed between the start of April 2024 and the end of March 2025.



Equities allocation has decreased by 5.7 percentage points during the year. Bond allocation has seen an increase of 1.3 percentage points over the year. Property allocation has increased by 0.1 percentage points. Private debt has increased by 0.2 percentage points. Senior loans allocation has decreased by 2.4 percentage points with funds distributing capital back to the Pension Fund. Renewables allocation has increased by 0.6 percentage points. Multi-asset credit increased by 0.3 percentage points. New investments in impact property and natural capital during the year resulted in an asset allocation of 0.9% and 0.9% respectively by 31 March 2025. Other investment assets such as money market fund securities and cash equivalents are held for operational purposes and short term liquidity; there was an increase in allocation by 3.8 percentage points over the year.

Through appropriate diversification, the Fund's investment strategy helps to meet one of the key objectives set out in the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), which is to use a balanced investment strategy to minimise long-term cash contributions from employers and meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency. The FSS sets out the key funding information required by employers in the Fund.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The table below sets out the Fund's managers and the asset classes they manage as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Fund Manager	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2024
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Investments pooled in London CIV:				
LCIV/RBC (Global Active Equity)	343,593	16.4%	338,698	16.8%
LCIV/JP Morgan (Global Emerging Markets)	75,656	3.6%	74,469	3.7%
LCIV/Baillie Gifford (Global Equities)	230,125	11.0%	232,504	11.5%
LCIV/Churchill & Pemberton (Private Debt)	153,317	7.3%	143,434	7.1%
LCIV/BlackRock, Quinbrook, Stonepeak, Foresight & Macquarie (Infrastructure)	64,358	3.1%	50,964	2.5%
LCIV/CQS, PIMCO (Multi-Asset Credit)	142,099	6.8%	131,772	6.5%
LCIV/ JP Morgan Campbell, Manulife, Gresham House, Hancock (Nature Based Solutions)	19,802	0.9%	0	0.0%
LCIV/CBRE, Octopus, Savills IM, Man Group (Property)	11,264	0.5%	0	0.0%
	1,040,214	49.6%	971,841	48.1%
Investments under pool management of London CIV:				
BlackRock (Global & UK Equity Index)	359,056	17.1%	439,429	21.8%
	359,056	17.1%	439,429	21.8%
Investments managed by London CIV:	1,399,270	66.7%	1,411,270	69.9%
Investments not pooled or under pool management of London CIV:				
Threadneedle (Fixed Interest)	204,979	9.8%	211,196	10.5%
Threadneedle (Property)	153,585	7.3%	145,078	7.2%
BlackRock (Ultra Short Bond Fund)	141,702	6.8%	96,059	4.8%
Churchill (Senior Loans)	34,609	1.6%	49,370	2.4%
Permira (Senior Loans)	50,444	2.4%	80,963	4.0%
Resonance (Property)	7,948	0.4%	0	0.0%
Other investments (including MMFs & Derivatives)	105,679	5.0%	25,198	1.2%
	698,946	33.3%	607,864	30.1%
Total	2,098,216	100%	2,019,134	100%

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Investment Performance Review

The investment strategy and performance of the Fund is reported on a quarterly basis to the Pensions Committee. The investment performance of the Fund has been measured against a customised benchmark. Over the year to 31st March 2025, the Fund returned 1.5% below the benchmark of 4.9%.

The Fund sets a performance benchmark for each external manager on appointment. For listed or frequently traded assets, this is generally an appropriate passive index; other appropriate indicators may be used for investments in private markets. For the year 31 March 2025, the Fund has measured performance against benchmark by asset class.

Performance against benchmark by fund manager for 2024/25 is set out in the table below:

Performance against benchmark by fund manager for 2024/25 is set out in the table below:										
	Inception Date	Since Inception (Annualised if >12m)			1 Year Performance			3 Year Performance		
		Fund	Bench mark	Excess	Fund	Bench mark	Excess	Fund	Bench mark	Excess
Pooled Assets										
LCIV Sustainable Equity	Jun 2018	8.3%	10.5%	-2.1%	1.5%	4.8%	-3.3%	2.7%	8.2%	-5.5%
LCIV Global Alpha Growth Paris-Aligned	Sep 2021	-1.8%	7.8%	-9.6%	-1.0%	5.3%	-6.4%	2.8%	8.1%	-5.3%
LCIV Emerging Markets Equity	Sep 2021	-3.1%	0.0%	-3.2%	1.6%	5.8%	-4.2%	-0.2%	2.1%	-2.3%
LCIV Multi-Asset Credit	Mar 2024	7.6%	9.5%	-1.9%	7.8%	9.6%	-1.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
LCIV Private Debt	Mar 2021	8.3%	7.0%	1.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LCIV Renewable Infrastructure	Mar 2021	3.7%	8.5%	-4.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LCIV Nature Based Solutions	Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LCIV UK Housing Property	Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assets Under Pool Management										
BlackRock - Global Equities	Jun 2018	10.3%	9.5%	0.8%	7.8%	7.7%	0.1%	8.5%	7.2%	1.3%
BlackRock - Low Carbon Equities	Jun 2018	10.8%	10.0%	0.8%	4.3%	4.9%	-0.6%	7.6%	7.0%	0.5%
Assets Not Pooled										
Threadneedle Bonds	Sep 2003	3.9%	3.5%	0.4%	-3.2%	-3.4%	0.3%	-6.9%	-7.6%	0.7%
BlackRock Short Bonds	Feb 2019	2.3%	2.1%	0.2%	5.2%	4.9%	0.3%	4.3%	4.0%	0.2%
Threadneedle Property - TPEN	Mar 2004	3.6%	3.5%	0.1%	6.7%	6.4%	0.3%	-2.4%	3.4%	1.0%
Threadneedle Property - Low Carbon	May 2016	-3.3%	N/A	N/A	8.2%	N/A	N/A	-15.0%	N/A	N/A
Churchill - Senior Loans	Dec 2018	6.7%	6.5%	0.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permira - Senior Loans	Dec 2019	7.9%	7.0%	0.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resonance - Property	Jan 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fund-Level Metrics					3.5%	4.9%	-1.5%	2.0%	3.3%	-1.2%

LCIV Sustainable Equity Fund delivered a return of 1.5% over 1 year, underperforming the benchmark by 3.3%. Performance was hindered by investors shifting focus to the new U.S. administration's policies, and the potential ramifications on growth, meaning sub-fund holdings most exposed to the economic cycle detracted from returns. In addition to this, the sub-fund's considerable exposure to the AI sector through hardware (NVIDIA, Broadcom) and software and services (Accenture, Salesforce) companies collectively had the largest negative impact on relative performance. A null weight in Apple and Tesla mitigated the relative underperformance somewhat, with both companies registering negative returns. LCIV stated that the quarterly return was aligned to their expectations given the geopolitical and policy uncertainty prevalent in the market.

LCIV Global Alpha Growth Paris Aligned Fund delivered a return of -1.0% over 1 year, underperforming the benchmark by 6.4%. The fund's pro-growth positioning detracted from returns, with negative market sentiment prevailing and affecting sectors more sensitive to the economic cycle, like materials and industrials, the most. A null weight in Apple and Tesla mitigated relative underperformance, with both companies registering negative returns. This said, the sub-fund's positions in Trade Desk and TSMC significantly detracted. LCIV was scheduled to conduct an in-depth review of the investment manager's skills rating in May 2025.

LCIV Emerging Market Equity Fund delivered a return of 1.6% over 1 year, underperforming the benchmark by 4.2%. The fund invests in 'quality growth' companies which lagged the overall market over the quarter. A moderate underweight to Chinese equities detracted the most from relative performance from a regional allocation perspective, with Chinese equities outperforming the index. Stock selection surrounding information technology stocks also detracted, amid DeepSeek's release of a lower cost, open-source AI search engine. Financial stocks contributed positively from both a sector allocation and stock selection perspective. LCIV holds concerns over the fund's underperformance and has recently concluded another in-depth review of the strategy. A "prospects list" of investment managers for the sub-fund has been compiled.

BlackRock Global Equities Fund delivered a return of 7.8% over 1 year, outperforming the benchmark by 0.1%. The fund performed broadly in line with the benchmark, as expected for a passive fund.

BlackRock Low Carbon Equities Fund delivered a return of 4.3% over 1 year, underperforming the benchmark by 0.6%.

Columbia Threadneedle Bonds delivered a return of -3.2% over 1 year, outperforming the benchmark by 0.3%. The fund's curve positioning supported relative performance, with the fund's breakeven inflation position during February, comprised of an underweight in UK inflation-linked bonds and an overweight in conventional gilts, also aided relative performance. In addition to this, the fund's overweight in sterling investment-grade corporate credit aided returns as they outperformed gilts in total-return terms, despite credit spreads widening.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

BlackRock Ultra Short Bonds delivered a return of 5.2% over 1 year, outperforming the benchmark by 0.3%. This mandate is being held temporarily to house the private market drawdowns.

LCIV Multi Asset Credit Fund delivered a return of 7.8% over 1 year, underperforming the benchmark by 1.7%. Sub-investment grade credit valuations declined, particularly in lower-rated segments, which weighed on performance. Income generation across high yield bonds, loans, and structured credit was a key driver of returns. Duration exposure in investment grade credit added value, while European credit and U.S. mortgage-backed securities also contributed positively. Emerging market debt detracted due to spread widening. The portfolio remained diversified, experienced no defaults, and continued to focus on careful credit selection and resilience.

Columbia Threadneedle Pension Property Fund (TPEN) delivered a return of 6.7% over 1 year, outperforming the benchmark by 0.3%.

Columbia Threadneedle Low Carbon Property Fund delivered a return of 8.2% over 1 year. The fund has been winding down and has no properties remaining in the investment portfolio. The final property, Premier House, Twickenham, was sold in March 2024. Final distributions from the fund were received in March 2025.

Churchill Senior Loans, The net internal rate of return since inception reported by the manager as at 31 December 2024 was 6.7%, with the fund having drawn c.96% of its commitments as at 31 December 2024. The fund is expected to wind up (i.e. have returned all capital) by 2029.

Permira Senior Loans, The net internal rate of return reported since inception reported by the manager as at 31 December 2024 was 7.9%, with the fund having drawn c.87% of its commitments as at 31 December 2024. The fund is expected to wind up (i.e. have returned all capital) in 2027.

LCIV Private Debt Fund, Although the fund's performance is not formally assessed by LCIV until March 2025, in accordance with the trust deed, LCIV report a net internal rate of return since inception of 8.3% as at 31 December 2024, exceeding the fund's target of 6-8%. The fund has currently drawn 67% of its commitments, and is now closed to new commitments given the investment period ended on the 29th March 2025.

LCIV Renewable Infrastructure Fund, as at 31 December 2024, the fund had drawn 52% of its commitments. Although the fund's performance is not formally assessed until March 2025, in accordance with the trust deed, LCIV reports a net internal rate of return since inception of 3.7% as at 31 December 2024.

LCIV Nature Based Solutions Fund, The fund targets a net return of 6-8%. As at 31 March 2025, £21.75m of the £100m Hackney Pension Fund had committed to the fund had been drawn. The portfolio is split between sustainable forestry (73.5%), sustainable agriculture (17.5%) and carbon credits (9%). 92.7% of the portfolio is in developed markets, with the remaining 7.3% in emerging markets. The fund has set a target allocation of 45% to the JP Morgan Campbell Global Forest and Climate Solutions Fund II, 35% to Manulife Hancock Timberland and Farmland Fund and 20% to Gresham House Forest Fund VI. The fund is in the process of increasing the investment in Manulife by £45m, and once this is complete, £35m worth of 'dry powder' will be used to either top up the Manulife investment, or to select a fourth manager for the fund.

LCIV UK Housing Property Fund, Hackney Pension Fund committed £80m to this fund in December 2024. The fund was launched on 31 March 2023 and as at 31 December 2024, had accepted £530m of commitments from nine investors. The fund has drawn c.25% of its overall commitments. The fund will focus on underlying funds investing in strategies that increase the supply of good quality, affordable housing in the UK while also aiming to generate competitive risk-adjusted returns. The fund will invest in a range of different types of social and affordable housing funds. The three overarching categories are: general needs social and affordable housing (minimum 50%), specialist housing (0-25%) and transitional supported housing (0-25%).

Resonance National Homelessness Property Fund 2, Hackney Pension Fund has committed £20m to this fund. The fund held its final close in February 2025 and raised a total of £174m. As at 31 March 2025, the fund had total ownership of c.438 properties, 393 of which are already tenanted. During the quarter ending 31 March 2025, the fund completed on 10 properties, all of which are now in the 'refurbishment stage', whilst also purchasing an increased 22% stake in the Net Assets of Real Lettings Property Fund.

Pool Reporting

The Fund began the process of pooling its assets during 2018/19. The Fund has been a member of the London CIV (LCIV) since its inception during 2014, and has carried out 4 major transfers of assets to the pool, in 2018/19, 2021/22, 2023/24 and 2024/25.

The Fund continued its phased implementation of its investment strategy into 2024/25 and made new commitments for investments in LCIV UK Housing Fund, LCIV Nature Based Solutions Fund and Resonance Property Fund. As at 31 March 2025, the Fund held 49.6% (48.1% at 31st March 2024) of assets via the London CIV (LCIV) regional asset pool, and 17.1% (21.8% at 31st March 2024) of assets in passive global equities funds overseen by LCIV under pool management. The Fund's assets can therefore be considered to be 66.7% pooled (a slight decrease from 69.9% at 31 March 2024); the Fund looks to invest through the pool in the first instance and will consider new opportunities as they arise.

The development of LCIV as an asset pool has incurred costs for its member funds since inception; the pool's aim is to offset these through reduced manager fees, improved performance and access to a wider range of assets. The Fund has calculated its cumulative costs and savings through asset pooling since 2014/15 and these are presented in the tables below:

Pooling set up costs:

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Set up costs:					
Share purchase costs	-	150	-	-	-
Subscription costs	25	25	25	25	25
Other costs (development fee)	-	-	-	75	65
TOTAL SET UP COSTS	25	175	25	100	90
Transition costs:					
Transition fees (fees and commissions)	-	-	-	-	352
Other transition costs (taxes & other charges, bid-offer spread, pooled fund spread)	-	-	-	-	636
TOTAL TRANSITION COSTS	0	0	0	0	988

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Set up costs:							
Share purchase costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Subscription costs	25	25	25	25	25	25	275
Other costs (development fee)	65	85	85	85	76	73	608
TOTAL SET UP COSTS	90	110	110	110	101	98	1,033
Transition costs:							
Transition fees (fees and commissions)	-	-	1,100	-	145	-	1,597
Other transition costs (taxes & other charges, bid-offer spread, pooled fund spread)	-	-	-3,800	-	-	-	-3,164
TOTAL TRANSITION COSTS	0	0	-2,700	0	145	0	-1,567

The Fund's costs associated with pooling are split between set-up costs (the costs of setting up the asset pool itself) and transition costs, which covers the cost of moving assets into pooled arrangements. The majority of costs (and profits) to date have been incurred through the significant transition exercises the Fund undertook during 2018/19, 2021/22, 2023/24 and 2024/25 to move various assets into pooled arrangements.

Set-up costs for the pool have been incurred mostly through the payment of an annual subscription charge of £25k, plus additional development funding payments from April 2017 to March 2025; the development fee was reduced for 2023/24 and further reduced in 2024/25 as a result of the fee savings achieved by the London CIV. The Fund has contributed £150k in regulatory capital for the London CIV and this is held as a long-term investment asset on the Fund's balance sheet.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Pooling costs and savings to date:

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Set up costs	25	175	25	100	90
Transition costs	-	-	-	-	988
Fee savings	-	-	-	-	-230
NET SAVINGS REALISED	25	175	25	100	848

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Set up costs	110	110	110	101	98	1,033
Transition costs	-	-2,700	-	145	0	-1,567
Fee savings	-637	-976	-1,004	-889	-1,179	-5,582
NET SAVINGS REALISED	-527	-3,566	-894	-643	-1,081	-6,116

The table above presents the Fund's cost of pooling against its fee savings derived to date. The analysis of fee savings has been provided by the London CIV and sets out the estimated fee savings generated from both the Fund's mandates held directly by the CIV and its passive equity mandates, which are held by BlackRock via life funds and an ACS, but overseen by the CIV. The analysis of transition costs has been prepared by the transition managers involved in the Fund's two major transitions, during 2018/19 and 2021/22, the transition cost of 145k during 2023/24 was the fee charged by the fund managers for new investment in the London CIV Multi-Asset Credit sub-fund, no transition costs were charged during 2024/25.

The analysis presents the estimated fees saved by comparing the current fees paid to the fees charged for same or comparable mandates prior to the introduction of asset pooling. As at 31st March 2025, cumulative set up and transition costs of £534k are outweighed by estimated cumulative transition profits and fee savings of (£5,582k), resulting in a cumulative net saving of (£6,116k).

Whilst the Fund has made significant fee savings since the introduction of asset pooling, actual fees paid have continued to increase as a result of a rise in the value of Assets Under Management (AUM) and a shift towards more complex, illiquid assets with higher fees.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Pooling assets:

The table below shows the Fund's net assets split by pooled, under pool management and not pooled:

Asset Values as at 31 March 2025	Pooled	Under Pool Management	Not Pooled	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	649,374	359,056		1,008,430
Bonds			346,681	346,681
Property	11,264		161,533	172,797
Multi Asset Funds	142,099			142,099
Private Debt	153,317		85,053	238,370
Infrastructure	64,358			64,358
Derivatives			302	302
Natural Capital	19,802			19,802
Cash and Net Current Assets			105,377	105,377
Total	1,040,214	359,056	698,946	2,098,216

Asset Values as at 31 March 2024	Pooled	Under Pool Management	Not Pooled	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	645,671	439,429		1,085,100
Bonds			307,255	307,255
Property			145,078	145,078
Multi Asset Funds	131,772			131,772
Private Debt	143,434		130,333	273,767
Infrastructure	50,964			50,964
Derivatives			335	335
Cash and Net Current Assets			24,863	24,863
Total	971,841	439,429	607,864	2,019,134

“Pooled” means that the investment has been made in a collective investment vehicle or segregated management arrangement for which the LGPS asset pool (London CIV) is accountable (by regulation or contract). As at 31 March 2025, 49.6% (48.1% as at 31 March 2024) of net investment assets has been pooled.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

“Under pool management” means that the pool is responsible for the oversight or discretionary management of the investment, whether or not procured through the pool, (including passive market index tracker funds procured before pooling). As at 31st March 2025, 17.1% (21.8% as at 31 March 2024) of net investment assets was under pool management.

“Not pooled” means that the asset is neither pooled nor under pool management. As at 31st March 2025, 33.3% (30.1% as at 31 March 2024) of net investment assets were not pooled. The Fund has not pooled these assets during the year mainly due to similar asset classes not readily available within the pool.

The table below shows an estimate of the the Fund’s investment assets invested in the UK split by pooled, under pool management and not pooled:

Asset Values as at 31 March 2025	Pooled	Under Pool Management	Not Pooled	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
UK Listed Equities	33,440	133,866		167,306
UK Government Bonds			137,021	137,021
UK Infrastructure	15,913			15,913
Total	49,353	133,866	137,021	320,240

Asset Values as at 31 March 2024	Pooled	Under Pool Management	Not Pooled	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
UK Listed Equities	23,446	154,294		177,740
UK Government Bonds	178		139,234	139,412
UK Infrastructure	16,448			16,448
Total	40,072	154,294	139,234	333,600

The split of UK Listed Equities and UK Government Bonds estimated as at 31 March 2024 has been revised with updated information on underlying holdings within pooled investments.

UK Listed Equities - Includes amounts invested in equities listed on a recognised UK exchange (irrespective of the underlying operations of the company).

UK Government Bonds - Include amounts invested in UK government bonds

UK Infrastructure - Refers to amounts invested in infrastructure assets that are located on the land or territorial waters of the UK (or where the physical cable / asset connection is to the UK), irrespective of the domicile of the vehicle through which the investment is made.

Actuarial Review

Background

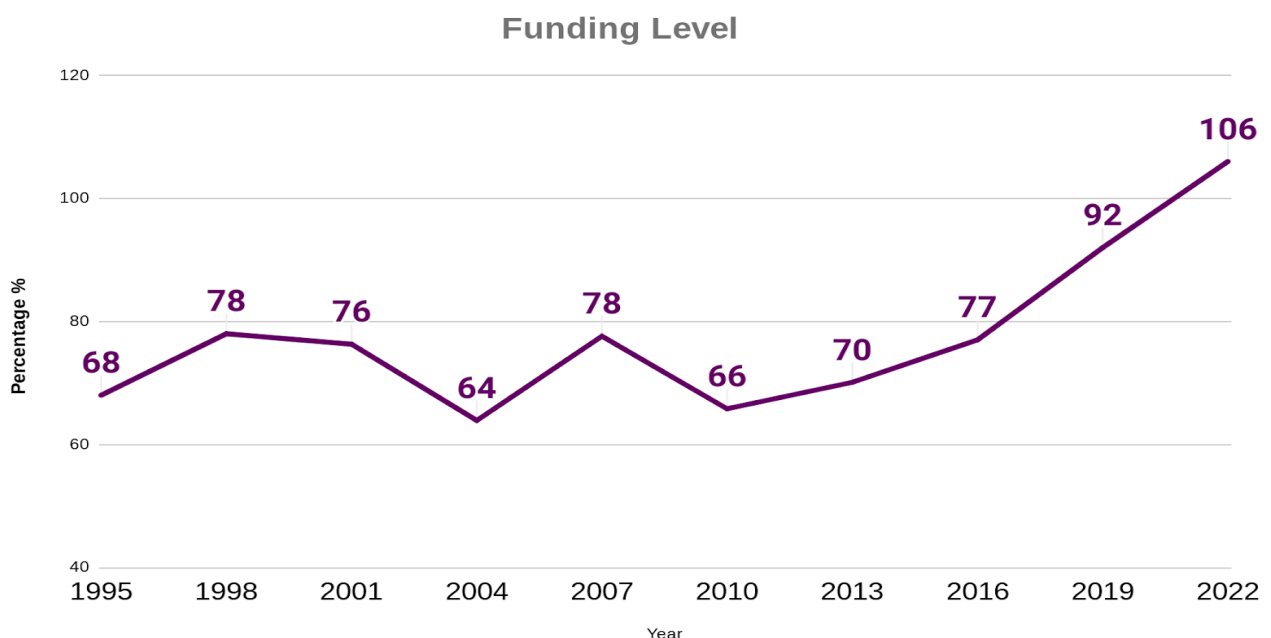
The primary objective of the Pension Fund is to provide for members' pensions and lump sum benefits on their retirement or for their dependants' benefits on death before or after retirement, on a defined benefit basis. The Fund has to ensure that any surplus contributions and investment income are invested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

Actuarial Valuation

The Fund actuary, Hymans Robertson, undertook a valuation of the Pension Fund as at the 31st March 2022, which showed an improvement in the funding position, from 92% to 106%, since the previous valuation in 2019. The most significant drivers behind this improvement were greater than expected investment returns and contributions greater than the cost of pensions accrual. The monetary value of the funding position over the three year period changed from a deficit of £131m to a surplus of £104m.

Over the longer term the Fund is targeting a funding level of 100% and has set out its strategy for achieving this in the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). The FSS in force during 2024/25 aligns with the results of the 2022 valuation and has been included within this Report and Accounts.

The Fund's historic long-term funding picture is shown in the graph below.



The triennial valuation also determines contribution rates for the Fund. The 2022 valuation, which applied during the year 2024/25, assessed the whole fund primary contribution rate as being 20.4% (20.4% in 2023/24), with a secondary rate monetary contribution of £14.360m equivalent to 6.2% of payroll (£13.868m equivalent to 6.2% of payroll in 2023/24). These figures are for the Fund as a whole and individual employer rates can vary significantly from the overall Fund level. Individual contribution rates payable by employers are set out in the Rates and Adjustment Certificate.

The employer contribution rate for the Council, the largest employer in the Fund for the year ending 31st March 2025 was 27.0% (27.0% in 2023/24).

The next actuarial valuation will be based as at 31 March 2025, setting the employer contribution rates effective from 2026/27.

A summary of the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation is included in the actuary's report and a full copy of the valuation can be found on the Pension Fund website; <https://hackneypension.co.uk/>. Alternatively, a copy can be obtained from the Pensions Team, 4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London, E8 1DY.

Report of the Fund Actuary

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”) Actuarial Statement for 2024/25

Introduction

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. It has been prepared at the request of the Administering Authority of the Fund for the purpose of complying with the aforementioned regulation..

Description of Funding Policy

The funding policy is set out in the Administering Authority’s Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), dated March 2023. In summary, the key funding principles are as follows:

- take a prudent long-term view to secure the regulatory requirement for long-term solvency, with sufficient funds to pay benefits to members and their dependants
- use a balanced investment strategy to meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency (where efficiency in this context means to minimise cash contributions from employers in the long term)
- where appropriate, ensure stable employer contribution rates
- reflect different employers’ characteristics to set their contribution rates, using a transparent funding strategy
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk of an employer defaulting on its pension obligations
- manage the fund in line with the stated ESG policies.

The FSS sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable. For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised to have a sufficiently high likelihood of achieving the funding target over 20 years. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out which demonstrate that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the FSS, there is at least a 70% likelihood that the Fund will achieve the funding target over 20 years.

Funding Position as at the last formal funding valuation

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 was as at 31 March 2022. This valuation revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2022 were valued at £1,965 million, were sufficient to meet 106% of the liabilities (i.e. the present value of promised retirement benefits) accrued up to that date. The resulting surplus at the 2022 valuation was £104 million.

Each employer had contribution requirements set at the valuation, with the aim of achieving their funding target within a time horizon and likelihood measure as per the FSS. Individual employers' contributions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions and Method used to value the liabilities

Full details of the methods and assumptions used are described in the 2022 valuation report and FSS.

Method

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the valuation date; and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

Assumptions

A market-related approach was taken to valuing the liabilities, for consistency with the valuation of the Fund assets at their market value.

The key financial assumptions adopted for the 2022 valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions	31 Mar 2022 % p.a.
Discount Rate	4.3% pa
Salary Increase assumption	3.2% pa
Benefit Increase assumption (CPI)	2.7% pa

REPORT OF THE FUND ACTUARY

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2021 model, with a 0% weighting of 2021 (and 2020) data, standard smoothing (Sk7), initial adjustment of 0.25% and a long term rate of 1.50% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.5 years	24.2 years
Future Pensioners (aged 45 at the 2022 Valuation)	22.8 years	25.8 years

Copies of the 2022 valuation report and Funding Strategy Statement are available on request from the Administering Authority to the Fund and on the Fund's website.

Experience over the period since 31 March 2022

Markets were disrupted by the ongoing war in Ukraine and inflationary pressures in 2022 and 2023, impacting on investment returns achieved by the Fund's assets. Asset performance improved in 2024 and early 2025; however the recent increase in US tariffs on imports has caused significant market volatility. The peak of this market volatility was experienced immediately after 31 March 2025, however, generally lower than expected asset returns were experienced in the month immediately prior to this.

High levels of inflation in the UK (compared to recent experience) have resulted in higher than expected LGPS benefit increases of 10.1% in April 2023 and 6.7% in April 2024. However, inflation has reduced towards historical levels and the Bank of England's target (2% pa), with LGPS benefits increasing by 1.7% in April 2025.

There has been a significant shift in the wider economic environment since 2022, resulting in generally higher expected future investment returns and a reduction in the value placed on the Fund's liabilities. Overall, the funding position is likely to be stronger than at the previous formal valuation at 31 March 2022.

The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2025, and will be finalised by 31 March 2026. The FSS will also be reviewed at that time, and a revised version will come into effect from 1 April 2026.

Jamie Baxter FFA C.Act

09 May 2025

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

Independent Auditor's Statement

Independent auditor's statement to the members of London Borough of Hackney on the pension fund financial statements included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report

Report on the financial statements

We have examined the Pension Fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report, which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Pension Fund financial statements are consistent with the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney for the year ended 31 March 2025 and comply with applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Respective responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer and the auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund's financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law.

Our responsibility is to report to the Members of London Borough of Hackney as a body, whether the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund annual report are consistent with the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney.

We conducted our work in accordance with Auditor Guidance Note 07 – Auditor Reporting, issued by the National Audit Office. Our report on the Pension Fund financial statements contained within the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney describes the basis of our opinions on the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

Use of this auditor's statement

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Hackney, as a body and as administering authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, in accordance with Part 5 paragraph 20(5) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of London Borough of Hackney those matters we are required to state to them and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than London Borough of Hackney and London Borough of Hackney's members as a body, for our audit work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

[Signature]

Mark Kirkham, Key Audit Partner
For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

3 Wellington Place,
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP

27 February 2026

Statement of Responsibilities

The Administering Authority's Responsibilities

The London Borough of Hackney ("the Council") as Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund ("the Fund") is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers (the Section 151 Officer) has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. The Group Director of Finance & Corporate Resources fulfils that responsibility.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts (which includes the financial statements of the Council and its Pension Fund) in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 ('the Code').

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Section 151 Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- assessed the Administering Authority's (and the Fund) ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Administering Authority's (and the Fund) will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error,

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2025 and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Naeem Ahmed
Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources

Statement of Accounts 2024/25

Fund Account

2023/24	Fund Account		2024/25
£'000		Notes	£'000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Scheme			
(82,278)	Contributions	7	(85,770)
(6,390)	Transfers in from other pension funds	8	(9,051)
(88,668)			(94,821)
76,128	Benefits	9	80,642
9,867	Payments to and on account of leavers		12,687
85,995			93,329
(2,673)	Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members		(1,492)
16,455	Management Expenses	10	15,908
13,782	Net (additions)/withdrawals including fund management expenses		14,416
Returns on investments			
(34,559)	Investment income	11	(38,144)
(158,801)	(Profit) and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	12c	(45,054)
(193,360)	Net returns on investments		(83,198)
(179,578)	Net (increase)/decrease in the Fund during the year		(68,782)
(1,871,394)	Opening net assets of the Scheme		(2,050,972)
(2,050,972)	Closing net assets of the Scheme		(2,119,754)

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Note: the fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at Note 18.

2023/24	Net Assets Statement		2024/25
£'000		Notes	£'000
Investment Assets			
2,128,521	Investment Assets	12a	1,999,462
150	Long-Term Investment	12a	150
25,632	Cash Deposits	12a	103,465
2,154,303			2,103,077
Investment Liabilities			
(135,169)	Investment Liabilities	12a	(4,861)
2,019,134	Net Value of Investment Assets	12a	2,098,216
583	Long-term Debtors	19	597
35,563	Current Assets	20	26,564
(4,308)	Current Liabilities		(5,623)
31,838			21,538
2,050,972	Net Assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the period end		2,119,754

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

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

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Hackney Pension Fund Annual Report 2024/25, the Pension Fund website <https://hackneypension.co.uk> and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the Scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

a) **General**

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

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

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

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

b) **Membership**

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Organisations participating in the Hackney Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which include the local authority and similar aligned bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund. It also includes Academy and Free School non-teaching staff.
- Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

As at 31 March 2025 there are 38 active employer organisations within the Fund, including the London Borough of Hackney.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Number of Employers with active members	38	37
Number of Employees in scheme		
Council	6,697	7,285
Scheduled bodies	840	908
Admitted bodies	55	46
Total	7,592	8,239
Number of pensioners		
Council	8,000	7,748
Scheduled bodies	65	65
Admitted bodies	13	12
Ceased Employers	681	645
Total	8,759	8,470
Deferred members		
Council	9,558	9,060
Scheduled bodies	1,009	951
Admitted bodies	20	44
Ceased Employers	1,048	946
Total	11,635	11,001
Grand Total	27,986	27,710

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2025.

Employee contributions are set by statute and employers' contributions are set based on the triennial actuarial funding valuations, both are paid into the Pension Fund. The last valuation was at 31 March 2022, with the March 2025 valuation currently underway and will come into effect from April 2026. Current employer contribution rates were set from the 31 March 2022 valuation and can be found in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate within the March 2022 Actuarial valuation report on the Pension Fund Website:- <https://hackneypension.co.uk>

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of service.

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

Details of the schemes are summarised below:

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

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

Normal Pension Age is no longer assumed to be 65, but rather the State Pension Age, which is subject to change. This would affect survivor benefits and ill health provision.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2025. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code)*, which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis and the functions of the Pension Fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS 26) basis, is disclosed in Note 18 of these accounts.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Account – Revenue recognition

a) Contributions income

Normal contributions, both from members and employers, are accounted for on an accruals basis. Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes that rise according to pensionable pay. Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the Fund Actuary in the payroll period to which they relate.

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

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

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

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

c) Investment income

i) Interest income

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

ii) Dividend income

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

iii) Distributions from pooled funds

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

iv) Movement in the net market value of investments

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

Fund Account – Expense items

d) Benefits payable

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

e) Taxation

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

f) **Management expenses**

The Fund discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance: *Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016)*.

i) *Administrative expenses*

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Relevant staff costs and associated management, and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund. Pension administration has been carried out by Equiniti as part of an outsourced arrangement since 2009.

ii) *Oversight and governance costs*

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

iii) *Investment management expenses*

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

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

Where an investment manager's invoice has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the fund account. In 2024/25, £46k of fees were estimated for the last quarter of the year (£70k in 2023/24).

A similar procedure is used for custodian fees, and in 2024/25 £23k of fees were estimated for the last quarter of the year (2023/24: £21k of fees estimated).

The Fund requests that non-invoiced investment management fees (plus other associated costs such as transaction costs) are disclosed via the Cost Transparency Initiative (CTI) template. Where cost information is not readily available for the year ending 31 March 2025 (e.g. for pooled funds using different accounting dates), an estimate will be made using the most recent information available.

Net Assets Statement

g) Financial assets

Financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis (with the exception of cash and debtors, which has been measured on an amortised cost basis), as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13 (see Note 15). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

The Fund has contributed £150k of Regulatory Capital to the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV), required from each member of the pool. The investment is measured at cost as a proxy for fair value:

- the shares held in the LCIV do not constitute a joint venture or group arrangements due to lack of control
- the investment is not repayable on demand and does not meet FVOCI requirements and
- These shares are being held as a long-term investment with currently no intention to trade
- The Fund is of the view that fair value at 31 March 2025 cannot reliably be measured.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period. Any gains or losses arising from exchange rate differences are accounted for as part of the change in market value of investments.

i) Derivatives

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

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

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

j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

k) Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value (with the exception of creditors measured on an amortised cost basis), as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

l) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on an annual basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 26 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note only (Note 18).

m) Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

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

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed as a note only (Note 21).

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

It has not been necessary to make any material critical judgments in applying the accounting policies during 2024/25.

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

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

Unquoted Investment Assets

The Fund's unquoted investments in private markets are not regularly traded and are valued using techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions. The valuation of these investments therefore involves a degree of uncertainty. Additionally, the Fund relies on obtaining investor reports and financial statements from the relevant fund managers; the difficulties inherent in valuing these investments means that pricing information may not be available in a timely fashion.

Within the financial statements, these assets are held at fair value £342m at 31 March 2025 (£325m at 31 March 2024) in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13. They are classified at Level 3 i.e. assets where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable data. More detail on the basis of valuation and key sensitivities for these assets can be found in Note 15.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

This version of the Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources on 30 June 2025. There have been no events since 31 March 2025, up to the date when these accounts were authorised that require any adjustments to these accounts.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

7. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

By Category	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Employers' Contributions split by:		
Normal Funding	(52,583)	(50,439)
Deficit Funding	(15,876)	(15,184)
Members' Contributions	(17,311)	(16,655)
Total	(85,770)	(82,278)

By Employer	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
London Borough of Hackney	(80,698)	(77,593)
Scheduled Bodies	(4,759)	(4,473)
Admitted Bodies	(313)	(212)
Total	(85,770)	(82,278)

8. TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER PENSION FUNDS

	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Individual Transfers	(9,051)	(6,390)
Total	(9,051)	(6,390)

9. BENEFITS PAYABLE

By Category	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Pensions	64,630	59,496
Commutation and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	13,052	14,540
Lump Sum Death Benefits	2,960	2,092
Total	80,642	76,128

By Employer	2024/25	2023/24
London Borough of Hackney	75,129	70,996
Scheduled Bodies	3,625	3,324
Admitted Bodies	1,888	1,808
Total	80,642	76,128

10. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Administrative Costs	1,618	1,550
Investment Management Expenses*	12,542	13,319
Oversight and Governance Costs	1,748	1,586
Total	15,908	16,455

*The investment management expenses disclosed above include non-invoiced management costs, transaction costs and other costs paid/payable to the Fund's investment managers of £10m (2023/24: £12m). Audit scale fees of £84k (2023/24: £73k) were incurred and are included in Oversight and Governance Costs in the above table, given the increased scope in audit work, further fees are to be agreed on audit completion for 2024/25 (additional fees of £8k above scale fee were incurred for 2023/24).

11. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Fixed Interest Securities	(5,139)	(6,428)
Equity Dividends	(9,845)	(13,042)
Index Linked Securities	(369)	(332)
Pooled Investment Income	(20,771)	(13,236)
Interest on Cash Deposits	(1,953)	(1,073)
Other Income	(67)	(448)
Total	(38,144)	(34,559)

12. INVESTMENTS

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

a. Analysis of Investments

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Investment type		Market value 31 March 2025	Market value 31 March 2024
		£'000	£'000
Investment Assets:			
Fixed Interest Securities		131,091	165,711
Index Linked Securities		73,887	45,485
Equities	Long-Term Investment	150	150
Pooled Investments	Corporate Fixed Interest	141,702	96,059
	Property	172,796	145,078
	Emerging Markets Equity - Active	75,656	74,469
	Global Equity - Active	573,719	571,202
	Global & UK Equity - Passive	359,026	439,400
	Private Debt	238,370	273,767
	Infrastructure	64,358	50,964
	Multi-Asset Credit	142,099	131,772
	Nature-Based	19,802	0
		1,787,528	1,782,711
Derivative Contracts	Forward Currency	211	1
	Futures	382	401
		593	402
Other Investment Assets	Cash Deposits	103,465	25,632
	Other Investment Balances	6,363	134,212
		109,828	159,844
Total Investment Assets		2,103,077	2,154,303
Investment Liabilities:			
Derivative Contracts	Forward Currency	(4)	(37)
	Futures	(287)	(30)
		(291)	(67)
Other Investment Liabilities		(4,570)	(135,102)
Total Investment Liabilities		(4,861)	(135,169)
Net Investment Assets		2,098,216	2,019,134

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

b. Investments analysed by fund managers

As at 31 March 2025 the Fund's investments are managed across eighteen investment managers within the London CIV and five investment managers outside of the London CIV in line with defined benchmarks which are set out in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS). The following is a breakdown of the investments between the Investment Managers.

Fund Manager	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2024
	Value £'000	% of investme nt assets	Value £'000	% of investment assets
Investments managed by London CIV:				
BlackRock (Global & UK Equity Index)	359,056	17.1%	439,429	21.8%
LCIV/RBC (Global Active Equity)	343,593	16.4%	338,698	16.8%
LCIV/JP Morgan (Global Emerging Markets)	75,656	3.6%	74,469	3.7%
LCIV/Baillie Gifford (Global Equities)	230,125	11.0%	232,504	11.5%
LCIV/Churchill & Pemberton (Private Debt)	153,317	7.3%	143,434	7.1%
LCIV/BlackRock, Quinbrook, Stonepeak, Foresight & Macquarie (Infrastructure)	64,358	3.1%	50,964	2.5%
LCIV/CQS, PIMCO (Multi-Asset Credit)	142,099	6.8%	131,772	6.5%
LCIV/ JP Morgan Campbell, Manulife, Gresham House, Hancock (Nature Based Solutions)	19,802	0.9%	0	0.0%
LCIV/CBRE, Octopus, Savills IM, Man Group (Property)	11,264	0.5%	0	0.0%
	1,399,270	66.7%	1,411,270	69.9%
Investments managed outside of London CIV:				
Threadneedle (Fixed Interest)	204,979	9.8%	211,196	10.5%
Threadneedle (Property)	153,585	7.3%	145,078	7.2%
BlackRock (Ultra Short Bond Fund)	141,702	6.8%	96,059	4.8%
Churchill (Private Debt)	34,609	1.6%	49,370	2.4%
Permira (Private Debt)	50,444	2.4%	80,963	4.0%
Resonance (Property)	7,948	0.4%	0	0.0%
Other investments (including MMFs & Derivatives)	105,679	5.0%	25,198	1.2%
	698,946	33.3%	607,864	30.1%
Total	2,098,216	100%	2,019,134	100%

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

c. Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

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

Investment type	Market Value 31/03/2024	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in Market Value during the year	Market Value 31/03/2025
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bonds	211,196	289,999	(297,580)	1,363	204,978
Equities	150	0	0	0	150
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,782,711	187,884	(226,347)	43,280	1,787,528
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	(36)	1,622	(2,181)	802	207
Futures	371	4,187	(4,072)	(391)	95
	1,994,392	483,692	(530,180)	45,054	1,992,958
Other Investment balances:					
Cash Deposits	25,632				103,465
Receivable for Sales	131,785				4,162
Investment Income due	2,427				2,201
Payable for Purchases	(135,102)				(4,570)
Total	2,019,134				2,098,216

Investment type	Market Value 31/03/2023	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in Market Value during the year	Market Value 31/03/2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bonds	204,660	72,317	(46,653)	(19,128)	211,196
Equities	150	0	0	0	150
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,618,948	165,933	(180,538)	178,368	1,782,711

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Derivative Contracts

Forward Currency Contracts	17	490	(926)	383	(36)
Futures	(373)	3,966	(2,400)	(822)	371
	1,823,402	242,706	(230,517)	158,801	1,994,392

Other Investment balances:

Cash Deposits	18,112	25,632
Receivable for Sales	463	131,785
Investment Income due	1,960	2,427
Payable for Purchases	(280)	(135,102)

Total	1,843,657	2,019,134

Derivative payments and receipts correspond to the sterling equivalent amount of forward foreign exchange and futures contracts settled during the year.

d. Investments exceeding 5% of net assets

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

Security	Market Value 31 March 2025 £'000	% of total fund	Market Value 31 March 2024 £'000	% of total fund
LCIV Sustainable Equity Fund	343,593	16.2%	338,698	16.5%
BlackRock ACS World Low Carbon Equity Fund	229,863	10.8%	288,209	14.1%
LCIV Global Alpha Growth Paris-Aligned Fund	230,125	10.9%	232,504	11.3%
BlackRock Aquila Life MSCI World Equity Fund	129,193	6.1%	151,220	7.4%
Threadneedle Property Fund (TPEN)	153,585	7.2%	143,930	7.0%
LCIV Private Debt Fund	153,317	7.2%	143,434	7.0%
LCIV Multi-Asset Credit Fund	142,099	6.7%	131,772	6.4%
BlackRock Ultra Short Bond Fund	141,702	6.7%	96,059	4.7%

13. ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVES

Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

The Fund may hold derivatives for risk management purposes, or to facilitate efficient portfolio management. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the investment management agreements between the Fund and its investment managers. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

Forward currency contracts

To maintain appropriate diversification and take advantage of overseas investment income, a proportion (maximum 30%) of the Fund's bond portfolio can be held in overseas bonds. Within the portfolio, the Fund permits a maximum allowance to non-sterling currencies of 5%. The Fund's bond manager (Threadneedle) therefore makes use of forward currency contracts to hedge non-sterling exposure, but is not permitted to create currency positions through derivatives alone.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are disclosed in the accounts at fair value which is the gain or loss that would arise from closing out the contract at the balance sheet date by entering into an equal and opposite contract at that date.

Futures

The Fund's Bond manager, Threadneedle, is permitted to use bond futures for both risk management purposes and to facilitate efficient portfolio management. Specifically, the mandate permits Threadneedle to use bond futures to make adjustments to the portfolio yield curve, with the restriction that total portfolio duration may not be negative in the following maturity buckets: 0-5yrs, 5-10yrs, 10-15yrs, 15-20yrs, 20+yrs.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Investment type	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Financial Assets at amortised costs	Financial Liabilities at amortised costs	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Financial Assets at amortised costs	Financial Liabilities at amortised costs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets						
Fixed Interest Securities	131,091	0	0	165,711	0	0
Index Linked Securities	73,887	0	0	45,485	0	0
Equities	150	0	0	150	0	0
Pooled Investments	1,614,732	0	0	1,637,633	0	0
Pooled Property funds	172,796	0	0	145,078	0	0
Derivative Contracts	593	0	0	402	0	0
Cash	0	85,787	0	0	31,981	0
Other Investment Balances	40,364	0	0	154,230	0	0
Debtors	0	10,646	0	0	9,625	0
	2,033,613	96,433	0	2,148,689	41,606	0
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative Contracts	(291)	0	0	(67)	0	0
Other Investment Balances	(4,570)	0	0	(135,102)	0	0
Creditors	0	0	(4,562)	0	0	(3,444)
	(4,861)	0	(4,562)	(135,169)	0	(3,444)
Total	2,028,752	96,433	(4,562)	2,013,520	41,606	(3,444)
Grand Total		2,120,623			2,051,682	

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

b. Net gains and losses on financial instruments

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

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	43,101	157,728
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	1,953	1,073
Total	45,054	158,801

c. Fair Value of financial instruments and liabilities

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

Security	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	2,033,613	2,033,613	2,148,689	2,148,689
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	96,433	96,433	41,606	41,606
Total Financial Assets	2,130,046	2,130,046	2,190,295	2,190,295
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(4,861)	(4,861)	(135,169)	(135,169)
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	(4,562)	(4,562)	(3,444)	(3,444)
Total Financial Liabilities	(9,423)	(9,423)	(138,613)	(138,613)
Grand Total	2,120,623		2,051,682	

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Valuation of Financial instruments carried at fair value

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

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

Basis of Valuation

All investment assets are valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, where possible using market-based information. The exception is the shareholding in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV) which has been measured at cost as a proxy for fair value; i.e. transaction price of £150k, as an appropriate estimate of fair value. This is reviewed each year. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year.

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Description of Asset	Level	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable Inputs	Key Sensitivities Affecting Valuations
Cash and cash equivalents	1	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Futures (Derivatives)	1	Published exchange price at the year-end	Not required	Not required
Amounts receivable from investment sales	1	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Investment debtors and creditors	1	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Fixed Interest Securities	2	Market Value based on current yields	Market Value of securities	Not required
Index Linked Securities	2	Market Value based on current yields	Market Value of securities	Not required
Pooled investments – Equity funds	2	Bid market price at the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing. Evaluated price feeds.	Not required
Pooled investments – Ultra short bonds	2	Bid market price at the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing. Evaluated price feeds.	Not required
Pooled investments – Diversified growth funds	2	Bid market price at the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing. Evaluated price feeds.	Not required
Pooled investments – Multi-Asset Credit	2	Bid market price at the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing. Evaluated price feeds.	Not required
Forward Foreign Exchange (Derivatives)	2	Market forward exchange rates at the year-end	Exchange rate risk	Not required
Pooled investments – Property Funds	3	Closing single price at the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing. Valuation of the underlying property investments is based on CBRE methodology valued in accordance with RICS Red Book valuation standards	Material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date. Projected cashflows, changes in rental income assumptions, occupancy rate and market discount rates.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Description of Asset	Level	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable Inputs	Key Sensitivities Affecting Valuations
Pooled investments – Private Debt Funds	3	Based upon the Fund's share of the net assets in the limited partnership using the latest valuations updated for cashflow transactions and foreign exchange movements to the end of the accounting period	NAV based pricing set on a forward pricing basis. Cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls, foreign exchange movements. Audited financial statements for underlying assets.	Material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date; differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Pooled investments - Private Markets Infrastructure Fund	3	Based upon the Fund's share of the net assets in the limited partnership using the latest valuations updated for cashflow transactions	NAV based pricing set on a forward pricing basis. Cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls. Audited financial statements for underlying assets.	Material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date; differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Pooled investments - Private Markets Property Funds	3	Based upon the Fund's share of the net assets in the limited partnership using the latest valuations updated for cashflow transactions	NAV based pricing set on a forward pricing basis. Cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls. Audited financial statements for underlying assets.	Material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date; differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Pooled investments - Nature Based Solutions Fund	3	Based upon the Fund's share of the net assets in the limited partnership using the latest valuations updated for cashflow transactions	NAV based pricing set on a forward pricing basis. Cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls. Audited financial statements for underlying assets.	Material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date; differences between audited and unaudited accounts

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs
Values at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	176,781	1,361,355	495,477
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	96,433	0	0
Total Financial Assets	273,214	1,361,355	495,477
Financial Liabilities			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(4,857)	(4)	0
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	0	(4,562)	0
Total Financial Liabilities	(4,857)	(4,566)	0
Net Financial Assets	268,357	1,356,789	495,477

Cash and debtors are carried at amortised cost and we are satisfied their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Values at 31 March 2025	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets				
Fair Value through profit and loss				
Fixed Interest Securities	63,134	67,958	0	131,092
Index Linked Securities	73,887	0	0	73,887
Long-Term Investment Equities	0	0	150	150
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	1,292,202	322,530	1,614,732
Pooled Property Funds	0	0	172,797	172,797
Derivative Contracts	382	211	0	593
Other Investment Balances	39,378	985	0	40,363
Total Financial Assets at FVTPL	176,781	1,361,356	495,477	2,033,614
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through profit and loss				
Derivative Contracts	(287)	(4)	0	(291)
Other Investment Balances	(4,570)	0	0	(4,570)
Total Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	(4,857)	(4)	0	(4,861)
Net Financial Assets at FVTPL	171,924	1,361,352	495,477	2,028,753

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs
Restated			
Values at 31 March 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss*	161,047	1,517,683	469,959
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	41,760	0	0
Total Financial Assets	202,807	1,517,683	469,959
Financial Liabilities			
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(3,347)	(131,822)	0
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	0	(3,444)	0
Total Financial Liabilities	(3,347)	(135,266)	0
Net Financial Assets	199,460	1,382,417	469,959

Restated	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Values at 31 March 2024	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets				
Fair Value through profit and loss				
Fixed Interest Securities	93,749	71,962	0	165,711
Index Linked Securities	45,485	0	0	45,485
Long-Term Investment Equities	0	0	150	150
Pooled Investment Vehicles*	0	1,312,902	324,731	1,637,633
Pooled Property Funds*	0	0	145,078	145,078
Derivative Contracts	401	1	0	402
Other Investment Balances	21,412	132,818	0	154,230
Total Financial Assets at FVTPL	161,047	1,517,683	469,959	2,148,689
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through profit and loss				
Derivative Contracts	(30)	(37)	0	(67)
Other Investment Balances	(3,317)	(131,785)	0	(135,102)
Total Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	(3,347)	(131,822)	0	(135,169)
Net Financial Assets at FVTPL	157,700	1,385,861	469,959	2,013,520

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

*** Prior Period Adjustment: Correction of Error in 2023/24 Comparatives.** In the prior year (2023/24) audited Statement of Accounts, there was an error in the classification of investment assets which has been corrected by classifying the affected assets appropriately as either level 1, level 2 or level 3 assets in both the current and prior year figures.

To comply with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the 2023/24 comparative figures within this note have been restated to correct this error. The investments measured at fair value through profit and loss were previously reported as £600,476k (level 1), £1,223,332k (level 2) and £324,881k (level 3). The correction of error to classify investments in a pooled investment vehicle resulted in an adjustment of £439,429k from level 1 to level 2 and a correction of error to classify investments in a pooled property fund resulted in an adjustment of £145,078k from level 2 to level 3.

This correction is a disclosure adjustment within this note 'Fair value of financial instruments' only and has no impact on the Pension Fund's primary financial statements.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurement and Transfers Within Level 3

2024/25	Opening Balance	Transfers In/(Out) of Lvl 3	Purchases	Sales	Unrealised Gains / Losses	Closing Balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity - LCIV	150	0	0	0	0	150
Pooled Investments - Private Debt	273,767	0	0	(41,404)	6,007	238,370
Pooled Investments - Infrastructure	50,964	0	15,895	0	(2,501)	64,358
Pooled Investments - Property	145,078	0	20,157	(1,130)	8,692	172,797
Pooled Investments - Nature-Based	0	0	37,163	(15,412)	(1,949)	19,802
Total	469,959	0	73,215	(57,946)	10,249	495,477

2023/24 Restated	Opening Balance	Transfers In/(Out) of Lvl 3	Purchases	Sales	Unrealised Gains / Losses	Closing Balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity - LCIV	150	0	0	0	0	150
Pooled Investments - Private Debt	270,533	0	8,988	(14,911)	9,157	273,767
Pooled Investments - Infrastructure	40,267	0	12,262	0	(1,565)	50,964
Pooled Investments - Property*	0	159,485	0	(13,044)	(1,363)	145,078
Total	310,950	159,485	21,250	(27,955)	6,229	469,959

*** Prior Period Adjustment: Correction of Error in 2023/24 Comparatives.** In the prior year (2023/24) audited Statement of Accounts, there was an error in the classification of investment assets which has been corrected by classifying the affected assets appropriately as either level 1, level 2 or level 3 assets in both the current and prior year figures.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

To comply with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the 2023/24 comparative figures within this note have been restated to correct this error. The reconciliation of level 3 investments were previously reported with total opening balances of £310,950k and total closing balance at 31 March 2024 of £324,881. The correction of error to classify investments in a pooled property fund from level 2 to level 3 resulted in an adjustment of £145,078k to the closing balances of level 3 investments at 31 March 2024.

This correction is a disclosure adjustment within this note 'Fair value of financial instruments' only and has no impact on the Pension Fund's primary financial statements.

The following assets have been measured at cost as a proxy for fair value:

Values at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investment in London CIV Ltd	0	0	150
Investments held at cost	0	0	150

Values at 31 March 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investment in London CIV Ltd	0	0	150
Investments held at cost	0	0	150

Unquoted equities in the London CIV asset pool are valued at cost, i.e. transaction price. The inputs available to the Fund to calculate fair value are limited, and the fund considers that the original transaction price represents an appropriate estimate of fair value. A fair value cannot be otherwise established for these assets as at 31 March 2025 as the reliability of any observable or unobservable inputs used to calculate fair value cannot be assessed with certainty.

All other investments are held at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

The fund has determined that the valuation methods described above for level 3 investments are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

2024/25	Potential Variation in Fair Value	Value at 31 March 2025	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
	+/- %	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity	16.6%	150	175	125
Private Debt	10.3%	238,370	262,922	213,818
Infrastructure	14.5%	64,358	73,690	55,026
Property	13.0%	172,797	195,261	150,333
Nature-Based	20.8%	19,802	23,921	15,683
Total		495,477	555,969	434,985

2023/24 Restated	Potential Variation in Fair Value	Value at 31 March 2024	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
	+/- %	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity	16.4%	150	175	125
Private Debt	8.6%	273,767	297,311	250,223
Infrastructure	14.7%	50,964	58,456	43,472
Property*	11.8%	145,078	162,197	127,959
Total		469,959	518,139	421,779

*** Prior Period Adjustment: Correction of Error in 2023/24 Comparatives.** In the prior year (2023/24) audited Statement of Accounts, there was an error in the classification of investment assets which has been corrected by classifying the affected assets appropriately as either level 1, level 2 or level 3 assets in both the current and prior year figures.

To comply with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the 2023/24 comparative figures within this note have been restated to correct this error. The level 3 investments were previously reported with a total closing balance at 31 March 2024 of £324,881. The correction of error to classify investments in a pooled property fund from level 2 to level 3 resulted in an adjustment of £145,078k to the closing balances of level 3 investments at 31 March 2024 in the sensitivity analysis for 2023/24.

This correction is a disclosure adjustment within this note 'Fair value of financial instruments' only and has no impact on the Pension Fund's primary financial statements.

16. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk and Risk Management

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

The main investment objective of the Fund is to optimise return whilst managing market risk exposure within an acceptable tolerance, to ensure member benefits are met as they fall due. This is achieved by investing assets across a diversified portfolio. The Fund also manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet forecasted cash flows.

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including:

- **Investment risk** - the possibility that the Fund will not receive the expected returns.
- **Counterparty and credit risk** - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Fund.
- **Liquidity risk** - the possibility that the Fund might not have liquid funds available to meet its commitments to make payments as they fall due.
- **Valuation risk** - the possibility that the value of an illiquid asset, when realised upon sale, differs from the valuation placed on it based on a valuer's opinion.
- **Market risk** - the possibility that financial loss might arise as a result of market movements. This is split into the following subsections:
 - o **Interest Rate risk** - the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
 - o **Currency risk** - the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
 - o **Other Price risk** - the risk that the value of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Investment risk

To achieve its statutory obligations to pay pensions, the Fund invests its assets, including employer and employee contributions, in a way that allows it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. It does this by investing in an appropriate portfolio of assets, which is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure it remains appropriate.

Counterparty risk

In deciding to effect any transaction for the Fund, steps are taken to ensure that the respective counterparty is suitable and reliable, that the transaction is in line with the Fund's strategy and that the terms and circumstances of the transaction are the best available in the relevant market at the time. Comprehensive due diligence processes are in place to ensure that any potential counterparty is authorised and regulated, competent to deal in investments of the type and size contemplated and has appropriate administration arrangements with regard to independent auditors, robust administration and accounting, relevant legal structure and experienced staff.

Credit risk

The Fund's credit risk is largely associated with its Fixed Income investments. This risk stems from third parties potentially failing to meet interest payments or failing to return the Fund's principal at the end of the investment period. There is also credit/counterparty risk associated with property investments and derivative instruments, albeit these are typically used to hedge certain risks, such as foreign currency exposures rather than to generate additional return.

There is a risk that some admitted bodies may not honour their pension obligations with the result that any ensuing deficit might fall upon the Fund. To mitigate this risk, the Fund regularly monitors the state of its admitted bodies.

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

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

Some of the assets of the Fund are held by the Fund's current custodian, Northern Trust, with some residual holdings held with the Fund's previous custodian HSBC. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to securities held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. Cash not forming part of the investment assets is held in the Fund's current accounts with Lloyds Bank.

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

Any excess cash from the Fund's bank accounts is invested in accordance with the Pension Fund's Treasury Management Strategy, prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Prudential Code and CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. The Treasury Management Strategy sets out the criteria for investing and selecting investment counterparties and details the approach to managing risk for the Fund's exposure.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

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

Maximum Credit Risk Exposure	Rating (Fitch)	Balance at 31 March 2025	Balance at 31 March 2024
		£'000	£'000
<u>Cash (Current Assets)</u>			
Lloyds Bank Plc	A+	16,323	26,367
<u>Cash Deposits (Investment Assets)</u>			
<i>Cash held outside fund managers and custodian</i>			
Money Market Funds (Various)	AAA	34,000	20,018
<u>Cash held by fund managers and custodian</u>			
Cash	AA-	69,465	5,614
Total		119,788	51,999

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, particularly pension payments to its members. The Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The appropriate strategic level of cash balances to be held forms part of the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund carries out cash flow planning in respect of contributions, benefit payments, investment income and capital calls/distributions on an ongoing basis.

The risk that the Fund will be unable to raise cash to meet its liabilities is considered low, due to having cash flow management procedures in place, the Fund is able to invest in illiquid asset classes and take advantage of the illiquidity premium that can be found in these investments where appropriate. The Fund's investments contain listed securities which are considered readily realisable as they are listed on major security exchanges.

The Fund defines liquid assets as those that can be readily converted into cash within 3 months under normal market conditions without any significant loss of value. As at 31 March 2025, liquid assets represented 77% of the total Fund value (31 March 2024: 77%).

The Fund's key exposure to illiquid assets are: private debt funds valued £238m at 31 March 2025 (£274m at 31 March 2024), pooled property funds valued £173m at 31 March 2025 (£145m at 31 March 2024) and its renewable infrastructure fund valued £64m at 31 March 2025 (£51m at 31 March 2024).

Whilst the Fund has no direct property exposure, it is invested in a single-priced, open-ended pooled property fund and two pooled property funds in private markets. Whilst the property funds offer liquidity, the illiquid nature of the underlying assets exposes the Fund to a degree of liquidity risk.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risk. The Fund holds a variety of investments which expose it to market risk and details of the Fund's investment portfolio are set out in Note 12.

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

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

a) Other price risk

The Fund is exposed to other market risks, such as equity price risks, which arise from investments held by the Fund of which the future price is uncertain. The Fund aims to reduce the exposure to this price risk by ensuring appropriate levels of diversification in its asset allocation. The asset allocation is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure it remains in line with the limits specified in the Fund's investment strategy.

The table below indicates a measure of sensitivity of the returns of each major asset class in which the Fund is invested, based on the 1-year standard deviation of returns within the respective asset classes.

2025	1 year expected volatility	% of Fund
Asset Class	%	%
Active Sustainable Global Equities	15.3	27.9
Passive Global Equities	16.6	6.3
Passive Sustainable Global Equities	16.2	11.2
Active Emerging Market Equities	20.1	3.7
Multi Asset Credit	6.7	6.9
Renewable Infrastructure	14.5	3.2
Nature Based Solutions	20.8	1.1
Property	13.0	7.5
Impact Property	13.0	0.9
Senior Loans	10.2	7.3
Private Debt	10.3	7.0
Active Corporate and Government Bonds	7.8	10.1
Short Bonds	2.4	6.9
Total fund volatility	9.4	100.0

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

2024	1 year expected volatility	% of Fund
Asset Class	%	%
Active Sustainable Global Equities	15.5	28.7
Passive Global Equities	16.4	7.6
Passive Sustainable Global Equities	15.3	14.5
Active Emerging Market Equities	20.5	3.7
Multi Asset Credit	6.6	6.6
Renewable Infrastructure	14.7	2.6
Property	11.8	7.3
Senior Loans	12.1	7.1
Private Debt	8.6	7.1
Active Global Corporate and Government Bonds	9.3	10.1
Short Bonds	9.8	4.8
Total fund volatility	13.2	100.0

The table below shows the potential impact of volatility on the Fund's asset value. The calculations assume that all other factors and assumptions remain unchanged.

31 March 2025		Percentage change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Net Investment Assets	2,098,216	9.4	2,295,448	1,900,984
	2,098,216	9.4	2,295,448	1,900,984

31 March 2024		Percentage change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Net Investment Assets	2,019,134	13.2	2,285,660	1,752,608
	2,019,134	13.2	2,285,660	1,752,608

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

b) Interest Rate Risk

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

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

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movement as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value:

Asset Type	Balance at 31 March 2025	Balance at 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Cash Deposits	103,465	25,632
Cash Balances	16,323	26,367
Fixed Interest Securities*	488,780	393,542
Total	608,568	445,541

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 100 basis points (bps) movement in interest rates is considered reasonable inline with advice of the Fund's Investment Advisors.

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

Asset Type	Carrying Amount	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
	31 March 2025	+100 bps	-100bps
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	103,465	1,035	(1,035)
Cash Balances	16,323	163	(163)
Fixed Interest Securities*	488,780	(25,905)	25,905
Total	608,568	(24,707)	24,707

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Asset Type	Carrying Amount	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
	31 March 2024	+100 bps	-100bps
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	25,632	256	(256)
Cash Balances	26,367	264	(264)
Fixed Interest Securities*	393,542	(23,613)	23,613
Total	445,541	(23,093)	23,093

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

c) Currency Risk

The Pension Fund may invest in financial instruments and transact in denominated currencies other than its functional currency (GBP). As a result the Fund is exposed to currency risks on any financial assets not denominated in GBP sterling. The Fund recognises that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse impact on the portion of the Fund's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than sterling.

The following table summarises the Fund's fair value exposure to assets denominated in currencies other than pound sterling as at 31 March 2025 and as at the previous period end:

Currency Exposure – Asset Class	Asset Value 31 March 2025	Asset Value 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Fixed Interest Securities	28,415	16,366
Pooled Private Debt	34,609	49,370
Cash and Deposits	26,168	8,481
Total	89,192	74,217

Cash in foreign currencies, overseas fixed interest securities and pooled private debt are exposed to currency risk. The following table demonstrates the change in value of these assets had there been a strengthening/weakening of the pound against foreign currencies during the year. The weighted average of estimated volatilities of foreign currencies held by the Fund was 6.4% at 31 March 2025 and 7.0 % at 31 March 2024 based upon PIRC estimated volatilities. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and that these changes occur immediately. In practice any changes will occur over time.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

31 March 2025		Potential Change V GBP	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
Currency	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Australian Dollar (AUD)	2	6.3	2	2
Euro (EUR)	346	4.2	361	332
Swiss Franc (CHF)	59	5.6	63	56
US Dollar (USD)	25,761	8.3	27,911	23,610
Fixed Interest Securities (AUD)	3,948	6.3	4,197	3,699
Fixed Interest Securities (EUR)	22,018	4.2	22,953	21,083
Fixed Interest Securities (USD)	2,449	8.3	2,653	2,245
Pooled Private Debt (USD)	34,609	8.3	37,499	31,720
Total Currency	89,192	6.4	94,859	83,525

31 March 2024		Potential Change V GBP	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
Currency	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Euro	385	4.3	402	368
Swiss Franc	59	5.8	62	56
US Dollar	8,037	8.3	8,704	7,370
Fixed Interest Securities (Euro)	14,286	4.3	14,900	13,672
Fixed Interest Securities (US Dollar)	2,080	8.3	2,253	1,907
Pooled Private Debt (US Dollar)	49,370	8.3	53,468	45,272
Total Currency	74,217	7.0	79,412	69,022

17. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund is carried out every three years, in line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. The purpose is to set employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. This is carried out by an independent actuary appointed by the Fund and the last valuation took place as at 31 March 2022. The next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2025. The contribution rates for 2024/25 were set at the valuation that took place as at 31 March 2022.

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

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

- take a prudent long-term view to secure the regulatory requirement for long-term solvency, with sufficient funds to pay benefits to members and their dependants
- use a balanced investment strategy to minimise long-term cash contributions from employers and meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency
- where appropriate, ensure stable employer contribution rates
- reflect different employers' characteristics to set their contribution rates, using a transparent funding strategy
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk of an employer defaulting on its pension obligations

The 2022 valuation was based on a market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2022, which amounted to £1,965m and revealed a pension surplus of £104m, representing a funding level of 106% of the pension liability.

The valuation takes account of the amount of current and future pension liabilities of the Fund, the expected contributions received by the Fund and the expected rate of investment returns held by the Fund. Other factors which influence the valuation and are taken into account by the actuary include anticipated pay, pension inflation, and mortality rates. The whole fund primary contribution rates (20.4%) applying from 1 April 2023 until 31 March 2026 based on the 2022 valuation report are as follows:

Whole Fund Primary Contribution Rate	Employer Contribution Rate
Year	%
2023/24	20.4%
2024/25	20.4%
2025/26	20.4%

The rates payable by the London Borough of Hackney and other participating scheduled and admission bodies vary from the contribution rate for the Fund as a whole according to the employer's individual circumstances.

The Fund's actuary, Hymans Robertson, has calculated the contribution rate using an asset-liability model. This model relies on Hymans Robertson's proprietary economic model, the Economic Scenario Service (ESS). The ESS reflects the uncertainty associated with future levels of inflation and asset returns and the interactions and correlations between different asset classes and wider economic variables.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The minimum required contributions (both primary and secondary) payable by each employer are set out in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate. Each employer must pay the percentage rate or monetary amount specified in the certificate, whilst the frequency of payment is prescribed by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

The 2022 valuation report assumptions which informed the contributions payable from 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2026 were:

Financial Assumptions based on 2022 Valuation Report

2022 Valuation	
Financial Assumptions	%
Investment Return (Discount Rate)	4.3%
Inflation	2.7% (CPI)
Salary Increases	3.2%
Pension Increases	2.7% (CPI)

Mortality Assumptions based on 2022 Valuation Report

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

2022 Valuation		
Mortality Assumptions at Age 65		Years
Current Pensioners	Males	21.5
	Females	24.2
Future Pensioners (assumed current age 45)	Males	22.8
	Females	25.8

18. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's actuary also undertakes an accounting valuation of the Fund's liabilities on an IAS 26 basis every year. This uses membership data from the funding valuation with economic assumptions adjusted for the current financial year. This valuation is used for statutory accounting purposes and uses different assumptions from the Fund's triennial funding valuation, (see Note 17), which is used to determine the contribution rates payable by employers.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is to be calculated similarly to the Defined Benefit Obligation under IAS19. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits at the accounting date 31 March 2025 is estimated to be £1,771m (£2,045m at 31 March 2024).

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Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£m	£m
Active Members	604	679
Deferred Members	418	503
Pensioner Members	749	863
	1,771	2,045

The promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2025 have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2022.

The table below shows the relationship between the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits and the net assets available for benefits as at March 2025.

2022 Valuation	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£m	£m
Net Assets Available for Benefits	2,120	2,051
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	(1,771)	(2,045)
Net Asset / (Liability)	349	6

The figures have been prepared only for the purposes of providing the information required by IAS26. In particular, they are not relevant for calculations undertaken for funding purposes or for other statutory purposes under UK pension's legislation.

The Fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS 19 report and are different as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Financial Assumptions

The financial assumptions used for the IAS 26 valuation as at 31 March 2025 are set out in the table below:

Financial Assumptions	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Assumption	% p.a.	% p.a.
Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2.80%	2.80%
Salary Increase Rate	3.30%	3.30%
Discount Rate	5.80%	4.80%

Demographic Assumptions

The longevity assumptions used for the IAS 26 valuation as at 31 March 2025 are set out in the below table:

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Demographic Assumptions		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Assumption		Years	Years
Current Pensioners	Males	21.0	21.1
	Females	23.8	23.8
Future Pensioners (assumed to be age 45 at the latest valuation date)	Males	22.1	22.2
	Females	25.3	25.3

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the obligations are set out below:

Change in assumption at 31 March 2025	Approximate % increase to promised retirement benefits	Approximate monetary amount
	%	£m
0.1% p.a increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	29
0.1% p.a increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	1
0.1% p.a decrease in the Discount Rate	2%	30
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	71

Change in assumption at 31 March 2024	Approximate % increase to promised retirement benefits	Approximate monetary amount
	%	£m
0.1% p.a increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	34
0.1% p.a increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	1
0.1% p.a decrease in the Discount Rate	2%	36
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	82

Recent Developments

The recent Court of Appeal in the case of Virgin Media Ltd vs NTL Pension Trustees II Ltd was dismissed in July 2024, with the original High Court ruling in June 2023 standing. The June 2023 legal ruling had the potential to invalidate historic scheme benefit changes including the LGPS scheme amendments in 2014 and 2008. However, in June 2025, the Government confirmed their intention to introduce new legislation to give affected pension schemes the ability to retrospectively obtain written actuarial confirmation that historic benefit changes met the necessary standards. Therefore, no additional liability allowances have been made as scheme obligations will otherwise be unaffected as a result of the new legislation. Management will continue to monitor developments.

19. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The lifetime allowance (LTA) is the overall limit on tax free pension funds a member can accrue during their lifetime. Where a member exceeds the LTA a tax charge is incurred.

The annual allowance (AA) is the overall limit on tax free pension funds a member can accrue during the year. Where a member exceeds the AA a tax charge is incurred.

Members can elect to pay the charge themselves or have the fund pay on their behalf to be recovered through reduced benefits. The following figure represents the balance of amounts paid over to HMRC for those members who have exceeded the life-time or annual-allowance pension tax-free allowance less repayments recovered through a reduction of member benefits on retirement.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Long-Term Debtors	597	583
Total	597	583

20. CURRENT ASSETS

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

Current Assets	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Short-Term Debtors		
Contributions Receivable	8,015	6,668
Sundry Debtors	2,034	2,374
Cash Balances	16,323	26,367
VAT	192	154
Total	26,564	35,563

21. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

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

The total value of sums invested in the AVC funds as at 31 March 2025 was £4.52m (£4.57m as at 31 March 2024). Contributions received into the AVC facility during the year amounted to £0.31m (2023/24: £0.27m). The efficiency and effectiveness of the provider is monitored on a periodic basis to assess performance.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

London Borough of Hackney

The Fund is administered by the London Borough of Hackney. The Council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension fund and contributed £64.59m to the Fund in 2024/25 (2023/24: £62.02m). Consequently there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund.

The Council incurred costs of £0.53m in 2024/25 (2023/24: £0.44m) in relation to administration of the Fund and was consequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. Part of the Pension Fund cash holdings are invested on the money markets by the treasury management operations of the London Borough of Hackney in line with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Members

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Committee is structured with elected members and co-opted members. These members are subject to a declaration of interest circulated on an annual basis. Each member of the Pension Fund Committee is also required to declare their interests at the start of each Committee meeting. There were no material related party transactions between any members or their families and the Fund for 2024/25 and 2023/24.

As at 31 March 2025 there were 3 members of the Pension Fund Committee that had deferred membership in the Fund and 1 member in receipt of pension benefits.

As at 31 March 2024 there were 3 members of the Pension Fund Committee that had deferred membership in the Fund and 1 member in receipt of pension benefits.

Key Management Personnel

Several employees of the London Borough of Hackney hold key positions in the financial management of the Fund. As at 31 March 2025 these employees included: Group Director Finance and Corporate Resources, Director of Financial Management, Assistant Director of Pension Fund Investments & Administration and Pension Managers.

All of these employees were also members of the pension scheme. The proportion of employee benefits earned by key management personnel relating to the Fund is set out below:

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Key Management Personnel Benefits	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Short-Term Benefits	295	250
Post-Employment Benefits*	1,318	106
Total	1,613	356

* The value of the key management personnel pension liabilities accrued up to 31 March 2025 has been valued on an IAS19 funding basis, the valuation method for the prior year was estimated on a different basis.

The disclosures required by Regulation 7(2) - (4) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, can be found in the main accounts of the London Borough of Hackney.

23. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2025 were £263m (£121m at 31 March 2024:). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the private market mandates of the Pension Fund's portfolio. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in both size and timing over a period of between one and three years from the date of each original commitment.

Outstanding Capital Commitment	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Pooled Private Debt Funds	74,055	74,110
Pooled Renewables Infrastructure Fund	31,179	47,074
Pooled Private Market Property Funds	79,843	0
Pooled Nature Based Investment Fund	78,249	0
Total	263,326	121,184

Investment Strategy Statement

1 Introduction

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

This Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) has been prepared after taking advice from the Fund’s investment adviser, Redington Ltd.

The ISS, which was approved by the Committee on 28th November 2023, is subject to periodic review at least every three years and without delay after any significant change in investment policy. In preparing and reviewing its Investment Strategy Statement, the Fund will consult with interested stakeholders including but not limited to Fund employers, investment managers, Local Pension Board, advisers to the Fund and other parties that it deems appropriate to consult with.

The Committee seeks to invest in accordance with the ISS any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund. The ISS should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Funding Strategy Statement (in force from 1st April 2020).

2 Background to the Fund

2.1 The Legal Requirements

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

The Statement must include:

- (a) a requirement to invest fund money in a wide variety of investments;
- (b) the authority’s assessment of the suitability of particular investments and types of investments;
- (c) the authority’s approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be assessed and managed;
- (d) the authority’s approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services
- (e) the authority’s policy on how social, environmental and corporate governance

considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments; and

(f) the authority's policy on the exercise of the rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments.

2.2 The Fund

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

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

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

3 The suitability of particular investments and types of investments

3.1 Fund Objectives

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

The Committee aims to fund the Fund in such a manner that, in normal market conditions, all accrued benefits are fully covered by the value of the Fund's assets and that an appropriate level of contributions is agreed by the employer to meet the cost of future benefits accruing. The funding position will be reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required.

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

It is intended that the Fund's investment strategy will be reviewed at least every three years following actuarial valuations of the Fund. The Fund has sought advice from Redington, its investment consultant, to assist it in setting its most recent investment strategy.

The Fund considers the impact of investment strategy changes through the Pensions Risk Management Framework (PRMF). The framework considers the impact on the Fund's

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

return objectives and risk budget, in addition to the effects on cashflow and the Fund's ESG targets. The proportion of the portfolio invested in pooled assets and the proportion of local or "levelling up" investments are also considered, although not directly rated. The PRMF will also be used to monitor the Fund's investment strategy on an ongoing basis.

4 Investment of money in a wide variety of investments

4.1 Asset Classes

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

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

The Fund's target investment strategy is set out below in table 4.2.1. 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 2000.

The Fund has committed to investment in a number of less liquid asset classes, including private debt, renewable infrastructure, nature-based solutions and impact property. These investments are expected to take a number of years to be fully invested. Table 4.1 reflects the target position once fully invested.

4.1 Target Fund Allocation

Asset Class	Target Allocation %
Private Debt	10.0%
Senior Loans	10.0%
Natural Capital	5.0%
Impact Property	5.0%
Property	10.0%
Renewables	5.0%
Government Bonds	10.0%
Multi-Asset Credit	5.0%
Global & Emerging Market Equities	40.0%
Total	100%

4.2 Managers

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

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

5 Restrictions on investment

The Regulations have removed the previous restrictions that applied under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. The Fund has agreed to a number of its own restrictions as set out in the table below.

All other investment restrictions will be negotiated with fund managers or the London CIV, subject to the Fund receiving appropriate investment and/or legal advice.

5.1 Investment Restrictions

Type of investment	Maximum investment by the Fund % of assets
Cash deposits	10%
Investment with any single manager strategy either directly or via the London CIV (excluding investments in passive index tracking strategies)	20%

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

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

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

6.1 Funding Risks

- Financial mismatch – The risk that Fund assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting the liabilities.
- Inflation risk – The risk that price and pay inflation is significantly more than anticipated, increasing the value of pension benefits accrued by active and deferred members of the Fund as well as increasing the value of pensions in payment.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

- Changing demographics –The risk that longevity improves and other demographic factors change, increasing the cost of Fund benefits.
- Systemic risk – The possibility of an interlinked and simultaneous failure of several asset classes and/or investment managers, possibly compounded by financial ‘contagion’, resulting in an increase in the cost of meeting the Fund’s liabilities.

The Committee measures and manages financial mismatch in two ways. As indicated above, the Committee has set a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This benchmark was set taking into account asset liability modelling which focused on probability of success and level of downside risk. This analysis will be formally revisited as part of the 2022 valuation process, but may be repeated prior to that date if required.

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

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

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

6.2 Asset Risks

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

The Committee measures and manages asset risks as follows:

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

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

The Fund invests in a range of overseas markets which provides a diversified approach to currency markets. The Fund is due to review its approach to currency hedging as part of its current investment strategy review.

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

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

6.3 Other Provider Risk

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

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

The Committee also monitors some of the strategic risks faced by the Fund through the Pensions Risk Management Framework (PRMF). The framework considers the impact of strategy changes on the Fund's return objectives and risk budget, in addition to the effects on cashflow and the Fund's ESG targets. The proportion of the portfolio invested in pooled assets and the proportion of local or "levelling up" investments are also considered, although not directly rated.

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

The Fund is a participating scheme in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV). The London CIV has been operational for some time and has opened a range of sub-funds covering both liquid and less liquid asset classes.

7.1 Assets to be invested in the Pool

The Fund is transitioning assets into the London CIV as suitable investment strategies that meet the asset allocation and investment strategy become available on the London CIV platform. The Fund made its first investments of assets in June 2018 with further investments in September and October 2021. The key criteria for assessment of Pool solutions is as follows:

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

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has 46.8% (£862.8m) of assets invested through mandates directly facilitated by the Pool. The Fund currently holds 19.1% (£351.4m) of its assets in BlackRock pooled equity funds which were facilitated by London CIV and therefore are pooled assets. The Fund agrees for the London CIV to monitor the BlackRock funds as part of the broader Pool.

At the time of writing, the Fund holds 16.6% (£306.6m) of the Fund in illiquid assets that will remain outside of the London CIV pool. The cost of exiting these strategies early would have a negative financial impact on the Fund. These will be held as legacy assets until such time as they mature and proceeds re-invest through the Pool assuming it has appropriate strategies available or until the Fund changes asset allocation and makes a decision to disinvest.

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund holds the following assets outside of the London CIV:

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Asset Class	Manager	% of Fund assets	Benchmark and performance objectives	Reason for not investing via the London CIV
Property	Columbia Threadneedle – Low Carbon Workplace Fund	0.9% (£17.3m)	IPD Quarterly index total return – office sector. Targets outperformance of the benchmark by 1% over rolling 3 year periods.	Illiquid assets - Units do not become redeemable until 5 years from the date of issue. Investment is via Jersey unit trust – whilst it could be held within an ACS structure, the transfer of the property assets could incur significant stamp duty. The Fund has invested in the LCW fund in 2 tranches (May 2016 and October 2016)
Property	Columbia Threadneedle - TPEN	7.8% (£143.4m)	IPD Quarterly index total return Targets outperformance of the benchmark by 1% over rolling 3-year periods.	Investment is via a unit linked life vehicle which cannot at present be transferred to the ACS structure. No suitable alternative currently exists through the London CIV, and the Fund wishes to maintain its strategic allocation to property.
Fixed Income	Columbia Threadneedle	11.1% (£204.7m)	Outperform a customised benchmark (37.5 FTA Govt All Stocks; 37.5% ML £ Non-Gilt All Stocks Index; 25% FTA Govt IL >5yrs) by 1% over a rolling 3yr period	Fund wished to retain strategic allocation and no suitable alternative existed on CIV at initial review – to be reviewed at next review.
Private Debt	Permira	4.5% (£83.4m)	Target net return 6% - 8%	Illiquid assets – assets held via a Lux Special Partnership and early exit would have a negative financial impact.
Private Debt	Churchill	3.4% (£61.8m)	US Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index. Target net return 5.5% - 7%	Illiquid assets – assets held via a Lux Special Partnership and early exit would have a negative financial impact.

Any assets not currently invested in the Pool will be reviewed at least every three years to determine whether the rationale remains appropriate, and whether it continues to demonstrate value for money. At the time of writing, the Fund was carrying out its 2023 investment strategy review, with the next review due no later than 2026.

7.2 Structure and governance of the London CIV

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

Since July 2016, the London CIV has made changes to its governance structure, which now operates as follows:

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

Approval for the structure has been signed off by the 32 participating London Authorities.

The governance structure of the CIV has been designed to ensure that there are both formal and informal routes to engage with all the Authorities as both shareholders and investors. This is achieved through:

This is achieved through:

- The Shareholder Committee, which acts on behalf of the Shareholders as a consultative body, including on the Company’s business plans and financial performance, and topics such as Responsible Investment. It comprises 12 Committee Members made up of 8 Local Authority Pension Committee Chairs (or Leaders of London Local Authorities) and 4 Local Authority Treasurers. The Chair of the Board of London CIV is also a member of the Committee. A trade union representative sits as an observer.
- The client services framework, which is informed by shareholder consultation and includes a programme of events for clients collectively.

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

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

Responsible Investment is a key part of the Fund’s approach to fulfilling its fiduciary duty. ESG issues can create financially material risks and opportunities; the Fund aims to manage these risks and generate sustainable, long term investment returns.

The management of ESG considerations is therefore a fundamental part of the Fund's overarching investment strategy. The Fund has developed an investment beliefs statement as part of its overarching strategy; the statement includes the following beliefs in relation to ESG and Responsible Investment issues:

- Environmental, social and corporate governance ('ESG') issues can have a material impact on the long-term performance of investments
- The UN Sustainable Development Goals highlight investment risks and potential opportunities as well as areas in which asset owners can have a positive impact
- Engagement with managers, and through them with investee companies, can have a material impact on progress towards the chosen goals as well as on investment performance
- Responsible investing is relevant to the performance of the entire Fund across asset classes

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

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

Where appropriate, the Committee considers how it wishes to approach specific ESG factors in the context of its role in asset allocation and investment strategy setting. The Fund recognises that climate change represents a systemic risk that will have an impact on investment portfolios. It brings significant risks, including both transition and physical risks, but also opportunities to contribute to the transition to a net zero economy. The inevitable impact of climate change on investment portfolios means that it is vital to integrate it into investment decision making.

The Fund's ambition is to reach net zero emissions by 2040. To assist it in achieving this ambition, it has set a series of interim targets as follows:

- Achieve a 50% reduction in carbon footprint (scope 1&2) by 2030 compared to 2023 carbon footprint as the baseline.
- Target a 2C portfolio by 2030 with a 1.5C goal for 2040.
- Allocate no less than 10% of Fund assets to climate solutions in line with the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) changes and in line with Fund's fiduciary duties.

These targets will be monitored on an annual basis.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The Fund takes non-financial factors into account when selecting, retaining, or realising its investments only where this will not result in significant financial detriment to the Fund and the Fund has reason to believe that scheme members would share its view.

The Committee reviews its approach to non-financial factors periodically, taking into account relevant legislation and the Law Commission's guidance on when such factors may be considered. Additionally, the Committee monitors legislative and other developments with regards to this subject and will review its approach in the event of material changes.

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

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

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

The Fund has a commitment to actively exercising the ownership rights attached to its investments reflecting the Fund's conviction that responsible asset owners should maintain oversight of the companies in which they ultimately invest. It recognises that the companies' activities impact upon not only their customers and clients, but more widely upon their employees and other stakeholders and also wider society. It therefore expects its managers to follow good practice and use their influence as major institutional investors and long-term stewards of capital to promote good practice in the investee companies and markets to which the Fund is exposed.

Effective monitoring and identification of ESG issues can enable engagement with boards and management of investee companies to seek resolution of potential problems at an early stage. Where collaboration is likely to be the most effective mechanism for encouraging issues to be addressed, leading to greater influence and improved outcomes for shareholders and more broadly, the Fund expects its investment managers to participate in joint action with other institutional investors as permitted by relevant legal and regulatory codes.

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The Fund is not currently a signatory to the FRC's revised Stewardship Code; however, it fully endorses the principles of the Code and plans to make a Stewardship Code submission at the next available opportunity. The Fund expects its external investment managers to be signatories of the Stewardship Code.

The Fund has delegated responsibility for voting rights to the Fund's external investment managers on the basis that voting power will be exercised by them with the objective of preserving and enhancing long term shareholder value.

Investments through the London CIV are covered by the voting policy of the CIV which has been agreed by the Shareholder Committee. London CIV has appointed Hermes EOS to consolidate its voting activities for the segregated funds, whilst for pooled funds the underlying managers remain responsible for providing voting services on London CIV's behalf. In executing votes, both Hermes EOS and sub-fund managers are expected to vote in accordance with voting alerts issued by the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum as far as practically possible to do so.

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

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Funding Strategy Statement

Welcome to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund's funding strategy statement

This document sets out the funding strategy statement (FSS) for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund.

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is administered by the London Borough of Hackney, known as the administering authority. The London Borough of Hackney worked with the fund's actuary, Hymans Robertson, to prepare this FSS which is effective from 30th March 2023.

There's a regulatory requirement for the London Borough of Hackney to prepare an FSS. You can find out more about the regulatory framework in [Appendix A](#). If you have any queries about the FSS, contact pension.investments@hackney.gov.uk.

What is the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund?

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). You can find more information about the LGPS at www.lgpsmember.org. The administering authority runs the fund on behalf of participating employers, their employees and current and future pensioners. You can find out more about roles and responsibilities in [Appendix B](#).

What are the funding strategy objectives?

The funding strategy objectives are to:

- take a prudent long-term view to secure the regulatory requirement for long-term solvency, with sufficient funds to pay benefits to members and their dependants
- use a balanced investment strategy to minimise long-term cash contributions from employers and meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency
- where appropriate, ensure stable employer contribution rates
- reflect different employers' characteristics to set their contribution rates, using a transparent funding strategy
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk of an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

Who is the FSS for?

The FSS is mainly for employers participating in the fund because it sets out how money will be collected from them to meet the fund's obligations to pay members' benefits.

Different types of employers participate in the fund:

Scheduled bodies

Employers who are specified in a schedule to the LGPS regulations, including councils and employers like academies and further education establishments. Scheduled bodies must give employees access to the LGPS if they can't accrue benefits in another pension scheme, such as another public service pension scheme.

Designating employers

Employers like town and parish councils can join the LGPS through a resolution. If a resolution is passed, the fund can't refuse entry. The employer then decides which employees can join the scheme.

Admission bodies

Other employers can join through an admission agreement. The fund can set participation criteria for them and can refuse entry if the requirements aren't met. This type of employer includes contractors providing outsourced services like cleaning or catering to a scheduled body.

Some existing employers may be referred to as **community admission bodies** (CABs). CABs are employers with a community of interest with another scheme employer. Others may be called **transferee admission bodies** (TABs), that provide services for scheme employers. These terms aren't defined under current regulations but remain in common use from previous regulations.

How does the funding strategy link to the investment strategy?

The funding strategy sets out how money will be collected from employers to meet the fund's obligations. Contributions, assets and other income are then invested according to an investment strategy set by the administering authority. The investment strategy is set out in the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement which can be found on the fund's website.

The funding and investment strategies are closely linked. The fund must be able to pay benefits when they are due – those payments are met from a combination of contributions (through the funding strategy) and asset returns and income (through the investment strategy). If investment returns or income fall short the fund won't be able to pay benefits, so higher contributions would be required from employers.

Does the funding strategy reflect the investment strategy?

The funding policy is consistent with the investment strategy. Future investment return expectations are set with reference to the investment strategy, including a margin for prudence which is consistent with the regulatory requirement that funds take a 'prudent longer-term view' of funding liabilities (see [Appendix A](#))

How is the funding strategy specific to the London Borough of Hackney pension fund?

The funding strategy reflects the specific characteristics of the fund employers and its own investment strategy.

How does the fund calculate employer contributions?

Calculating contribution rates

Employee contribution rates are set by the LGPS regulations.

Employer contributions are made up of three elements:

- **the primary contribution rate** – contributions payable towards future benefits
- **the secondary contribution rate** – the difference between the primary rate and the total employer contribution

The primary rate also includes an allowance for the fund's **expenses**.

The fund actuary uses a model to project each employer's asset share over a range of future economic scenarios. The contribution rate takes each employer's assets into account as well as the projected benefits due to their members. The value of the projected benefits is worked out using employer membership data and the assumptions in [Appendix D](#).

The total contribution rate for each employer is then based on:

- **the funding target** – how much money the fund aims to hold for each employer
- **the time horizon** – the time over which the employer aims to achieve the funding target
- **the likelihood of success** – the proportion of modelled scenarios where the funding target is met.

This approach takes into account the maturing profile of the membership when setting employer contribution rates.

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

The contribution rate calculation

Type of Employer	Scheduled Bodies			CABs and designating employers		TABs*
Sub Type	Local Authorities	Colleges	Academies	Open to new entrants	Closed to new entrants	(all)
Funding Target**	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing, but may move to low risk exit basis		Contract exit basis, assuming fixed term contract in the Fund
Minimum Likelihood of success	[70%]	[70%]	[70%]	[78%]	[78%]	[73%]
Maximum Time Horizon	[20 years]	[10 years]	[15 years]	[15 years]	[15 years or average future working lifetime, if less]	[Same as the letting employer]
Primary Rate Approach	The contributions must be sufficient to meet the cost of benefits earned in the future with the required likelihood of success at the end of the time horizon					
Secondary Rate	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount	Monetary amount	% of payroll or monetary amount
Stabilised Contribution Rate?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Treatment of Surplus	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	Preferred approach: contributions kept at primary rate. Reductions may be permitted by the administering authority				Reduce contributions by spreading the surplus over the remaining contract term
Maximum Phasing of Contribution Changes	Covered by stabilisation arrangement	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years

* Employers participating in the fund under a pass-through agreement will pay a contribution rate as agreed between the contractor and letting authority

** See [Appendix D](#) for further information on funding targets.

Making contribution rates stable

- Making employer contribution rates reasonably stable is an important funding objective. Where appropriate, contributions are set with this objective in mind. The fund may adopt a stabilised approach to setting contributions for individual employers, which keeps contribution variations within a pre-determined range from year-to-year.
- After taking advice from the fund actuary, the administering authority believes a stabilised approach is a prudent longer-term strategy for the London Borough of Hackney (as a participating employer in the fund).

For the 3 years from 1 April 2023, the contribution rate for the London Borough of Hackney will be frozen at a rate of 27.0%. Thereafter (from 1 April 2026) the annual increase or decrease in this employer's contribution rate will not exceed 1.0% of payroll.

Stabilisation criteria and limits are reviewed during the triennial valuation process. The administering authority may review them between triennial valuations to respond to membership or employer changes.

Reviewing contributions between valuations

The fund may amend contribution rates between formal valuations, in line with its policy on contribution reviews. The fund's policy is available in [Appendix E](#). The purpose of any review is to establish the most appropriate contributions. A review may lead to an increase or decrease in contributions.

What is contribution rate pooling?

The administering authority may operate contribution rate pools for some types of employers. Contribution rates can be volatile for smaller employers that are more sensitive to individual membership changes – pooling across a group of employers minimises this. In this type of pooling arrangement, employers' contribution rates do not target full funding at exit. While the fund receives the contributions required, the risk that employers will be entitled to a surplus payment (or be required to pay a cessation debt) on exit increases.

Employers in a pool maintain their individual funding positions, tracked by the fund actuary. That means some employers may be better funded or more poorly funded than the pool average. If pooled employers used stand-alone funding rather than pooling, their contribution rates could be higher or lower than the pool rate.

Pooled employers are identified in the rates and adjustments certificate and only have their pooled contributions certified. Individual contribution rates aren't disclosed to pooled employers, unless agreed by the administering authority.

CABs that are closed to new entrants aren't usually allowed to enter a pool.

If an employer leaves the fund, the required contributions are based on their own funding position rather than the pool average. Cessation terms also apply, which means higher contributions may be required at that point.

What are the current contribution pools?

The fund does not currently operate any contribution rate pools.

Administering authority discretion

Individual employers may be affected by circumstances not easily managed within the FSS rules and policies. If this happens, the administering authority may adopt alternative funding approaches on a case-by-case basis.

Additionally, the administering authority may allow greater flexibility to an employer's contributions if added security is provided. Flexibility could include things like a reduced contribution rate, extended time horizon, or permission to join a pool. Added security may include a suitable bond, a legally binding guarantee from an appropriate third party, or security over an asset.

What additional contributions may be payable?

Pension costs – awarding additional pension and early retirement on non ill health grounds

If an employer awards additional pension as an annual benefit amount, they pay an additional contribution to the fund as a single lump sum. The amount is set by guidance issued by the Government Actuary's Department and updated from time to time.

If an employee retires before their normal retirement age on unreduced benefits, employers may be asked to pay additional contributions called strain payments.

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

Pension costs – early retirement on ill-health grounds

If a member retires early because of ill-health, their employer must pay a funding strain, which may be a large sum.

The administering authority does not offer any arrangement to mitigate this. Individual employers should make their own arrangements if they are concerned about the risk of unmanageable ill-health strain costs. Employers who take out insurance to mitigate against the risk of ill-health strain costs should alert the fund so that an employer contribution rate reduction can be applied if appropriate.

How does the fund calculate assets and liabilities?

How are employer asset shares calculated?

The fund adopts a cashflow approach to track individual employer assets.

The fund uses Hymans Robertson's HEAT system to track employer assets monthly. Each employer's assets from the previous month end are added to monthly cashflows paid in/out and investment returns to give a new month-end asset value.

If an employee moves from one employer to another within the fund, assets equal to the cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) will move from the original employer to the receiving employer's asset share.

Alternatively, if employees move when a new academy is formed or an outsourced contract begins, the fund actuary will calculate assets linked to the value of the liabilities transferring.

How are employer liabilities calculated?

The fund holds membership data for all active, deferred and pensioner members. Based on this data and the assumptions in [Appendix D](#), the fund actuary projects the expected benefits

for all members into the future. This is expressed as a single value – the liabilities – by allowing for expected future investment returns.

Each employer's liabilities reflect the experience of their own employees and ex-employees

What is the funding level?

An employer's funding level is the ratio of the market value of asset share against liabilities. If this is less than 100%, the employer has a shortfall: the employer's deficit. If it is more than 100%, the employer is in surplus. The amount of deficit or surplus is the difference between the asset value and the liabilities value.

Funding levels and deficit/surplus values measure a particular point in time, based on a particular set of future assumptions. While this measure is of interest, for most employers the main issue is the level of contributions payable. The funding level does not directly drive contribution rates. See the contribution rate calculation for further information on rates.

What happens when an employer joins the fund?

When can an employer join the fund?

Employers can join the fund if they are a new scheduled body or a new admission body. New designated employers may also join the fund if they pass a designation to do so.

On joining, the fund will determine the assets and liabilities for that employer within the Fund. The calculation will depend on the type of employer and the circumstances of joining.

A contribution rate will also be set. This will be set in accordance with the calculation set out in the contribution rate calculation, unless alternative arrangements apply.

New academies

New academies (including free schools) join the fund as separate scheduled employers. Only active members of former council schools transfer to new academies. Free schools do not transfer active members from a converting school but must allow new active members to transfer in any eligible service.

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated (on the ongoing basis) by the Fund Actuary on the day before conversion to an academy. Liabilities relating to the converting school's former employees (i.e. members with deferred or pensioner status) remain with the ceding council.

New academies will be allocated an asset share based on the estimated funding level of the ceding council's active members, having first allocated the council's assets to fully fund their deferred and pensioner members. This funding level will then be applied to the transferring liabilities to calculate the academy's initial asset share, capped at a maximum of 100%. The council's estimated funding level will be based on market conditions on the day before conversion. The fund treats new academies as separate employers in their own right, who are responsible for their allocated assets and liabilities. They won't be pooled with other employers unless the academy is part of a multi-academy trust (MAT) which the administering authority has agreed to treat as a funding pool.

Pooled academies pay contributions based on the fund's approach:

Academy Pool	Pooling Arrangement	Contribution Rate Approach
Lubavitch Academy Trust	Full risk-sharing of past and future service costs	Common Total Rate

The new academies' contribution rate is based on the current funding strategy and the transferring membership.

If an academy leaves one MAT and joins another, all active, deferred and pensioner members transfer to the new MAT.

The fund's policies on academies may change based on updates to guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities or the Department for Education. Any changes will be communicated and reflected in future funding strategy statements.

New admission bodies as a result of outsourcing services

New admission bodies usually join the fund because an existing employer (usually a scheduled body like a council or academy) outsources a service to another organisation (a contractor). This involves TUPE transfers of staff from the letting employer to the contractor. The contractor becomes a new participating fund employer for the duration of the contract and transferring employees remain eligible for LGPS membership. At the end of the contract, employees typically revert to the letting employer or a replacement contractor.

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated by the fund actuary on the day before the outsourcing occurs.

New contractors will be allocated an asset share equal to the value of the transferring liabilities. The admission agreement may set a different initial asset allocation, depending on contract-specific circumstances.

There is flexibility for outsourcing employers when it comes to pension risk potentially taken on by the contractor. You can find more details on outsourcing options from the administering authority or in the contract admission agreement.

Other new employers

There may be other circumstances that lead to a new admission body entering the fund, e.g. set up of a wholly owned subsidiary company by a Local Authority. Calculation of assets and liabilities on joining and a contribution rate will be carried out allowing for the circumstances of the new employer.

New designated employers may also join the fund. These are usually town and parish councils. Contribution rates will be set using the same approach as other designated employers in the fund.

Risk assessment for new admission bodies

Under the LGPS regulations, a new admission body must assess the risks it poses to the fund if the admission agreement ends early, for example if the admission body becomes insolvent or goes out of business. In practice, the fund actuary assesses this because the assessment must be carried out to the administering authority's satisfaction.

After considering the assessment, the administering authority may decide the admission body must provide security, such as a guarantee from the letting employer, an indemnity or a bond.

This may cover some or all of the:

- strain costs of any early retirements, if employees are made redundant when a contract ends prematurely
- allowance for the risk of assets performing less well than expected
- allowance for the risk of liabilities being greater than expected
- allowance for the possible non-payment of employer and member contributions
- admission body's existing deficit.

What happens if an employer has a bulk transfer of staff?

Bulk transfer cases will be looked at individually, but generally:

- the fund won't pay bulk transfers greater in value than either the asset share of the transferring employer in the fund, or the value of the liabilities of the transferring members, whichever is lower
- the fund won't grant added benefits to members bringing in entitlements from another fund, unless the asset transfer is enough to meet the added liabilities
- the fund may permit shortfalls on bulk transfers if the employer has a suitable covenant and commits to meeting the shortfall in an appropriate period, which may require increased contributions between valuations.

What happens when an employer leaves the fund?

What is a cessation event?

Triggers for considering cessation from the fund are:

- the last active member stops participation in the fund. The administering authority, at their discretion, can defer acting for up to three years by issuing a suspension notice. That means cessation won't be triggered if the employer takes on one or more active members during the agreed time
- insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the admission body
- a breach of the agreement obligations that isn't remedied to the fund's satisfaction

- failure to pay any sums due within the period required
- failure to renew or adjust the level of a bond or indemnity, or to confirm an appropriate alternative guarantor
- termination of a deferred debt arrangement (DDA). If no DDA exists, the administering authority will instruct the fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation to calculate if there is a surplus or a deficit when the employer leaves the scheme

What happens on cessation?

The administering authority must protect the interests of the remaining fund employers when an employer leaves the scheme. The actuary aims to protect remaining employers from the risk of future loss. The funding target adopted for the cessation calculation is below. These are defined in [Appendix D](#).

- Where there is no guarantor, cessation liabilities and a final surplus/deficit will usually be calculated using a low-risk basis, which is more prudent than the ongoing participation basis. The low-risk exit basis is defined in [Appendix D](#).
- Where there is a guarantor, the guarantee will be considered before the cessation valuation. Where the guarantor is a guarantor of last resort, this will have no effect on the cessation valuation. If this isn't the case, cessation may be calculated using the same basis that was used to calculate liabilities (and the corresponding asset share) on joining the fund.
- Depending on the guarantee, it may be possible to transfer the employer's liabilities and assets to the guarantor without crystallising deficits or surplus. This may happen if an employer can't pay the contributions due and the approach is within guarantee terms.

If the fund can't recover the required payment in full, unpaid amounts will be paid by the related letting authority (in the case of a ceased admission body) or shared between the other fund employers. This may require an immediate revision to the rates and adjustments certificate or be reflected in the contribution rates set at the next formal valuation.

What happens if there is a surplus?

If the cessation valuation shows the exiting employer has more assets than liabilities – an exit credit – the administering authority can decide how much will be paid back to the employer based on:

- the surplus amount
- the proportion of the surplus due to the employer's contributions
- any representations (like risk sharing agreements or guarantees) made by the exiting employer and any employer providing a guarantee or some other form of employer assistance/support
- any other relevant factors.

The fund's policy on the payment of exit credits is set out in [Appendix F](#) (Policy on Cessations).

How do employers repay cessation debts?

If there is a deficit, full payment will usually be expected in a single lump sum or:

- Spread over an agreed period, if the employer enters into a deferred spreading agreement (DSA).
- If an exiting employer enters into a deferred debt agreement, it stays in the fund and pays contributions until the cessation debt is repaid. Payments are reassessed at each formal valuation.

The fund's policy regarding employer flexibility on exit is set out in [Appendix F](#) (policy on Cessations).

What if an employer has no active members?

When employers leave the fund because their last active member has left, they may pay a cessation debt, receive an exit credit or enter a DDA/DSA. Beyond this they have no further obligation to the fund and either:

- their asset share runs out before all ex-employees' benefits have been paid. The other fund employers will be required to contribute to the remaining benefits. The fund actuary will portion the liabilities on a pro-rata basis at successive formal valuations
- the last ex-employee or dependant dies before the employer's asset share is fully run down. The fund actuary will apportion the remaining assets to the other fund employers on a pro-rata basis at the next triennial valuation

What are the statutory reporting requirements?

Reporting regulations

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires the Government Actuary's Department to report on LGPS funds in England and Wales after every three-year valuation, in what's usually called a section 13 report. The report should include confirmation that employer contributions are set at the right level to ensure the fund's solvency and long-term cost efficiency.

Solvency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate solvency level if the rate of contribution targets a funding level of 100% over an appropriate time, using appropriate assumptions compared to other funds. Either:

(a) employers collectively can increase their contributions, or the fund can realise contingencies to target a 100% funding level

or

(b) there is an appropriate plan in place if there is, or is expected to be, a reduction in employers' ability to increase contributions as needed.

Long-term cost efficiency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate long-term cost efficiency level if the contribution rate makes provision for the cost of current benefit accrual, with an appropriate adjustment for any surplus or deficit.

To assess this, the administering authority may consider absolute and relative factors. Relative factors include:

1. comparing LGPS funds with each other
2. the implied deficit recovery period
3. the investment return required to achieve full funding after 20 years.

Absolute factors include:

1. comparing funds with an objective benchmark
2. the extent to which contributions will cover the cost of current benefit accrual and interest on any deficit
3. how the required investment return under relative considerations compares to the estimated future return targeted by the investment strategy
4. the extent to which contributions paid are in line with expected contributions, based on the rates and adjustment certificate
5. how any new deficit recovery plan reconciles with, and can be a continuation of, any previous deficit recovery plan, allowing for fund experience.

These metrics may be assessed by GAD on a standardised market-related basis where the fund's actuarial bases don't offer straightforward comparisons.

Appendices

Appendix A – The regulatory framework

A1 Why do funds need a funding strategy statement?

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) regulations require funds to maintain and publish a funding strategy statement (FSS). According to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), the purpose of the FSS is to document the processes the administering authority uses to:

- establish a **clear and transparent fund-specific strategy** identifying how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward
- support the regulatory framework to maintain **as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible**
- ensure the fund meets its **solvency and long-term cost efficiency** objectives
- take a **prudent longer-term view** of funding those liabilities.

To prepare this FSS, the administering authority has used guidance by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

A2 Consultation

Both the LGPS regulations and most recent CIPFA guidance state the FSS should be prepared in consultation with “persons the authority considers appropriate”. This should include ‘meaningful dialogue ... with council tax raising authorities and representatives of other participating employers’.

The consultation process included issuing a draft version to participating employers and attending an open employers’ forum. Any policy changes from the previous version of the FSS were highlighted to employers during this process.

A3 How is the FSS published?

The FSS is:

- published on the administering authority’s website
- sent to each participating employer
- included in the full statement or summary in the fund’s annual report and accounts
- sent to members of the local pension board
- sent to employee/pensioner representatives
- freely available on request.

The FSS is published at www.hackneypension.co.uk

A4 How often is the FSS reviewed?

The FSS is reviewed in detail at least every three years as part of the valuation. Amendments may be made before then if there are regulatory or operational changes. Any amendments will be consulted on, agreed by the Pensions Committee and included in the Committee meeting minutes.

A5 How does the FSS fit into the overall fund documentation?

The FSS is a summary of the fund’s approach to funding liabilities. It isn’t exhaustive – the fund publishes other statements like the investment strategy statement, governance strategy and communications strategy. The fund’s annual report and accounts also includes up-to-date fund information.

You can see all fund documentation at www.hackneypension.co.uk

Appendix B – Roles and responsibilities

B1 The administering authority:

- operates the fund and follows all Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) regulations
- manages any conflicts of interest from its dual role as administering authority and a fund employer
- collects employer and employee contributions, investment income and other amounts due
- ensures cash is available to meet benefit payments when due pays all benefits and entitlements
- invests surplus money like contributions and income which isn't needed to pay immediate benefits, in line with regulation and the investment strategy
- communicates with employers so they understand their obligations safeguards the fund against employer default
- works with the fund actuary to manage the valuation process
- provides information to the Government Actuary's Department so they can carry out their statutory obligations
- consults on, prepares and maintains the funding and investment strategy statements tells the actuary about changes which could affect funding
- monitors the fund's performance and funding, amending the strategy statements as necessary
- enables the local pension board to review the valuation process.

B2 Individual employers:

- deduct the correct contributions from employees' pay
- pay all contributions by the due date
- have appropriate policies in place to work within the regulatory framework
- make additional contributions as agreed, for example to augment scheme benefits or early retirement strain
- tell the administering authority promptly about any changes to circumstances, prospects or membership which could affect future funding.
- make any required exit payments when leaving the fund.

B3 The fund actuary:

- prepares valuations, including setting employers' contribution rates, agreeing assumptions, working within FSS and LGPS regulations and appropriately targeting fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency
- provides information to the Government Actuary Department so they can carry out their statutory obligations
- advises on fund employers, including giving advice about and monitoring bonds or other security
- prepares advice and calculations around bulk transfers and individual benefits
- assists the administering authority to consider changes to employer contributions between formal valuations
- advice on terminating employers' participation in the fund 27 fully reflects actuarial professional guidance and requirements in all advice.

B4 Other parties:

- internal and external investment advisers ensure the investment strategy statement (ISS) is consistent with the funding strategy statement
- investment managers, custodians and bankers play their part in the effective investment and dis-investment of fund assets in line with the ISS
- auditors comply with standards, ensure fund compliance with requirements, monitor and advise on fraud detection, and sign-off annual reports and financial statements governance advisers may be asked to advise the administering authority on processes and working methods
- internal and external legal advisers ensure the fund complies with all regulations and broader local government requirements, including the administering authority's own procedures the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, assisted by the Government Actuary's Department and the Scheme Advisory Board, work with LGPS funds to meet Section 13 requirements.

Appendix C – Risks and controls

C1 Managing risks

The administering authority has a risk management programme to identify and control financial, demographic, regulatory and governance risks.

- The role of the local pension board is set out in the board terms of reference available at <https://hackney.gov.uk/how-the-council-works/#cc>
- Details of the key fund-specific risks and controls are set out in the risk register

C2 Employer covenant assessment and monitoring

Many of the employers participating in the fund, such as admitted bodies (including TABs and CABs), have no local tax-raising powers. The fund assesses and monitors the long-term financial health of these employers to assess an appropriate level of risk for each employer's funding strategy.

Type of employer	Assessment	Monitoring
Local Authorities	Tax-raising or government backed, no individual assessment required	n/a
Colleges	Detail of initial covenant assessment	Detail of monitoring arrangements
Academies	Government-backed, covered by DfE guarantee in event of MAT failure	Check that DfE guarantee continues, after regular scheduled DfE review
Admission bodies (including TABs & CABs)	Detail of initial covenant assessment	Detail of monitoring arrangements

C3 Climate risk and TCFD reporting

The fund has considered climate-related risks when setting the funding strategy. The fund included climate scenario stress testing in the contribution modelling exercise for the London Borough of Hackney at the 2022 valuation. The modelling results under the stress tests yielded likelihoods of success that were slightly lower than the core results but were still within risk tolerance levels, particularly given the severity of the stresses applied. The results provided assurance that the modelling approach does not significantly underestimate the potential impact of climate change. The results of these stress tests may be used in future to assist with disclosures prepared in line with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) principles.

The same stress tests were not applied to the funding strategy modelling for other employers. However, given that the same underlying model is used for all employers and that the London Borough of Hackney makes up the vast majority of the fund's assets and liabilities, applying the stress tests to all employers was not deemed proportionate at this stage and would not be expected to result in any changes to the agreed contribution plans.

Appendix D – Actuarial assumptions

The fund's actuary uses a set of assumptions to determine the strategy, and so assumptions are a fundamental part of the funding strategy statement.

D1 What are assumptions?

Assumptions are used to estimate the benefits due to be paid to members. Financial assumptions determine the amount of benefit to be paid to each member, and the expected investment return on the assets held to meet those benefits. Demographic assumptions are used to work out when benefit payments are made and for how long.

The funding target is the money the fund aims to hold to meet the benefits earned to date.

Any change in the assumptions will affect the funding target and contribution rate, but different assumptions don't affect the actual benefits the fund will pay in future.

D2 What assumptions are used to set the contribution rate?

The fund doesn't rely on a single set of assumptions when setting contribution rates, instead using Hymans Robertson's Economic Scenario Service (ESS) to project each employer's assets, benefits and cashflows to the end of the funding time horizon.

The ESS projects future benefit payments, contributions and investment returns under 5,000 possible economic scenarios, using variables for future inflation and investment returns for each asset class, rather than a single fixed value.

For any projection, the fund actuary can assess if the funding target is satisfied at the end of the time horizon.

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

D3 What financial assumptions are used?

Future investment returns and discount rate

The fund uses a risk-based approach to generate assumptions about future investment returns over the funding time horizon, based on the investment strategy.

The discount rate is the annual rate of future investment return assumed to be earned on assets after the end of the funding time horizon. The discount rate assumption is set as a margin above the risk-free rate.

Assumptions for future investment returns depend on the funding objective. The assumptions used to set employer contribution rates at the 2022 valuation were as follows:

	Employer type	Margin above risk-free rate
Ongoing basis	All employers except transferee admission bodies and closed community admission bodies	1.7%
Low-risk basis	Community admission bodies closed to new entrants	0.0%
Contractor basis	Transferee admission bodies	Equal to the margin used to allocate assets to the employer on joining the fund

Discount rate (for funding level calculation as at 31 March 2022 only)

For the purpose of calculating a funding level at the 2022 valuation, a discount rate of 4.3% applied. This is based on a prudent estimate of investment returns, specifically, that there is a 72% likelihood that the fund's assets will achieve future investment returns of at least 4.3% over the 20 years following the 2022 valuation date.

Pension increases and CARE revaluation

Deferment and payment increases to pensions and revaluation of CARE benefits are in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and determined by the regulations.

The CPI assumption is based on Hymans Robertson's ESS model. The median value of CPI inflation from the ESS was 2.7% pa on 31 March 2022.

Salary growth

The salary increase assumption at the latest valuation has been set to 0.5% above CPI pa plus a promotional salary scale.

D4 What demographic assumptions were used?

Demographic assumptions are best estimates of future experience. The fund uses advice from Club Vita to set demographic assumptions, as well as analysis and judgement based on the fund's experience.

Demographic assumptions vary by type of member, so each employer's own membership profile is reflected in their results.

Life expectancy

The longevity assumptions are a bespoke set of VitaCurves produced by detailed analysis and tailored to fit the fund's membership profile.

Allowance has been made for future improvements to mortality, in line with the 2021 version of the continuous mortality investigation (CMI) published by the actuarial profession. The starting point has been adjusted by +0.25% to reflect the difference between the population wide data used in the CMI and LGPS membership. A long-term rate of mortality improvements of 1.5% pa applies.

The smoothing parameter used in the CMI model is 7.0.

There is little evidence currently available on the long-term effect of Covid-19 on life expectancies. To avoid an undue impact from recent mortality experience on long-term assumptions, no weighting has been placed on data from 2020 and 2021 in the CMI.

Other demographic assumptions

Retirement in normal health	Members are assumed to retire at the earliest age possible with no pension reduction.
Promotional salary increases	Sample increases below
Death in service	Sample rates below
Withdrawals	Sample rates below
Retirement in ill health	Sample rates below
Family details	A varying proportion of members are assumed to have a dependant partner at retirement or on earlier death. For example, at age 60 this is assumed to be 90% for males and 85% for females. Males are assumed to be 3 years older than females, and partner dependants are assumed to be opposite sex to members.
Commutation	50% of maximum tax-free cash
50:50 option	2% of members will choose the 50:50 option

Rates for demographic assumptions

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

Males

Age	Incidence per 1000 active members per year							
	Salary scale	Death before retirement	Withdrawals		Ill-health tier 1		Ill-health tier 2	
		FT &PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
20	105	0.17	404.31	813.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.17	267.06	537.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	131	0.20	189.49	380.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	144	0.24	148.05	297.63	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
40	150	0.41	119.20	239.55	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.02
45	157	0.68	111.96	224.96	0.35	0.27	0.07	0.05
50	162	1.09	92.29	185.23	0.90	0.68	0.23	0.17
55	162	1.70	72.68	145.94	3.54	2.65	0.51	0.38
60	162	3.06	64.78	130.02	6.23	4.67	0.44	0.33

Females

Age	Salary scale	Incidence per 1000 active members per year						
		Death before retirement	Withdrawals		Ill-health tier 1		Ill-health tier 2	
			FT &PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
20	105	0.10	352.42	467.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.10	237.14	314.44	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
30	131	0.14	198.78	263.54	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.02
35	144	0.24	171.57	227.38	0.26	0.19	0.05	0.04
40	150	0.38	142.79	189.18	0.39	0.29	0.08	0.06
45	157	0.62	133.25	176.51	0.52	0.39	0.10	0.08
50	162	0.90	112.34	148.65	0.97	0.73	0.24	0.18
55	162	1.19	83.83	111.03	3.59	2.69	0.52	0.39
60	162	1.52	67.55	89.37	5.71	4.28	0.54	0.40

D5 What assumptions apply in a cessation valuation following an employer's exit from the fund?

Low-risk exit basis

Where there is no guarantor, the low-risk exit basis will apply.

The financial and demographic assumptions underlying the low-risk exit basis are explained below:

The discount rate is set equal to the annualised yield on long dated government bonds at the cessation date, with a 0% margin.

The CPI assumption is based on the median value from Hymans Robertson's ESS model.

Life expectancy assumptions are those described in Section D4, with one adjustment. A higher long-term rate of mortality improvements of 1.75% pa is assumed.

Contractor exit basis

In the case of contractors, the letting authority (a scheduled body) guarantees the contractor's admission in the fund, therefore the low-risk exit basis will not apply.

The financial and demographic assumptions underlying the contractor exit basis are equal to those set for calculating contributions rates at the 2022 valuation, with one adjustment. The discount rate will be derived in a similar manner to that used to allocate assets to the employer on joining the fund, updated for market conditions at the date of the employer's cessation.

Appendix E – Policy on contribution reviews

1. Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's approach to reviewing contribution rates between triennial valuations.

It should be noted that this statement is not exhaustive and individual circumstances may be taken into consideration where appropriate.

1.1 Aims and objectives

The administering authority's aims and objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- To provide employers with clarity around the circumstances where contribution rates may be reviewed between valuations.
- To outline specific circumstances where contribution rates will not be reviewed.

1.2 Background

The Fund may amend contribution rates between valuations for 'significant change' to the liabilities or covenant of an employer.

Such reviews may be instigated by the fund or at the request of a participating employer.

Any review may lead to a change in the required contributions from the employer.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

Regulation 64 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) sets out the way in which LGPS funds should determine employer contributions, including the following;

- Regulation 64 (4) – allows the administering authority to review the contribution rate if it becomes likely that an employer will cease participation in the fund, with a view to ensuring that the employer is fully funded at the expected exit date.
- Regulation 64A - sets out specific circumstances where the administering authority may revise contributions between valuations (including where a review is requested by one or more employers).

This policy also reflects statutory guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on preparing and maintaining policies relating to the review of employer contributions. Interested parties may want to refer to an accompanying guide that has been produced by the Scheme Advisory Board.

2. Statement of principles

This statement of principles covers review of contributions between valuations. Each case will be treated on its own merits, but in general:

- The administering authority reserves the right to review contributions in line with the provisions set out in the LGPS Regulations.
- The decision to make a change to contribution rates rests with the administering authority, subject to consultation with employers during the review period.
- Full justification for any change in contribution rates will be provided to employers.
- Advice will be taken from the fund actuary in respect of any review of contribution rates.
- Any revision to contribution rates will be reflected in the Rates & Adjustment certificate.

3. Policy

3.1 Circumstances for review

The fund would consider the following circumstances as a potential trigger for review:

- in the opinion of an administering authority there are circumstances which make it likely that an employer (including an admission body) will become an exiting employer sooner than anticipated at the last valuation;
- an employer is approaching exit from the fund within the next two years and before completion of the next triennial valuation;
- there are changes to the benefit structure set out in the LGPS Regulations which have not been allowed for at the last valuation;
- it appears likely to the administering authority that the amount of the liabilities arising or likely to arise for an employer or employers has changed significantly since the last valuation;
- it appears likely to the administering authority that there has been a significant change in the ability of an employer or employers to meet their obligations (e.g. a material change in employer covenant, or provision of additional security);
- it appears to the administering authority that the membership of the employer has changed materially such as bulk transfers, significant reductions to payroll or large-scale restructuring; or
- where an employer has failed to pay contributions or has not arranged appropriate security as required by the administering authority.

3.2 Employer requests

The administering authority will also consider a request from any employer to review contributions where the employer has undertaken to meet the costs of that review and sets out the reasoning for the review (which would be expected to fall into one of the above categories, such as a belief that their covenant has changed materially, or they are going through a significant restructuring impacting their membership).

The administering authority will require additional information to support a contribution review made at the employer's request. The specific requirements will be confirmed following any request and this is likely to include the following:

- a copy of the latest accounts;
- details of any additional security being offered (which may include insurance certificates);
- budget forecasts; and/or
- information relating to sources of funding.

The costs incurred by the administering authority in carrying out a contribution review (at the employer's request) will be met by the employer. These will be confirmed upfront to the employer prior to the review taking place.

3.3 Other employers

When undertaking any review of contributions, the administering authority will also consider the impact of a change to contribution rates on other fund employers. This will include the following factors:

- The existence of a guarantor.
- The amount of any other security held.
- The size of the employer's liabilities relative to the whole fund.

The administering authority will consult with other fund employers as necessary.

3.4 Effect of market volatility

Except in circumstances such as an employer nearing cessation, the administering authority will not consider market volatility or changes to asset values as a basis for a change in contributions outside a formal valuation.

3.5 Documentation

Where revisions to contribution rates are necessary, the fund will provide the employer with a note of the information used to determine these, including:

- Explanation of the key factors leading to the need for a review of the contribution rates, including, if appropriate, the updated funding position.
- A note of the new contribution rates and effective date of these.
- Date of next review.
- Details of any processes in place to monitor any change in the employer's circumstances (if appropriate), including information required by the administering authority to carry out this monitoring.

The Rates & Adjustments certificate will be updated to reflect the revised contribution rates.

4. Related Policies

The fund's approach to setting employer contribution rates is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically "Section 2 – How does the fund calculate employer contributions?".

Appendix F – Policy on cessations

1. Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's approach to dealing with circumstances where a scheme employer leaves the fund and becomes an exiting employer (a cessation event).

It should be noted that this policy is not exhaustive. Each cessation will be treated on a case-by-case basis, however certain principles will apply as governed by the regulatory framework (see below) and the fund's discretionary policies.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The administering authority's aims and objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- To confirm the approach for the treatment and valuation of liabilities for employers leaving the fund.
- To provide information about how the fund may apply its discretionary powers when managing employer cessations.
- To outline the responsibilities of (and flexibilities for) exiting employers, the administering authority, the actuary and, where relevant, the original ceding scheme employer (usually a letting authority).

1.2 Background

As described in Section 7 of the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), a scheme employer may become an exiting employer when a cessation event is triggered e.g. when the last active member stops participating in the fund. On cessation from the fund, the administering authority will instruct the fund actuary to carry out a valuation of assets and liabilities for the exiting employer to determine whether a deficit or surplus exists. The fund has full discretion over the repayment terms of any deficit, and the extent to which any surplus results in the payment of an exit credit.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) contain relevant provisions regarding employers leaving the fund (Regulation 64) and include the following:

- Regulation 64 (1) – this regulation states that, where an employing authority ceases to be a scheme employer, the administering authority is required to obtain an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of current and former employees as at the termination date. Further, it requires the Rates & Adjustments Certificate to be amended to show the revised contributions due from the exiting employer

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- Regulation 64 (2) – where an employing authority ceases to be a scheme employer, the administering authority is required to obtain an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of current and former employees as at the exit date. Further, it requires the Rates & Adjustments Certificate to be amended to show the exit payment due from the exiting employer or the excess of assets over the liabilities in the fund.
- Regulation 64 (2ZAB) – the administering authority must determine the amount of an exit credit, which may be zero, taking into account the factors specified in paragraph (2ZC) and must:
 - a) Notify its intention to make a determination to
 - (i) The exiting employer and any other body that has provided a guarantee to the Exiting Employer
 - (ii) The scheme employer, where the exiting employer is a body that participated in the Scheme as a result of an admission agreement
 - b) Pay the amount determined to that exiting employer within six months of the exit date, or such longer time as the administering authority and the exiting employer agree.
- Regulation (2ZC) – In exercising its discretion to determine the amount of any exit credit, the administering authority must have regard to the following factors -
 - a) The extent to which there is an excess of assets in the fund relating to that employer in paragraph (2)(a)
 - b) The proportion of this excess of assets which has arisen because of the value of the employer's contributions
 - c) Any representations to the administering authority made by the exiting employer and, where that employer participates in the scheme by virtue of an admission agreement, any body listed in paragraphs (8)(a) to (d)(iii) of Part 3 to Schedule 2 of the Regulations: and
 - d) Any other relevant factors
- Regulation 64 (2A) & (2B) – the administering authority, at its discretion, may issue a suspension notice to suspend payment of an exit amount for up to three years, where it reasonably believes the exiting employer is to have one or more active members contributing to the fund within the period specified in the suspension notice.
- Regulation 64 (3) – in instances where it is not possible to obtain additional contributions from the employer leaving the Fund or from the bond/indemnity or guarantor, the contribution rate(s) for the appropriate scheme employer or remaining fund employers may be amended.

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

- Regulation 64 (4) – where it is believed a scheme employer may cease at some point in the future, the administering authority may obtain a certificate from the fund actuary revising the contributions for that employer, with a view to ensuring that the assets are expected to be broadly equivalent to the exit payment that will be due.
- Regulation 64 (5) – following the payment of an exit payment to the Fund, no further payments are due to the fund from the exiting employer.
- Regulation 64 (7A-7G) – the administering authority may enter into a written deferred debt agreement, allowing the employer to have deferred employer status and to delay crystallisation of debt despite having no active members.
- Regulation 64B (1) – the administering authority may set out a policy on spreading exit payments.

In addition to the 2013 Regulations summarised above, Regulation 25A of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Transitional Regulations”) give the fund the ability to levy a cessation debt on employers who have ceased participation in the fund (under the previous regulations) but for whom a cessation valuation was not carried out at the time. This policy document describes how the fund expects to deal with any such cases.

This policy also reflects statutory guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on preparing and maintaining policies relating to employer exits. Interested parties may want to refer to an accompanying guide that has been produced by the Scheme Advisory Board.

These regulations relate to all employers in the fund.

2. Statement of Principles

This Statement of Principles covers the fund’s approach to exiting employers. Each case will be treated on its own merits but in general:

- it is the fund’s policy that the determination of any surplus or deficit on exit should aim to minimise, as far as is practicable, the risk that the remaining, unconnected employers in the Fund have to make contributions in future towards meeting the past service liabilities of current and former employees of employers leaving the fund.
- the fund’s preferred approach is to request the full payment of any exit debt (an exit payment), which is calculated by the actuary on the appropriate basis (as per Section 7 of the FSS and Section 3.1 below). This would extinguish any liability to the fund by the exiting employer.
- the fund’s key objective is to protect the interests of the fund, which is aligned to protecting the interests of the remaining employers. A secondary objective is to consider the circumstances of the exiting employer in determining arrangements for the recovery of the exit debt.

3. Policies

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 as defined in Section 4.3 of the FSS.

Where there is a deficit, payment of this amount in full would normally be sought from the exiting employer. The fund's normal policy is that this cessation debt is paid in full in a single lump sum within 30 days of the employer being notified.

However, the fund will consider written requests from employers to spread the payment over an agreed period, in the exceptional circumstance where payment of the debt in a single immediate lump sum could be shown by the employer to be materially detrimental to the employer's financial situation (see [3.2 Repayment flexibility on exit payments](#) below).

In circumstances where there is a surplus, the administering authority will determine, at its sole discretion, the amount of exit credit (if any) to be paid to the exiting employer (see [3.3 Exit credits](#) below).

3.1 Approach to cessation calculations

Cessation valuations are carried out on a case-by-case basis at the sole discretion of the fund depending on the exiting employer's circumstances. However, in general the following broad principles and assumptions may apply:

Type of employer	Cessation valuation basis	Responsible parties for unpaid or future deficit emerging
Local authority	Low risk exit basis ¹	Shared between other fund employers
Colleges and universities	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers
Academies	Low risk exit basis	DfE guarantee may apply; otherwise see below
Admission bodies (TABs)	Contractor exit basis ²	Letting authority (where applicable); otherwise shared between other fund employers
Admission bodies (CABs)	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers (if not guarantor exists)
Designating employers	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers (if not guarantor exists)

¹ 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 (e.g. machinery of Government changes), these cessation principles would apply.

² Where a TAB has taken, in the view of the administering authority, action that has been deliberately designed to bring about a cessation event (e.g. stopping future accrual of LGPS benefits), then the cessation valuation will be carried out on a low risk basis.

Cessation of academies and multi-academy trusts (MATs)

A cessation event will occur if a current academy or MATs cease to exist as an entity or an employer in the fund.

The cessation treatment will depend on the circumstances:

- If the cessation event occurs due to an academy or MAT merging with another academy or MAT within the fund, all assets and liabilities from each of the merging entities will be combined and will become the responsibility of the new merged entity.
- If the MAT is split into more than one new or existing employers within the fund, the actuary will calculate a split of the assets and liabilities to be transferred from the exiting employer to the new employers. The actuary will use their professional judgement to determine an appropriate and fair methodology for this calculation in consultation with the administering authority.
- In all other circumstances, and following payment of any cessation debt, section 7.5 of the FSS would apply.

3.2 Repayment flexibility on exit payments

Deferred Spreading Arrangement (DSA)

The fund will consider written requests from exiting employers to spread an exit payment over an agreed period, in the exceptional circumstance where payment of the debt in a single immediate lump sum could be shown by the employer to be materially detrimental to the employer's financial situation.

In this exceptional case, the fund's policy is:

- The agreed spread period is no more than five years, but the fund could use its discretion to extend this period in extreme circumstances.
- The fund may consider factors such as the size of the exit payment and the financial covenant of the exiting employer in determining an appropriate spreading period.
- The exiting employer may be asked to provide the administering authority with relevant financial information such as a copy of its latest accounts, sources of funding, budget forecasts, credit rating (if any) etc. to help in this determination.
- Payments due under the DSA may be subject to an interest charge.
- The fund will only consider written requests within six months of the employer exiting the fund. The exiting employer would be required to provide the fund with detailed financial information to support its request.

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

- The Fund would take into account the amount of any security offered and seek actuarial, covenant and legal advice in all cases.
- The Fund proposes a legal document, setting out the terms of the exit payment agreement, would be prepared by the fund and signed by all relevant parties prior to the payment agreement commencing.
- The terms of the legal document should include reference to the spreading period, the annual payments due, interest rates applicable, other costs payable and the responsibilities of the exiting employer during the exit spreading period.
- Any breach of the agreed payment plan would require payment of the outstanding cessation amount immediately.
- Where appropriate, cases may be referred to the Pensions Committee for consideration and considered on its individual merit. Decisions may be made by the Chair in consultation with officers if an urgent decision is required between Committee meetings.

Deferred debt agreement (DDA)

The fund's preferred policy is for the spreading of payments, as detailed above, to be followed in the exceptional circumstances where an exiting employer is unable to pay the required cessation payment as a lump sum in full. However, in the event that spreading of payments will create a high risk of bankruptcy for the exiting employer, the fund may exercise its discretion to set up a deferred debt agreement as described in Regulation 64 (7A).

The employer must meet all requirements on Scheme employers and pay the secondary rate of contributions as determined by the Fund actuary until the termination of the DDA.

The Administering Authority will consider a DDA in the following circumstances:

- The employer requests the Fund consider a DDA.
- The employer is expected to have a deficit if a cessation valuation was carried out.
- The employer is expected to be a going concern.
- The covenant of the employer is considered sufficient by the administering authority.
- The Administering Authority will normally require:
 - A legal document to be prepared, setting out the terms of the DDA and signed by all relevant parties prior to the arrangement commencing.(including details of the time period of the DDA, the annual payments due, the frequency of review and the responsibilities of the employer during the period).
 - Relevant financial information for the employer such as a copy of its latest accounts,

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

- Sources of funding, budget forecasts, credit rating (if any) to support its covenant assessment.
- Security be put in place covering the employer's deficit on their cessation basis and the Fund will seek actuarial, covenant and legal advice in all cases.
- Regular monitoring of the contribution requirements and security requirements
- All costs of the arrangement are met by the employer, such as the cost of advice to the fund, ongoing monitoring or the arrangement and correspondence on any ongoing contribution and security requirements.
- A DDA will normally terminate on the first date on which one of the following events occurs:
 - The employer enrolls new active fund members.
 - The period specified, or as varied, under the DDA elapses.
 - The take-over, amalgamation, insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the employer.
 - The administering authority serves a notice to the employer that the Administering Authority is reasonably satisfied that the employer's ability to meet the contributions payable under the DDA has weakened materially or is likely to weaken materially in the next 12 months.
 - The Fund actuary assesses that the employer has paid sufficient secondary contributions to cover all (or almost all) of the exit payment due if the employer becomes an exiting employer on the calculation date (i.e. employer is now largely fully funded on their low risk basis).
 - The Fund actuary assesses that the employer's value of liabilities has fallen below an agreed de minimis level and the employer becomes an exiting employer on the calculation date.
 - The employer requests early termination of the agreement and settles the exit payment in full as calculated by the fund actuary on the calculation date (i.e. the employer pays their outstanding cessation debt on their cessation basis).
- On the termination of a DDA, the employer will become an exiting employer and a cessation valuation will be completed in line with this policy.

3.3 Exit credits

The administering authority's entitlement to determine whether exit credits are payable in accordance with these provisions shall apply to all employers ceasing their participation in the fund after 14 May 2018. This provision therefore is retrospectively effective to the same extent as provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2020.

The administering authority may determine the amount of exit credit payable to be zero, however, in making a determination, the Administering Authority will take into account the following factors.

- a) the extent to which there is an excess of assets in the fund relating to the employer over and above the liabilities specified.
- b) the proportion of the excess of assets which has arisen because of the value of the employer's contributions.
- c) any representations to the Administering Authority made by the exiting employer, guarantor, ceding Scheme Employer (usually the Letting Authority) or by a body which owns, funds or controls the exiting employer; or in some cases, the Secretary of State.
- d) any other relevant factors

Admitted bodies

i) No exit credit will be payable in respect of admissions who joined the Fund before 14 May 2018. Prior to this date, the payment of an exit credit was not permitted under the Regulations and this will have been reflected in the commercial terms agreed between the admission body and the letting authority/awarding authority/ceding employer. This will also apply to any pre-14 May 2018 admission which has been extended or 'rolled over' beyond the initial expiry date and on the same terms that applied on joining the fund.

If the contract terms were revised following the introduction of exit credits and a new price agreed on the understanding that exit credits were now permitted, an exit credit may be payable. This must be made clear in the representations to the Fund.

ii) No exit credit will be payable to any admission body who participates in the fund via an approach which involves pensions risks remaining with the letting authority (commonly referred to as a "fixed contribution rate" or "pass-through" approach)

iii) There are a number of other types of possible risk sharing arrangements which are or could be in operation within the Fund (for example, a "Pooling" arrangement). In these circumstances, the Fund will make an exit credit payment in line with the admission terms which detail the ownership of exit credits/cessation surpluses.

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

iv) The fund will make an exit credit payment in line with any contractual or risk sharing agreements which specifically covers the ownership of exit credits/cessation surpluses or if the admission body and letting authority have agreed any alternative approach (which is consistent with the Regulations and any other legal obligations). This information, which will include which party is responsible for which funding risk, must be presented to the fund in a clear and unambiguous document with the agreement of both the admission body and the letting authority/awarding authority/ceding employer and within one month (or such longer time as may be agreed with the administering authority) of the admission body ceasing participation in the Fund.

v) In the absence of this information or if there is any dispute from either party with regards interpretation of contractual or risk sharing agreements as outlined above, the fund will withhold payment of the exit credit until such disputes are resolved and the information is provided to the administering authority.

vi) The Fund will also consider any representations made by the letting authority regarding monies owed to them by the admission body in respect of the contract that is ceasing or any other contractual arrangement between the two parties. The letting authority must make such representations in a clear and unambiguous document within one month of the admission body ceasing participation in the Fund.

vii) Where a guarantor arrangement is in place, but no formal risk-sharing arrangement exists, the fund will consider how the approach to setting contribution rates payable by the admission body during its participation in the fund reflects which party is responsible for funding risks. This decision will inform the determination of the value of any exit credit payment.

viii) If the admission agreement ends early, the fund will consider the reason for the early termination, and whether that should have any relevance on the fund's determination of the value of any exit credit payment. In these cases, the fund will consider the differential between employers' contributions paid (including investment returns earned on these monies) and the size of any cessation surplus.

ix) If an admitted body leaves on a low-risk exit basis (because no guarantor is in place), then any exit credit will normally be paid in full to the employer.

x) The decision of the fund is final in interpreting how any arrangement described above applies to the value of an exit credit payment.

Scheduled bodies and designating bodies

i) If a scheduled body or designating body becomes an exiting employer due to a reorganisation, merger or take-over, then no exit credit will be paid.

ii) If a scheduled body or resolution body leaves on a low-risk exit basis (because no guarantor is in place), then any exit credit will normally be paid in full to the employer.

General

- i) The Fund will advise the exiting employer as well as any letting authority and/or other relevant scheme employers of its decision to make an exit credit determination under Regulation 64.
- ii) The Fund will also factor in if any contributions due or monies owed to the Fund remain unpaid by the employer at the cessation date. If this is the case, the Fund's default position will be to deduct these from any exit credit payment.
- iii) The final decision will be made by the Director of Financial Management, in conjunction with advice from the Fund's Actuary and/or legal advisors where necessary.
- iv) The Fund accepts that there may be some situations that are bespoke in nature and do not fall into any of the categories above. In these situations the Fund will discuss its approach with appropriate parties, and its decision in these instances is final.
- v) The Fund will advise the exiting employer of the amount due to be repaid and seek to make the payment within six months of the exit date. In order to meet the six-month timeframe, the Fund requires prompt notification of an employer's exit and all data and relevant information as requested. The Fund is unable to make any exit credit payment until it has received all data and information requested.

Disputes

In the event of any dispute or disagreement on the amount of any exit credit paid and the process by which that has been considered, the appeals and adjudication provisions contained in Regulations 74-78 of the LGPS Regulations 2013 would apply.

4. Practicalities and process

4.1 Responsibilities of ceasing employers

An employer which is aware that its participation in the fund is likely to come to an end must:

- advise the fund, in writing, of the likely ending of its participation (either within the terms of the admission agreement in respect of an admission body (typically a 3 month notice period is required) or otherwise as required by the Regulations for all other scheme employers). It should be noted that this includes closed employers where the last employee member is leaving (whether due to retirement, death or otherwise leaving employment).
- provide any relevant information on the reason for leaving the Fund and, where appropriate, contact information in the case of a take-over, merger or insolvency.

- provide all other information and data requirements as requested by the Administering Authority which are relevant, including in particular any changes to the membership which could affect the liabilities (e.g. salary increases and early retirements) and an indication of what will happen to current employee members on cessation (e.g. will they transfer to another Fund employer, will they cease to accrue benefits within the Fund, etc.).

4.2 Responsibilities of Administering Authority

The administering authority will:

- gather information as required, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - details of the cessation - the reason the employer is leaving the fund (i.e. end of contract, insolvency, merger, machinery of government changes, etc.) and any supporting documentation that may have an effect on the cessation.
 - complete membership data for the outgoing employer and identify changes since the previous formal valuation.
 - the likely outcome for any remaining employee members (e.g. will they be transferred to a new employer, or will they cease to accrue liabilities in the Fund).
- identify the party that will be responsible for the employer's deficit on cessation (i.e. the employer itself, an insurance company, a receiver, another Fund employer, guarantor, etc.).
- commission the fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation under the appropriate regulation.
- where applicable, discuss with the employer the possibility of paying adjusted contribution rates that target a 100% funding level by the date of cessation through increased contributions in the case of a deficit on the cessation basis or reduced contributions in respect of a surplus.
- where applicable, liaise with the original ceding employer or guarantor and ensure it is aware of its responsibilities, in particular for any residual liabilities or risk associated with the outgoing employer's membership.
- having taken actuarial advice, notify the employer and other relevant parties in writing of the payment required in respect of any deficit on cessation and pursue payment.

Payment of an exit credit

- If the actuary determines that there is an excess of assets over the liabilities at the cessation date, the administering authority will act in accordance with the exit credit policy above. If payment is required, the administering authority will advise the exiting employer of the amount due to be repaid and seek to make payment within six months of the exit date. However, in order to meet the six month timeframe, the administering authority requires prompt notification of an employers' exit and all data requested to be provided in a timely manner. The administering authority is unable to make any exit credit payment until it has received all data requested.
- At the time this policy was produced, the fund has been informed by HMRC that exit credits are not subject to tax, however all exiting employers must seek their own advice on the tax and accounting treatment of any exit credit.

4.2 Responsibilities of the actuary

Following commission of a cessation valuation by the administering authority, the fund actuary will:

- calculate the surplus or deficit attributable to the outgoing employer on an appropriate basis, taking into account the principles set out in this policy.
- provide actuarial advice to the administering authority on how any cessation deficit should be recovered, giving consideration to the circumstances of the employer and any information collected to date in respect to the cessation.
- where appropriate, advise on the implications of the employer leaving on the remaining fund employers, including any residual effects to be considered as part of triennial valuations.

5. Related Policies

The fund's approach to exiting employers is set out in the FSS, specifically "Section 7 – What happens when an employer leaves the fund?"

The approach taken to set the actuarial assumptions for cessation valuations is set out in Appendix D of the FSS.

Annex A – Rates and Adjustment Certificate

In accordance with Regulation 62 of the LGPS regulations, we have assessed the contributions that should be paid into the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (the Fund) by participating employers for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026 in order to maintain the solvency of the Fund.

The method and assumptions used to calculate the contributions set out in this Rates and Adjustments certificate are detailed in the Funding Strategy Statement dated March 2023 and in Appendix 2 of the report on the actuarial valuation dated 27 March 2023. These assumptions underpin our estimate of the number of members who will become entitled to a payment of pensions under the provisions of the LGPS and the amount of liabilities arising in respect of such members.

The table below summarises the whole fund primary and secondary contribution rates for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026. 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, calculated in accordance with the LGPS regulations and CIPFA guidance. The secondary rate has been shown both as a monetary amount and an equivalent percentage of the projected pensionable pay.

Whole Fund Contribution Rate			
Primary Rate (% of pay)	20.4%		
Secondary Rate (£)	Financial Year	Monetary Amount	Equivalent to % of payroll
	2023/24	23,543,000	6.2%
	2024/25	21,348,000	6.2%
	2025/26	21,900,000	6.2%

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

The required minimum contribution rates for each employer in the Fund are set below.

Employer code	Employer name	Primary rate	Secondary rate (% of pay plus monetary amount)			Total contributions (primary rate plus secondary rate)		
		(% of pay)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
350	London Borough of Hackney	20.1%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
360	Brooke House Sixth Form College	31.0%				31.0%	31.0%	31.0%
367	Mossbourne (Community Academy)	24.6%	-5.3%	-5.3%	-5.3%	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%
368	Greenwich Leisure Ltd	23.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
373	Petchey Academy	24.3%	-3.3%	-3.3%	-3.3%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
374	Bridge Academy	24.7%	-3.7%	-2.8%	-2.8%	21.0%	21.9%	21.9%
375	City Academy	23.3%	-8.2%	-8.2%	-8.2%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%
379	Skinner's Academy	24.3%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-4.2%	20.1%	20.1%	20.1%
380	Clapton Girls Academy	23.2%	-3.9%	-2.9%	-2.5%	19.3%	20.3%	20.7%
382	Peabody Trust	39.0%				39.0%	39.0%	39.0%
383	Caterlink	22.6%	-22.6%	-22.6%	-22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
416	Mossbourne (Victoria Park Academy)	23.9%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-4.2%	19.7%	19.7%	19.7%
422	Manor House Development Trust	26.7%				26.7%	26.7%	26.7%
423	SND Cleaning (Holmleigh Primary School)	30.0%	-4.5%	-4.5%	-4.5%	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%
429	Mossbourne (Parkside Academy)	24.7%	-5.8%	-4.7%	-3.6%	18.9%	20.0%	21.1%
430	Mossbourne (Riverside Academy)	23.1%	-4.5%	-3.4%	-2.2%	18.6%	19.7%	20.9%
431	PJ Naylor Cleaning Services (Daubeney Primary School)	32.8%				32.8%	32.8%	32.8%
433	Mulalley	26.4%				26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
435	Fit for Sport (Gayhurst Primary School)	32.9%				32.9%	32.9%	32.9%
436	SND Cleaning (Our Lady and St Joseph Primary School)	24.7%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

Employer code	Employer name	Primary rate	Secondary rate (% of pay plus monetary amount)			Total contributions (primary rate plus secondary rate)		
		(% of pay)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
438	PJ Naylor Cleaning Services (Baden Powell Primary School)	26.8%				26.8%	26.8%	26.8%
442	The Boxing Academy	24.1%	-6.9%	-5.1%	-3.3%	17.2%	19.0%	20.8%
445	City of London Academy (Shoreditch Park)	22.6%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.1%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%
446	Westgate Cleaning Services (Simon Marks Jewish Primary School)	38.1%	-4.1%	-4.1%	-4.1%	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
447	Lubavitch Foundation	21.3%	-7.2%	-7.2%	-7.2%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%
449	CIS Security Ltd	31.6%	-23.6%	-23.6%	-23.6%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
450	PJ Naylor Cleaning Services (Grasmere Primary School)	23.3%				23.3%	23.3%	23.3%
451	PJ Naylor Cleaning Services (St Marys Primary School)	21.8%				21.8%	21.8%	21.8%
452	Compass Group (Nightingale Primary School)	23.3%				23.3%	23.3%	23.3%
454	Waterside Academy (Community Schools Trust)	24.7%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%
455	Compass Group (Randal Cremer Primary School)	22.8%				22.8%	22.8%	22.8%
456	Hackney New Primary (Eko Trust)	23.6%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%
457	Olive Dining Ltd (Stoke Newington School)	23.1%				23.1%	23.1%	23.1%
459	Fit for Sport (Betty Layward Primary School)	24.2%				24.2%	24.2%	24.2%
7171	May Harris Multi-Services Ltd (Shoreditch Park Primary School)	35.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	35.1%	35.1%	35.1%
7172	CleanTEC Services (Jubilee Primary School & Lindens Children's Centre)	30.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%
7174	Schools Offices Services Ltd (St Scholastica's Primary School)	29.6%				29.6%	29.6%	29.6%
448	Lubavitch (Multi-Academy Trust)	24.2%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	22.4%	22.4%	22.4%
458	Northwold Primary School (Arbor Academy Trust)	25.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%

FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT

Notes

Contributions expressed as a percentage of payroll should be paid into London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”) at a frequency in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations;

Further sums should be paid to the Fund to meet the costs of any early retirements and/or augmentations using methods and factors issued by us from time to time or as otherwise agreed.

Payments may be required to be made to the Fund by employers to meet the capital costs of any ill-health retirements that exceed those allowed for within our assumptions.

The certified contribution rates represent the minimum level of contributions to be paid. Employing authorities may pay further amounts at any time and future periodic contributions may be adjusted on a basis approved by the Fund Actuary.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Governance Policy and Compliance Statement

Introduction and Legal Requirements

The London Borough of Hackney Council is the Administering Authority responsible for managing the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and the administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) on behalf of participating employers and members.

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

This document is the Governance Policy and Compliance Statement for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund that has been prepared to meet the requirement of the LGPS Regulations.

Aims and Objectives

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

- around 27,000 current and former members of the Fund, and their dependants
- over 41 employers within the Hackney Council area or with close links to Hackney Council
- local taxpayers within the London Borough of Hackney.

In relation to the governance of the Fund, our objectives are as follows:

- aim to act in the best interests of the Fund's members and employers
- have robust governance arrangements in place, to facilitate informed decision making in a transparent manner, supported by appropriate advice, policies and strategies

- ensure that the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is appropriately managed and that its services are delivered by people who have the requisite knowledge and skills
- provide transparency with the Fund's decision-making with oversight from the Pensions Board
- understand, manage and report potential conflicts of interest
- act with integrity and be accountable to our stakeholders for our decisions, ensuring they are robust and well based
- understand and monitor risk across all areas of the Fund
- 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 our objectives and how we intend to achieve those objectives through business planning, and we will continually measure and monitor success
- ensure the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of the Fund's data, systems and services are protected and preserved.

Governance Arrangement & Structure

The London Borough of Hackney, as the Administering Authority of the Pension Fund, has delegated responsibility for the management of the Hackney Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee.

The overall responsibility for the day to day running of the Fund has been delegated to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources.

The Pension Fund Investment and Administration Team carries out the day to day running of the Fund including administration, investments and accounting. Some of this is contracted out to external suppliers or providers including:

- Equiniti – many aspects of the administration and member communications of the Hackney Pension Fund are carried out on the Fund's behalf by Equiniti
- London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV) - the Fund participates in the London CIV which means the London CIV manages some of the Fund's assets on its behalf. The London Borough of Hackney is also a shareholder of the London CIV.

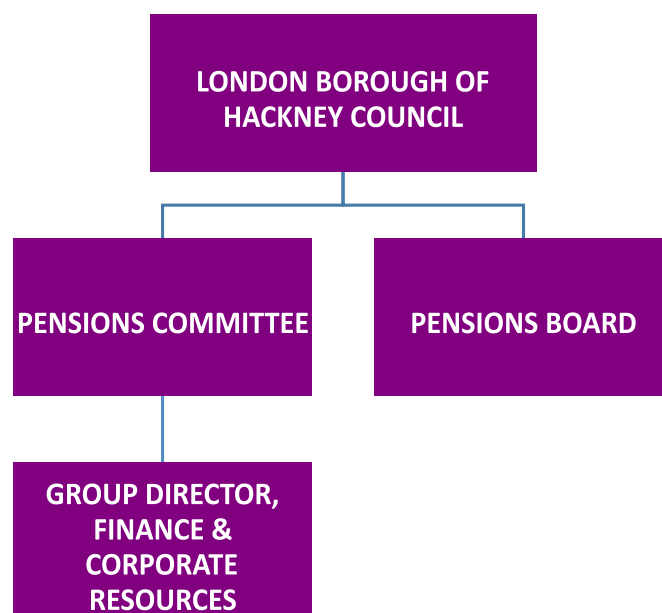
A range of consultants also provide guidance in relation to the management of the Fund.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

In line with the Local Government Pension Regulations 2013, a Pensions Board has been established which assists the Administering Authority in ensuring:

- compliance with the regulations and The Pensions Regulator's requirements and
- the effective and efficient governance and administration of the Fund.

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



Pensions Committee

The Pensions Committee acts as trustee of the Council's pension fund in accordance with legislation. The Committee is responsible for monitoring performance of the fund, setting and reviewing strategic objectives and appointing administrators, advisers, investment managers and custodians.

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 as agreed by the Council and included in the Constitution:

1. To act as Trustees of the Council's Pension Fund, consider pension matters and meet the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and the various pension legislation.
2. To act as Scheme Manager for the Pension Fund.
3. 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.
4. To formulate and publish a Statement of Investment Principles.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. To make arrangements for the triennial actuarial valuation, to monitor liabilities and to undertake any asset/liability and other relevant studies as required.
8. To monitor the performance and effectiveness of the investment managers and their compliance with the Statement of Investment Principles.
9. To set an annual budget for the operation of the Pension Fund and to monitor income and expenditure against the budget.
10. To receive and approve an Annual Report on the activities of the Fund prior to publication.
11. To make arrangements to keep members of the Pension Fund informed of performance and developments relating to the Pension Fund on an annual basis.
12. To keep the terms of reference under review.
13. To determine all matters relating to admission body issues.
14. To focus on strategic and investment related matters at two Pensions Committee meetings.
15. 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.
16. To maintain an overview of pensions training for Members.

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 nine elected Members from Hackney Council on a politically proportionate basis. The Council will also elect a Chair and Vice Chair. All Hackney Council elected Members have voting rights on the Committee; two Hackney Council elected members of the Committee are required to deem the meeting quorate.

In addition the membership includes a co-opted non-voting employer representative and a co-opted non-voting member representative. Although the co-opted representatives do not have voting rights they are treated as equal members of the Committee and have access to all Committee meeting papers, 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 the Administering Authority (effectively quasi-trustees) of the Pension Fund with all the legal responsibilities that this entails. As the co-opted members are not Hackney Council elected members, it was therefore not felt to be appropriate to apply the same legal definition to them; hence their role as non-voting members.

Pensions Committee Meetings

The Pensions Committee meets on dates set out in the Council's meetings calendar and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work.

The Council will give at least five clear working days' notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the Hackney Town Hall and on the Council's website.

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 which 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.

Minutes of meetings and records of decisions are available for inspection on the Council's website: <https://hackney.gov.uk/council-business>.

Senior Officers

Under the Council's Constitution responsibility for all other functions relating to pensions, not already delegated to the Pensions Committee, are delegated to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources. This is in addition to their role as Chief Finance Officer (often called Section 151 Officer). As the Chief Finance Officer they are responsible for ensuring the proper financial administration of the Fund.

Other Delegations of Responsibilities

The Pensions Committee has also agreed a further scheme of delegation as included in Appendix B. This includes responsibilities relating to how the ongoing implementation of decisions made by them are carried out, as well as how urgent matters that must be considered outside of the Pensions Committee cycle are dealt with.

Pensions Board

Each Administering Authority is required to establish a local Pensions 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 Hackney Pension Fund

Such Pensions Boards are not local authority committees; as such the elements of the Constitution of Hackney Council, such as the procedure rules, do not apply to the Pensions Board unless it is expressly referred to in the Board's terms of reference. The Hackney Pensions Board was established by Hackney Council and the full terms of reference of the Board can be found within the Council's Constitution. The key points are summarised below.

Role of the Pensions Board

The Council has charged the Pensions Board with providing oversight of the matters outlined above. The Pensions Board, however, is not a decision making body in relation to the management of the Pension Fund. The Pension Fund's management powers and responsibilities which have been delegated by the Council to the Pensions Committee and Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources remain solely their responsibilities, including but not limited to the setting and delivery of the Fund's strategies, the allocation of the Fund's assets, the administration of pension benefits and the appointment of contractors and advisors as required.

Membership of the Pensions Board

The Pensions Board consists of either four or five members as follows:

- Two Employer Representatives, one of which must be from Hackney Council
- Two Scheme Member Representatives, one of which must be a member of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
- One Independent Member (non-voting) to act as chair of the Pensions Board, which is an optional position that may be utilised if it is considered that the other members of the Board do not have the requisite knowledge and skills to undertake this position at the time of appointment.

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

- the Lead Councillor for Finance
- the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources
- the Director, Financial Management
- the Director, Legal and Governance.

Pensions Board members, (excluding any Independent Member), have individual voting rights but it is expected the Pensions Board will as far as possible reach a consensus.

A meeting of the Pensions Board is only quorate when two of the four Employer and Scheme Member Representatives are present. If the Board has an Independent Member they must also be present..

Each member of the Pensions Board is expected to declare, on appointment and at each meeting, any interests which may lead to conflicts of interest in the subject area or specific agenda of that Pensions Board.

Pensions Board Meetings

The Pensions Board meets at least four times each calendar year and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work.

Members of the public may attend Pensions Board meetings and papers will be made public in the same way as described above for the Pensions Committee.

The London Collective Investment Vehicle (London CIV)

Hackney Council has partnered with 31 other London LGPS funds to form a collective investment pool, known as London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV) in accordance with Government requirements for pooling the management of LGPS investment assets. The Council is a shareholder of the London CIV. The Vice Chair of Hackney Pensions Committee currently sits on the London CIV Shareholder Committee.

Accordingly we are both a client and a shareholder of the London CIV.

Policy Documents

There are a number of key documents which are relevant to the governance and management of the Fund, including various policies and strategies which incorporate the Fund's objectives. Brief details of these are listed below and the full copies of all documents can be obtained on the Fund's website - <https://hackneypension.co.uk/>.

Annual Report and Accounts

As part of the financial standing orders it is the duty of the Chief Finance Officer to ensure that record keeping and accounts are maintained by the Pension Fund. The Pension Fund accounts are produced in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The financial statements within the accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and detail the net assets of the Fund. The statement of accounts is reviewed by the Pensions Committee and the Audit Committee and incorporated in the Statement of Accounts for the Council. The accounts are incorporated into an Annual Report which provides an update on other key matters during the year such as scheme details, financial performance and administration matters. Full copies of the Fund's Annual Report and Accounts are distributed to employers in the Fund and other interested parties and a copy placed on the Fund's website.

Funding Strategy Statement

The Funding Strategy Statement is one of two key parts of the framework which ensures there are sufficient assets in the Fund to pay its liabilities (mainly pension benefits) and contains a schedule of the minimum contribution rates that are required to be paid by the employers participating in the Fund. The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) is developed by us in collaboration with the Fund's actuary and, after consultation with the Fund's employers, it is formally approved by the Pensions Committee.

Investment Strategy Statement

The Investment Strategy Statement is the second key part of the framework for ensuring appropriate assets are in the Fund to meet the liabilities. The strategy sets out:

- our approach to investment risk including ways in which risks are measured and managed
- our approach to pooling of assets (which is done through the London CIV)
- how social, environmental or corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments
- the exercise of voting rights attached to investments.

The Investment Strategy Statement also sets out the target percentage of the total value of all fund money that should be invested in particular asset classes, including any restrictions on those investments.

Governance Compliance Statement

This sets out our compliance with the Secretary of State's Statutory Guidance on Governance in the LGPS. The Hackney Pension Fund's Governance Compliance Statement is attached as Appendix A and shows where we are compliant or not compliant with the expectations in the statutory guidance and the reasons why we may not be compliant.

Knowledge and Skills Policy

Our Knowledge and Skills Policy provides Pensions Committee members, Pensions Board members and senior officers with a clear framework setting out how they acquire and retain the knowledge and skills required to perform their individual roles. The aim of this policy is to ensure that those responsible for the management, delivery and governance and decision making in the Fund have the appropriate levels of knowledge and skills.

As part of this policy, we aim to comply with the requirements of:

- MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive)
- the CIPFA Code of Practice and Knowledge and Skills Frameworks
- 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 / the new TPR Single Code due to be introduced in 2022.

Members of the Pensions Committee, Pensions Board and officers involved in the management of the Fund receive training to ensure that they meet the aims of the Knowledge and Skills Policy, with a Training Plan developed and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

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, and may also have individual personal, business or other interests which might conflict, or be perceived to conflict, with their role managing or advising an LGPS fund. 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.

Our Conflict of Interest Policy details how actual and potential conflicts of interest are identified and managed by those involved in the management and governance of the Fund whether directly or in an advisory capacity. The policy is established to guide Pensions Committee members, Pensions Board members, officers and advisers, ensuring that those individuals do not act improperly or create a perception that they may have acted improperly.

Breaches Policy

The Breaches Policy sets out how we monitor, record and take action where breaches of the law occur. The policy sets out the responsibility of Pensions Committee members, Pensions Board members, Fund officers and advisers to report breaches of the law to The Pensions Regulator where they are deemed material (as set out in the Policy). A log is maintained of all breaches of the law, whether reported to The Pensions Regulator or not.

Risk Policy

We recognise that effective risk management is an essential element of good governance in the LGPS. Our Risk Policy details the risk management strategy for the Hackney 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

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 the risk management strategy for Hackney 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 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.

Communications Strategy Statement

This document sets out our communications strategy for the Fund. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed of developments in relation to the Fund. This helps to ensure transparency and an effective communication process for all interested parties.

Pension Administration Strategy

Our Pension Administration Strategy is key to the administration and efficient running of the Pension Fund. It encompasses administrative procedures and responsibilities for us (as the Administering Authority for the Fund) and employing authorities participating in the Fund. It includes quality and performance standards. It is distributed to employers within the Fund following regular review and consultation. 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.

Discretions Policies

Under the Local Government Pension Scheme regulations, we have a level of discretion in relation to a number of areas. Our approaches to these areas of discretion are outlined in our Statement of Administering Authority Discretions Policies. We review 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.

Key Risks

The main governance risks that Pensions Committee members monitor on an ongoing basis are:

- Recruitment and Retention - insufficient experienced staff to meet Fund objectives
- Knowledge and Skills - insufficient knowledge and skills amongst those charged with Fund Management
- Conflicts of Interest - actual conflicts of interest permitted to materialise
- Internal Fraud - financial loss resulting from actions of employee
- Data Protection - failure to adequately protect data results in potential financial or personal impact on members
- Reliance on external systems - the Fund's assets, systems or data are compromised including financial/data loss or systems downtime
- Business continuity failure
- External factors including regulatory changes impact the governance of the Fund
- Incorrect advice/guidance received from third parties.

Monitoring Governance Objectives

Our governance objectives will be monitored as follows:

Objective	Monitoring Arrangements
Aim to act in the best interests of the Fund's members and employers	• Conflicts of Interest policy in place. • Training undertaken on role in managing the fund on behalf of members/employers as part of induction.
Have robust governance arrangements in place, to facilitate informed decision making in a transparent manner, supported by appropriate advice, policies and strategies	• Pensions Committee carry out an effectiveness of governance survey at least every three years. • Governance consultant in place providing ongoing view of effectiveness of governance arrangements. • Pensions Board prepares and publishes an annual report.
Provide transparency with the Fund's decision-making with oversight from the Pensions Board	• Pensions Board have sight of all Pensions Committee meeting papers
Understand, manage and report potential conflicts of interest	• Conflicts of Interest Policy is in place together with ongoing reporting and monitoring of the register of conflicts in accordance with the Conflicts of Interest Policy
Ensure that the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is appropriately managed and that its services are delivered by people who have the requisite knowledge and skills	• Training Policy is in place together with monitoring and reporting of all training by Pensions Committee members, Pensions Board members and key officers in accordance with the Training Policy.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Objective	Monitoring Arrangements
Act with integrity and be accountable to our stakeholders for our decisions, ensuring they are robust and well based	• Conflicts of Interest Policy is in place together with ongoing reporting and monitoring of the register of conflicts in accordance with the Conflicts of Interest Policy. • Employers within the Fund are invited to an Annual Employers' Forum. Attendees receive presentations and have the opportunity to ask questions on the governance of the Fund. • Pensions Committee includes representatives from scheme members and employers in the Fund. • Pensions Board includes representatives from scheme members and employers in the Fund. • Pensions Committee receive advice from officers and a range of consultants are in place to provide advice across all fund aspects. • Pensions Board prepares and publishes an annual report which may include comment on decision making.
We will understand and monitor risk	• Risk Policy and register in place, and monitoring and reporting of risks is carried out in accordance with the Risk Policy. • Ongoing consideration of key risks at Pensions Committee meetings.
We will 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	• Governance of the Fund is considered by both the External and Internal Auditors. • Compliance check is carried out at least annually against The Pension Regulator's current Code of Practice. • A log of all breaches of the law is maintained in accordance with the Fund's breaches procedure which is reported on and monitored as outlined in that procedure. • Pensions Board prepares and publishes an annual report which may include comment on compliance matters.
We will clearly articulate our objectives and how we intend to achieve those objectives through business planning, and continually measure and monitor success	• All strategies and policies include reference to how objectives will be monitored. • Ongoing monitoring against key objectives at Pensions Committee meetings. • Ongoing monitoring of business plan targets at Pensions Committee meetings.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Objective	Monitoring Arrangements
We will ensure the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of the Fund's data, systems and services are protected and preserved.	• All information security breaches relating to data being issued insecurely, or other incidents affecting confidentiality, integrity or accessibility of data, systems or services relating to the Fund are recorded and reviewed. • A cyber incident response plan is in place. • A business continuity plan and a testing schedule (including cyber incident testing) is in place which is adhered to. • All Fund staff undertake data protection training in accordance with the Council's training programme.

Approval, Review and Consultation

This Governance Policy and Statement was approved at the London Borough of Hackney Pensions Committee meeting on 11 June 2025. This governance policy and compliance statement will be formally reviewed and updated at least every three years or sooner if the governance arrangements or other matters included within either of them merit reconsideration.

Contact Information

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

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
Pensions Team
Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London E8 1DY

Telephone: 020 8356 2745

Email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk (Governance)
hackney.pensions@equiniti.com (Administration)

Website: www.hackneypensions.co.uk

Hackney Council Website: www.hackney.gov.uk (Minutes and Agendas)

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Appendix A - Governance Best Practice Compliance Statement

Regulation 55 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 requires Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Administering Authorities to measure their governance arrangements against the standards set out in the Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

The following compliance statement has been approved by the Pensions Committee. This sets out where we are compliant with the guidance and where we are not compliant, we provide an explanation for non-compliance.

Structure

a)	The management of the administration of benefits and strategic management of fund assets clearly rests with the main committee established by the appointing council	Fully compliant	Council Constitution delegates responsibility for the Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee in respect of these matters.
b)	That representatives of participating LGPS employers, admitted bodies and scheme members (including pensioner and deferred members) are members of either the main or secondary committee established to underpin the work of the main committee.	Fully compliant	Employer and Scheme member representatives are appointed to the Pensions Committee.
c)	That where a secondary committee or panel has been established, the structure ensures effective communication across both levels.	Fully Compliant	No secondary committee.
d)	That where a secondary committee or panel has been established, at least one seat on the main committee is allocated for a member from the secondary committee or panel.	Fully Compliant	No secondary committee.

Further information:

Decision taken by Pensions Committee not to hold a secondary committee and that employer and scheme member representatives may participate at main Pensions Committee

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Representation

a)	That all key stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to be represented within the main or secondary committee structure. These include:- i) employing authorities (including non-scheme employers, e.g., admitted bodies); ii) scheme members (including deferred and pensioner scheme members); iii) where appropriate, independent professional observers; and iv) expert advisers (on an ad-hoc basis).	Fully Compliant	(i) Employing authorities are represented by an employer representative. (ii) Scheme members are represented by a scheme member representative. (iii) An independent professional observer is in the process of appointment. (iv) Expert advisers – investment consultant and governance consultant - participate at all meetings of the Pensions Committee and other expert advisors are invited to attend as and when required.
b)	That where lay members sit on a main or secondary committee, they are treated equally in terms of access to advisers and meetings, training and are given full opportunity to contribute to the decision making process, with or without voting rights.	Fully Compliant	All members are sent Pensions Committee papers ahead of meetings, are invited to training and are able to fully contribute to the decision making process.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Selection and role of lay members

a)	That committee or panel members are made fully aware of the status, role and function they are required to perform on either a main or secondary committee.	Fully Compliant	As set out in the Terms of Reference of the Pension Fund Committee
b)	That at the start of any meeting, committee members are invited to declare any financial or pecuniary interest related to specific matters on the agenda.	Fully Compliant	Members of the Pensions Committee declare interests at the start of each meeting.

Voting

a)	The policy of individual administering authorities on voting rights is clear and transparent, including the justification for not extending voting rights to each body or group represented on main LGPS committees	Fully Compliant	As set out in the Terms of Reference of the Pensions Committee in the Council's Constitution

Further information:

Whilst the co-opted employer and scheme member representatives do not have voting rights, they are encouraged to fully participate in the meetings and decision making discussions.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Training/Facility time/Expenses

a)	That in relation to the way in which statutory and related decisions are taken by the administering authority, there is a clear policy on training, facility time and reimbursement of expenses in respect of members involved in the decision-making process.	Fully Compliant	As set out in the Council's allowances policy and the Pension Fund Knowledge and Skills policy
b)	That where such a policy exists, it applies equally to all members of committees, advisory panels or any other form of secondary forum.	Fully Compliant	As set out in the Terms of Reference
c)	That the administering authority considers the adoption of annual training plans for committee members and maintains a log of all such training undertaken.	Fully Compliant	

Further information: Please see the Fund's Knowledge and Skills Policy.

Meetings (frequency/quorum)

a)	That an administering authority's main committee or committees meet at least quarterly.	Fully Compliant	As set out in the Terms of Reference of the Pensions Committee
b)	That an administering authority's secondary committee or panel meet at least twice a year and is synchronised with the dates when the main committee sits.	Fully Compliant	All Pension Fund matters are considered by the Pension Fund Committee.
c)	That an administering authority that does not include lay members in their formal governance arrangements must provide a forum outside of those arrangements by which the interests of key stakeholders can be represented	Not applicable	Employer and scheme member representatives are on the Pensions Committee.

Further information: An annual employers' forum is also held.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Access

a)	That subject to any rules in the council's constitution, all members of main and secondary committees or panels have equal access to committee papers, documents and advice that falls to be considered at meetings of the main committee	Fully Compliant	Committee papers are despatched 5 clear working days prior to a Committee meeting

Scope

a)	That administering authorities have taken steps to bring wider scheme issues within the scope of their governance arrangements	Fully Compliant	The Pensions Committee reviews all aspects of Pension Fund management

Publicity

a)	That administering authorities have published details of their governance arrangements in such a way that stakeholders with an interest in the way in which the scheme is governed, can express an interest in wanting to be part of those arrangement	Fully Compliant	Governance Policy and Compliance Statement published in full in the Pension Fund Annual Report & Accounts and on the Fund's website https://hackneypension.co.uk/documents-library

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Appendix B - Delegation of Functions by Pensions Committee (Updated June 2025)

Key:

PC – Pensions Committee
 GDFCR – Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources
 DFM – Director, Financial Management
 ADoPFIA – Assistant Director Pension Fund Investment & Administration
 PM – Pensions Manager
 IC – Investment Consultant
 FA – Fund Actuary
 Advisers – Investment, actuarial, governance and/or benefits consultants as appropriate

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
To formulate and publish an Investment Strategy Statement and to monitor performance and effectiveness of investment managers	Implementation of strategic allocation including use of both rebalancing and conditional ranges	ADoPFIA (having regard to ongoing advice of the GDFCR, DFM and advisers) and in consultation with the Chair of PC	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by ADoPFIA and GDFCR
To set the overall strategic objectives for the Pension Fund, having taken appropriate expert advice and develop a medium term plan to deliver the objectives	Implementation of agreed Flightpath triggers	DFM, ADoPFIA and GDFCR (having regard to ongoing advice of the FA and IC)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by ADoPFIA and GDFCR

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
Selection, appointment and dismissal of the Fund's suppliers, including actuary, benefits consultants, governance consultants, investment consultants, global custodian and pension funds administrator.	Ongoing monitoring of suppliers	ADoPFIA or PM with DFM (having regard to ongoing advice of advisers)	High level monitoring at PC with more detailed monitoring by advisers
	Selection, appointment and termination of suppliers following approval by PC	DFM, ADoPFIA and GDFCR (having regard to ongoing advice of advisers) and subject to ratification by PC	Notified to PC via ratification process.
To determine all matters relating to admission body issues.	Agreeing the terms and payment of bulk transfers into and out of the Fund where there is a bulk transfer of staff from the Fund. Making decisions relating to employers joining and leaving the Fund and compliance with the Regulations and policies. This includes which employers are entitled to join the Fund, any requirements relating to their entry, ongoing monitoring and the basis for leaving the Fund other than where the responsibilities are articulated in separate policy or strategy documents (e.g. in FSS or discretionary policy statement).	DFM and ADoPFIA after taking appropriate advice from the FA.	Ongoing reporting to PC for noting

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
To review the Pension Fund's policy and strategy documents on a regular cycle and review performance against the Fund's objectives within the business plan	Changes to Administering Authority discretionary policies necessitated by changes to regulations - authority to amend the policies to reflect the requirements of such new regulations, subject to those decisions having no significant financial implications. Changes to other policy and strategy documents - authority to make minor amendments (i.e. of no impact on strategy and having no significant financial implications).	DFM and ADoPFIA or PM after taking appropriate advice from advisers.	Copy of policy to be circulated to PC members once approved.
Agreeing the Administering Authority responses to consultations on LGPS matters and other matters where they may impact on the Fund or its stakeholders.	Agreeing the Administering Authority responses where the consultation timescale does not provide sufficient time for a draft response to be approved by PC.	ADoPFIA, DFM and GDFCR, subject to agreement with Chair and Vice Chair (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.

GOVERNANCE POLICY AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Function delegated to PC	Further Delegation to Officer(s)	Delegated Officer(s)	Communication and Monitoring of Use of Delegation
The Committee may delegate a limited range of its functions to one or more officers of the Authority. The Pension Fund Committee will be responsible for outlining expectations in relation to reporting progress of delegated functions back to the Pension Fund Committee.	Other urgent matters as they arise	ADoPFIA or PM, DFM and GDFCR, subject to agreement with Chair and Vice Chair (or either, if only one is available in timescale)	PC advised of need for delegation via e-mail as soon as the delegation is necessary. Result of delegation to be reported for noting to following PC.
	Other non-urgent matters as they arise	Decided on a case by case basis	As agreed at PC and subject to monitoring agreed at that time.

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund Communications Strategy Statement

Legislative Background

This document sets out the Communications Policy of the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund as required under Regulation 61 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (2013).

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 also introduced a framework for the governance and administration of public sector service pension schemes and provided an extended regulatory oversight of the LGPS to the Pensions Regulator. The Regulator's Code of Practice No14 has detailed guidance on providing good quality communications to members and others, with reference to the Occupational & Personal Pensions Scheme (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2013 and HM Treasury Directions 2014 on Information about Benefits.

The Regulator is due to replace its Code of Practice No14 (along with several other of its existing codes) into a single New Code. This is expected to come into force later in 2021 or early 2022. References in this document to Code of Practice No14 or to the Regulator's Code should be read as applicable to whichever Code is in force at the time.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of this communications strategy is to make sure that all stakeholders are kept informed of developments within the Pension Fund. We want to ensure transparency and an effective communication process will help to maintain the efficient running of the Scheme. Regulations require each Administering Authority to prepare, maintain and publish a statement setting out their policy on communicating with the following stakeholders and organisations:

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT



This Communications Strategy has a number of specific objectives relating to how we communicate with our stakeholders, including:

- Promote the scheme as a valuable benefit and provide sufficient and up to date information so members can make informed decisions about their benefits
- Communicate in a plain language style
- Ensure the Fund uses the most appropriate means of communication, taking into account the different needs of different stakeholders
- Look for efficiencies in delivering communications including greater use of technology
- Evaluate the effectiveness of communications and shape future communications appropriately.

Communications Methodology

The administering authority has at its disposal a wide range of options for communicating with the diverse groups that it needs to serve. The method of communication will vary depending on what needs to be communicated and to whom. The methods used by the Administering Authority to communicate with all interested parties are detailed below.

General Communications

We use a range of methods to communicate including paper-based and electronic means. The Fund has a dedicated Pensions website: hackneypension.co.uk and the use of a secure portal 'Sharefile' for employers to upload confidential information. The Fund is in the process of launching Employer Self Service which will provide further options for secure information sharing.

We will accept some communications electronically and will respond electronically where possible. For security reasons, we will not use email for communicating sensitive information or where it is necessary to verify the address or identity of the sender

- **Pension Scheme Administrators** – The Fund's administrators, Equiniti, will assist with the overall administration of the scheme to ensure the smooth operation of the administrative function.

They can be contacted via the helpline number - 03713 842 369 or by email:-

- for scheme members – hackney.pensions@equiniti.com
- for scheme employers – hackney.employers@equiniti.com
- **Website** – Communication in the form of a dedicated Pension Fund website is available which contains a wide range of information not only for scheme members but also scheme employers and other interested parties. The website can be accessed via hackneypension.co.uk. The website contains copies of scheme guides, newsletters and other relevant information pertaining to the LGPS
- **Policy Documents** – These are available for all stakeholders to access either on the website at hackneypension.co.uk or on request. Copies of all policy documents are held within the Financial Services Section, Finance and Corporate Resources Directorate.
- **Posters** – These will be designed to help those who are both members and non-members of the LGPS, to understand the full range of benefits when participating in the scheme, and providing guidance on how to obtain more information and also how to join the scheme.
- **Council Intranet** – Updates on the scheme and any other relevant news in regards to the LGPS is available through communication updates via the Council intranet, which is the Fund's largest employer.

Branding

As the pension fund is administered by Equiniti, all literature and communications will include a combination of the branding of the London Borough of Hackney, Hackney Pensions and Equiniti.





Data Protection Statement

To protect members' personal information, the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and the pension administrators, Equiniti, are registered under the Data Protection Act 2018. This allows members to check that their details held are accurate.

The Fund may, if it chooses, pass certain details to a third party, if the third party is carrying out an administrative function of the Fund, for example, the Fund's AVC provider. Members who wish to submit a Subject Access Request for their data should contact the pension administrators, Equiniti, on 03713 842369 or by email at: hackney.pensions@equiniti.com

The Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) includes rules on providing privacy information which are more detailed and specific than those in the Data Protection Act 1998 which formerly applied. To ensure compliance with the DPA, the Fund provided all members with a Privacy Notice, setting out certain prescribed information including the purpose for which member data is being collected, which organisations will receive it and how it will be safeguarded.

National Fraud Initiative (NFI)

This authority is under a duty to protect the public fund it administers, and to this end may use information for the prevention and detection of fraud. This includes our participation in the Government's National Fraud Initiative (NFI), and it may also share information with other bodies responsible for auditing, or administering public funds, solely for the purposes of preventing and/or detecting fraud.

Strategy on Communicating with Contributing (active) Scheme Members, Deferred and Pensioner Members

All members of the Scheme (active, deferred and pensioner members) will be kept informed about their benefits, developments in the Scheme and any changes to the scheme of a regulatory or operational nature. This includes consultation with representative groups as required. Communication will be via the following methods (please note that any face to face meetings/presentations will not be available whilst Covid restrictions are in place):

- **Scheme Guides** – There are scheme guides available for members setting out the conditions of membership and the main scheme benefits that apply under the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The scheme guides can also be found on the Pension Fund website at hackneypension.co.uk which is available for any member to access.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

- **Member Self-Service (MSS)** – During 2021 we are implementing the facility for all scheme members to securely access their pension details held on the pension administrator's database. This facility will allow scheme members to check their personal details and advise the administrators of any changes. It will also have the ability for scheme members to produce an estimate of their potential LGPS benefits due to them at retirement. Pensioner members will be able to view payslips and their address details.
- **Annual Benefit Statements** – Active and deferred scheme members are entitled to an annual benefit statement detailing the benefits that they might expect at retirement. These are issued annually and would normally be issued by 31st August each year. These contain vital information for scheme members and enable individuals to make informed choices about their retirement options.
- **Pension Surgeries** – based at Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London, E8 1DY. Pension Officers can be contacted by email pensions@hackney.gov.uk or alternatively contact by telephone 020 8356 2521/4266/6802, for members (active, deferred and pensioners) to make an appointment to discuss their benefits, retirement issues and the options available in the Scheme.
- **Pension Roadshows/Presentations** – Roadshows and presentations are used to target specific topics or when major scheme changes occur, enabling all members of the LGPS to have access to information. General meetings and presentations will be held when appropriate to communicate the benefits and options available to scheme members and prospective members.
- **Pre-retirement seminars** – Presentations on the scheme and benefit choices at preretirement seminars that are facilitated by the London Borough of Hackney Human Resources Department, to help scheme members approaching retirement prepare for the financial and lifestyle changes retirement brings.
- **Newsletters** – These will be sent to scheme members to communicate changes in regulations, developments in the fund and to inform members of changes in policy. The exact timing and nature of these newsletters will vary depending on what developments are taking place. However if there are regulatory changes which are likely to impact on individuals benefits or scheme membership in any significant way, then newsletters will be sent to members in sufficient time for them to be able to act upon that information. An annual fund newsletter is sent to all scheme members providing information on the state of the fund, performance of the fund and any major changes which have taken place during the year.
- **Pensioner Payslips** – All pensioners receive a payslip each month along with their P60 at the end of the year. Electronic payslips will also be available to those registered for self-service.
- **Pension Increase notifications** – The notification of the annual increase to pensioner benefits is sent out each April to every member in receipt of a pension.
- **Certificates of Continued Entitlement to Pensions (Life Certificates)** – The Fund will undertake an annual exercise, conducted through correspondence, in order to establish the continued existence of the following pensioners:

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

- All pensioners living abroad (outside the UK).
- Those over the age of 80
- Those pensioners receiving pension benefits by cheque ▪ Those retired on ill health grounds.

This exercise will also be undertaken every 3 years to establish the continued existence of ALL members in receipt of a pension.

- **Pension Fund Report and Accounts Summary** – This provides a summary of the Pension Fund during the financial year and will be distributed to all scheme members once the accounts have been published.
- **McCloud exercise** – the Fund is currently carrying out an exercise to ensure that the age discrimination that occurred when the CARE scheme was introduced in 2014 is rectified. The Fund will provide regular updates to members via the Fund website and will write to notify any members whose benefits are increasing as a result of the review.
- The Fund will also send specific communications to those members who breach, or at risk of breaching, pensions tax limits. Please see the Fund's separate 'Policy for Administration and Communication of Pension Tax Allowances to Members' for more information.

Strategy on Communicating with Prospective Scheme Members

We will make information available to all prospective scheme members, new employees and prospective employees. All new employees will be contractually enrolled into the LGPS where eligible and will be sent information regarding the scheme. They can still choose to opt-out should they wish.

- **Initial Contact** - All permanent new members of staff who are eligible to join the scheme are contractually enrolled into the LGPS, where the employer is a scheduled body or open admission agreement contractor. Each new member is sent a welcome letter and statutory notice by the pension administrators confirming their membership of the LGPS along with details of where to find an electronic copy of the scheme guide, and further details of the scheme.
- **Induction seminars** – Presentation on the scheme and its benefits at the weekly induction seminars for all new employees of the Council, which are facilitated by HR, providing prospective new members of the scheme information in order for them to make an informed decision in regard to membership of the scheme. Induction seminars are also provided for other employers on request.
- **Liaison Officer, Pensions** – based at Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY, the Liaison Officer is easily contactable by email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk telephone 020 8356 6802, or letter. It is also possible to arrange a 1-2-1 meeting to discuss the benefits and options available to prospective members.

- **Scheme Guides** – There are a number of scheme guides available for prospective members setting out the conditions of membership and main scheme benefits that apply under the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). A copy of these will be provided electronically to new employees, and prospective members of the scheme, and at other times, on request. The scheme guides can also be found on the Pension Fund website www.hackneypension.co.uk.

Strategy on Communicating with Employers participating in the Fund

We will keep employers in the Pension Fund informed about developments in the Scheme and consult on changes to the Scheme as required. Potential scheme employers will also have access to information about the Pension Fund to ensure that they are fully informed in their relationship with the Fund.

- **Employer Guide** – This is a guide for scheme employers outlining the details of the scheme and the administrative arrangements for the scheme, and is available on the website www.hackneypension.co.uk. Training on procedures in relation to the employer guide is also available upon request.
- **Employer Seminars/Meetings** – Annual employer forums are held to update employers of relevant current issues, policy changes and investment updates. Further seminars/meetings will be held as appropriate to communicate changes in policy within the Scheme or to discuss major issues affecting all employers such as the triennial actuarial review. Individual meetings with separate employers can be held annually or as required. Employers will also be notified in writing of any changes which affect them or the way that the scheme is administered.
- **Email** – Periodic emails are sent to keep scheme employers up to date with topical pension matters, and payroll issues that may have an effect on pensions, including articles from LGA Circulars and Bulletins, and any relevant external training courses they may wish to attend
- **Secure Portal** – The Fund has a secure portal ‘Sharefile’ which facilitates the transfer of sensitive information and forms between the Fund and Employers electronically. Access rights are strictly controlled by the pension administrators, Equiniti. The Fund is in the process of implementing Employer Self Service which will provide further secure options for uploading data directly to the administration system.
- **Website** – The website has a dedicated area for Scheme Employers and is used to access detailed information on procedures which must be followed to administer the LGPS and holds a wide range of information in regard to Employer Guides, pension forms, newsletters and policies. The website can be accessed via www.hackneypension.co.uk
- **Pensions Administration Strategy (PAS)** – The administration strategy sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Administering Authority (the London Borough of

Hackney), the third party administrator and employers in the Pension Fund and can be found on the website at: www.hackneypension.co.uk. It sets out the service level agreement and targets which all are expected to meet.

- **Employer Training** – The Fund offers all Scheme Employers training on the LGPS and their role in the administration of the scheme. This covers the full range of administrative and regulatory duties under the scheme regulations.
- **Annual Report and Accounts** – This contains details of the Pension Fund during the financial year, income and expenditure as well as other related details. This is a detailed and lengthy document and will therefore not be routinely distributed, except on request. The full document will be published on the website at www.hackneypension.co.uk.

Strategy on Communicating with Elected Members and Other Pensions Committee Members

Information will be provided to Council Members and other Pensions Committee members in order for them to be able to fulfil their duties under the role of administering authority.

- **Access to Pensions Committee** – The Pensions Committee is the Committee which has delegated power to review, administer and monitor the Pension Fund. The Committee meets a minimum of four times a year or more frequently, as required. Meetings are open to members of the public, although there may be occasions when members of the public are excluded due to the confidential nature of matters under discussion.
- **Committee Reports** – Reports to Pensions Committee and to other Committees as necessary, for example Corporate Committee and Council, ensure that Council Members are kept informed of developments in relation to Pension Fund issues and the impact that these can have on overall Council policies and procedures. These are published on the Council's website. The agenda, reports and minutes of the meetings are available on the Council's website.
- **Training** – Committee Member training is a standing agenda item and the Committee liaise with Officers on training needed and received on an on-going basis each year. They are also kept informed of any relevant external training course
- **Presentations** – Officers and advisers to the Fund deliver presentations on investment and administration matters to the Committee as required.

Strategy on Communicating with the Pensions Board

The Pension Board will meet at least twice a year in the ordinary course of business and additional meetings may be arranged as required to facilitate its work.

- **Reports to The Pensions Board** - The Pension Board will be treated in the same way as a Committee of Hackney Council and, as such, members of the public may attend and papers will be made public in the same way as described above for the Pension Committee. The agenda, reports and minutes of the meetings are available on the Council's website:-
<http://mginternet.hackney.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=540&Year=0>
- **Training** – The Pension Board will be provided with, and be required to undertake, appropriate training, either provided internally by Officers or externally.

Strategy on Communicating with Other Bodies

There are a number of other interested parties with whom we will communicate with as required. These include:

- **The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)** – regular contact with MHCLG as regulator of the scheme, participating in and responding to consultations as required.
- **Trade Unions** – we will work with relevant trade unions to ensure the Scheme is understood by all interested parties. Efforts will be made to ensure all pension related issues are communicated effectively with the trade unions.
- **Employer Representatives** - we will work with relevant employer representative bodies to ensure that the Fund's views are represented to employer groups.
- **London CIV** – the London Collective Investment Vehicle was established by a group of 32 London based Councils to invest assets on a pooled basis for the LGPS Funds administered by those Councils. It is important that the London CIV understands the Fund's strategies so that the assets are invested in accordance with those strategies. Communication with the CIV will be in a number of ways including directly at officer level and via the various committees and groups established as part of the London CIV governance structure.
The Hackney Pensions Committee will also receive regular updates on the activities of the CIV and will also be responsible for deciding the assets to be invested in the CIV. The Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, is a non-executive Director of the London CIV Board which is a further method of exchanging information. The Chair of the Pensions Committee and the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, are also members of the London CIV Shareholders Committee.
- **Pension Fund Investment Managers, Advisers and Actuaries** –

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

- Regular meetings with the Fund Managers who invest funds on behalf of the Fund.
 - Regular meetings with Investment Advisers who provide help and advice on the asset allocation and investments of the Fund
 - Regular meetings with the Fund's Benefits and Governance Advisers who provide guidance on the administration of the Fund and its governance arrangements.
 - Regular meetings with the Fund Actuary to discuss funding levels, employer contributions and valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund
- **Pension Fund Custodian** – The Fund's Custodian is HSBC, who ensures the safekeeping of the Funds investment transactions and all related share certificates.
 - **Third Party Administrator** – Hackney Council has chosen to outsource the administration of the Fund to a third party administrator who is responsible for maintaining all pension scheme member records, calculating and communicating scheme members' entitlements and liaising with employers to collect pension related information and contributions. The Fund's current third party administrator is Equiniti.
 - **AVC Provider** – Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC) are a way to top up your pension benefits, and in some instances provide tax free lump sum depending on the policy, and are held and invested separately from the LGPS. The Fund's current AVC provider is Prudential.
 - **Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association (PLSA)** – The Fund is a member of PLSA, which provides an opportunity for administering authorities to discuss issues of common interest and share best practice.
 - **Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF)** – The Fund is a member of LAPFF which was established to help local authority funds share information and ideas about socially responsible investing.
 - **London Pension Officers Group (LPOG) & London Pension Officers Forum (LPOF)** – the Fund is a member of these voluntary groups. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis to share information and ensure standardised interpretation of LGPS regulations and best practice.
 - **Requests for Information (FOI)** - Requests for information either under the Freedom of Information Act or otherwise, will be dealt with as openly and swiftly as allowed providing that such information does not breach confidentiality.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

- **Consultations** – There are occasions when the administering authority will consult with interested parties either as a result of potential changes to the regulations governing the LGPS or specific policy changes relating to the Hackney Pension Fund. In these instances, the most effective way of communicating with interested parties is to hold a period of consultation, during which they are given the opportunity to respond to specific changes. Interested parties and representative groups will be approached to provide feedback to the policy changes before amendments are enacted.
- **Minority Groups** – It is recognised that there may be occasions when some minority groups may not be able to access all the information available to others. The Pension Fund will try to ensure that information is available to the widest possible audience and as such will try to ensure that minority groups do have access to information. This is however a developing area and feedback on how to promote better access for all minority groups is welcome.

Measuring whether we meet our Communication Strategy objectives

The Fund will monitor success against our communication objectives in the following ways

Objectives	Measurement
Promote the scheme as a valuable benefit and provide sufficient and up to date information so members can make informed decisions about their benefits	Customer satisfaction surveys with scheme members achieving 90% of scores in positive responses in these areas
Communicate in a plain language style	Customer satisfaction surveys with employers and scheme members achieving 90% of scores in positive responses in these areas
Ensure the Fund use the most appropriate means of communication, taking into account the different needs of different stakeholders	Customer satisfaction surveys with employers and scheme members achieving 90% of scores in positive responses in these areas
Look for efficiencies in delivering communications including greater use of technology	Increased use of the Website 'News flash', and Member Self Service (MSS) and Employer Self Service portals to relay messages directly to members. Positive feedback with minimal or no member complaints A more sustainable way of delivering communications – less paper based communications provided by the Fund

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

Objectives	Measurement
Evaluate the effectiveness of communications and shape future communications appropriately	Satisfaction survey is undertaken annually, and/or on an ongoing basis Results from satisfaction survey are thoroughly analysed and investigated, and trends monitored from previous periods (at least annually) Detailed analysis of survey results is used to identify areas to improve communications in future

An overview of our performance against these objectives will be reported within the Fund's Annual Report and Accounts and also reported on an ongoing basis to the Pension Fund Committee and Pension Board.

If performance is substantially below standard (whether by a large margin for a short period of time or a small margin for a longer period of time) the Fund will formulate an improvement plan. This will be reported to the Fund's Pension Fund Committee and Pension Board together with an ongoing update on achievement against the improvement plan.

Key Risks

The key risks to the delivery of this Strategy are outlined below. Fund officers will work with the Pensions Committee and Pension Board in monitoring these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

- Significant external factors, such as national change, impacting on workload
- Lack or reduction of skilled resources due to difficulty retaining and recruiting staff members
- Inadequate performance of Equiniti against service standards
- Increase in the number of employing bodies causing strain on day to day delivery
- Incorrect calculation of members' benefits, resulting in inaccurate costs
- Employer's failure to provide accurate and timely information resulting in incomplete and inaccurate records. This leads to incorrect valuation results and incorrect benefit payment
- Issues in production of annual benefits statements, e.g. wrong address and printing errors due to external supplier
- Failure to administer the scheme in line with regulations. This may relate to delays in enhancement to software or regulation guidance
- Failure to maintain records adequately resulting in inaccurate data
- Unable to deliver an efficient service to pension members due to system unavailability or failure.

Communication Material

The table below shows the Fund communications along with their publication frequency and the format in which they are available to their intended audience.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

Communication Material	Paper form	Electronic form	Website	Frequency	Intended Audience (active, deferred, pensioner, prospective members, employers or ALL)
Annual Benefit Statements	✓	✓	✗	Annually	Active, Deferred
Annual Newsletter	✓	✓	✓	Annually	All members
Pension Updates	✓	✓	✓	When details available	Active, Prospective, Employers
Ad hoc Newsletters	✓	✓	✓	As required	ALL
Payslips	✓	✗	✗	Monthly	Pensioners
Notice of Pension Increase (PI)	✓	✗	✓	Annually (April)	Pensioners
Scheme Updates/Changes	✓	✓	✓	As required	Active members/Employers (& schools)
Scheme Guides	✗	✓	✓	When requested	ALL
Induction Sessions	✓	✓	✗	Weekly	Prospective
Pre-Retirement Seminars	✗	✓	✓	As required	Active
Employer Forum	✗	✓	✓	Annually	Employers
Pensions Administration Strategy (PAS)	✗	✓	✓	Reviewed Triennially	Employers (& schools)
Pension Committee	✓	✓	✓	4 to 6 meetings per financial year	ALL

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

Communication Material	Paper form	Electronic form	Website	Frequency	Intended Audience (active, deferred, pensioner, prospective members, employers or ALL)
Pension Board	✓	✓	✓	2 meetings per financial year	ALL
Communications Strategy Statement	✗	✓	✓	Reviewed Triennially	ALL
Full Report & Accounts	✓	✓	✓	Annually (September)	ALL
Statement of Investment Principles	✓	✓	✓	Annually (April)	ALL
Ad-Hoc Queries	✓	✓	✗	Within set timescales	ALL

Feedback

The Fund welcomes comments and feedback from scheme members, scheme employers, prospective members and other interested parties. The mechanisms for feedback include consultation periods, direct communication with the scheme administrators, use of on-line facilities and direct communication with the Financial Services Section, which oversees all aspects of the Pension Fund.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY STATEMENT

Feedback Mechanism	Paper form	Electronic form	Website	Frequency	Intended Audience (active, deferred, pensioner, prospective members, employers or ALL)
Employer Forum	✓	✗	✗	Annually (Feb/March)	Employers
Pensions Administration Strategy (PAS)-consultation period	✗	✓	✗	Annually (Jan/Feb)	Employers (& schools)
Weekly Inductions/Pre-retirement seminars	✓	✓	✗	When held	Prospective/Actives
Customer Satisfaction Surveys	✓	✓	✗	Annually	ALL
Ad hoc Surveys	✓	✓	✗	When required	ALL/specific audience

The feedback received on the PAS, Employer Forums and Weekly Inductions/Pre-retirement seminars are reported to the Pension Committee on a regular basis. Committee reports will also incorporate the results and feedback on annual bulk or specific surveys that may be undertaken by the Fund in conjunction with the pension administrators, Equiniti.

The results and feedback will be used to assist the Fund to continually make improvements to the service by amending/updating its administration practices, increasing efficiency and thereby improving members experience when contacting/interacting with the Fund and the administrators. Enhancements and efficiencies to the service will be reported to the Pensions Committee and/or Pensions Board as appropriate.

Contact Details

Contact details are provided below for the relevant departments. General administrative queries relating to pension scheme membership issues should be addressed to:

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

Tel No: 020 3997 6724

To contact them by email -

- for members of the scheme - hackney.pensions@equiniti.com
- for Employers in the Fund – hackney.employers@equiniti.com

For other queries and feedback issues, please contact:

Financial Services Section
London Borough of Hackney
Financial Management
4th Floor Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London
E8 1DY

Tel No: 020 8356 2521

Email: pensions@hackney.gov.uk

Review of the Communications Strategy Statement

This strategy document will be reviewed at least annually, and updated as required when there are significant changes to be made. Otherwise, this Strategy will be updated every 3 years.

Regulatory Background

Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, Regulation 61

Below is the relevant extract from Regulation 61 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, which sets out the requirements of the Communications Policy for LGPS Funds:

Statements of policy concerning communications with members and Scheme employers

61.—(1) An administering authority must prepare, maintain and publish a written statement setting out its policy concerning communications with—

- (a) members;
- (b) representatives of members;
- (c) prospective members; and
- (d) Scheme employers.

(2) In particular the statement must set out its policy on—

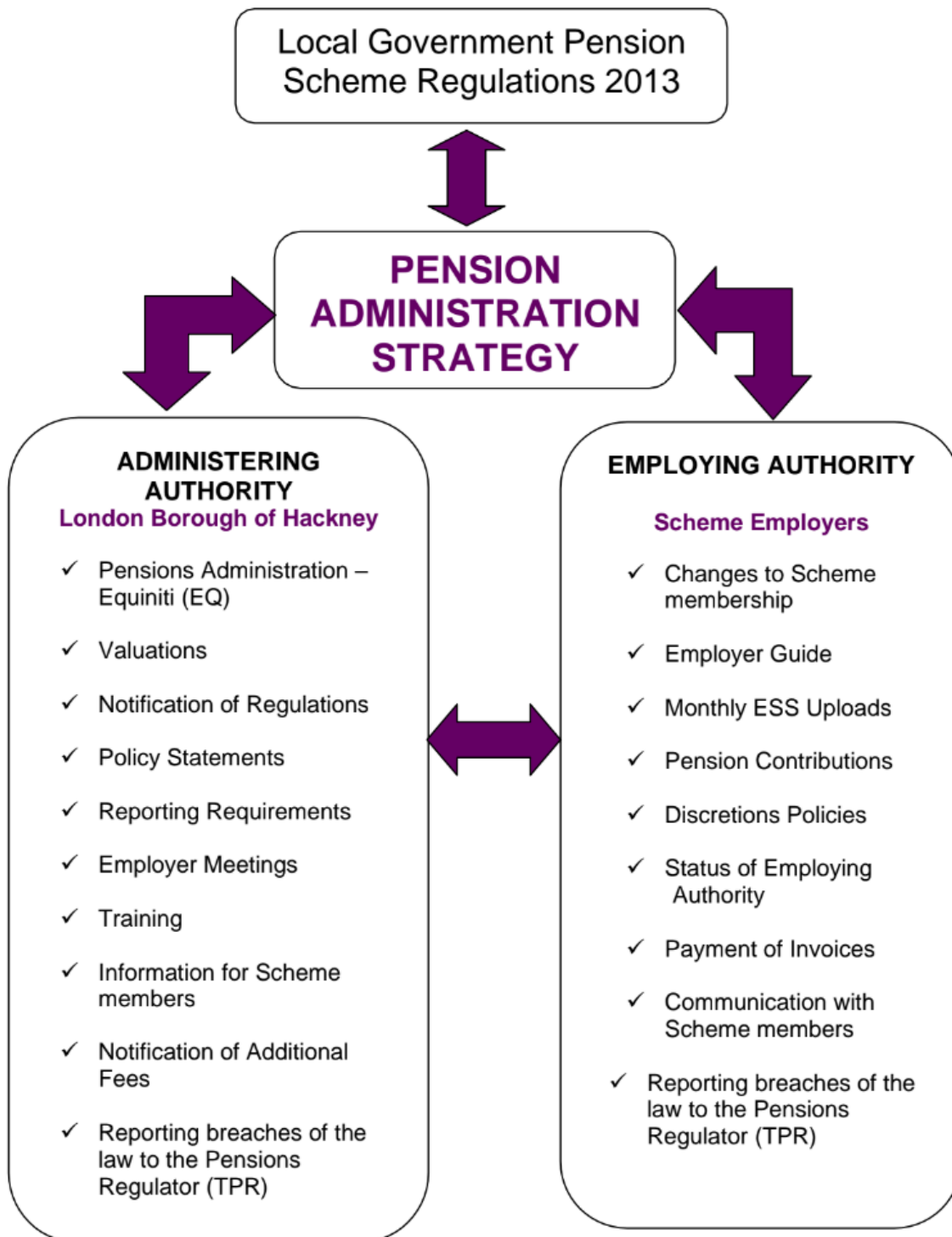
- (a) the provision of information and publicity about the Scheme to members, representatives of members and Scheme employers;
- (b) the format, frequency and method of distributing such information or publicity; and
- (c) the promotion of the Scheme to prospective members and their employers.

(3) The statement must be revised and published by the administering authority following a material change in their policy on any of the matters referred to in paragraph (2).

Pension Administration Strategy

Introduction

This is the Administration Strategy Statement of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (the Fund) in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS – the Scheme), which is administered by the London Borough of Hackney (LBH) and Equiniti (EQ). Below is a diagram showing the roles and responsibilities of the parties in the administration of the scheme.



Aims and Objectives

The aim of this Pension Administration Strategy is to set out the quality and performance standards expected of the Fund and its scheme employers. The Administration Strategy will assist in clarifying the roles and responsibilities of both the Administering Authority and the Employing Authorities, i.e. those employers who participate in the Pension Fund.

In addition, there are approximately 70 local authority schools that operationally are part of the London Borough of Hackney, but use separate payroll providers. Unless specifically mentioned otherwise, all references in this strategy to employers apply to these local authority schools, and they are required to provide information as if they are separate employers. However, local authority schools are not required to maintain their own policies (e.g. discretions).

Effective and efficient administration of the pension fund is beneficial to all stakeholders in the Pension Fund, the Administering Authority, employers and scheme members. The following are some of the benefits to be had from having efficient pension scheme administration; the list is by no means exhaustive and is not in order of importance.

For the Administering Authority, effective administration means:

- It can fulfil its obligations under the regulations for administering the pension scheme
- Lower costs, improved use of resources
- Easier and swifter provision of services to employers and scheme members
- Improved communication between Administering Authority, employers and scheme members
- Improved monitoring of performance
- Clean data enabling faster and more accurate monitoring of the Pension Fund by the Fund actuaries
- Improved decision making in relation to policies and investments

For Employing Authorities, effective administration means:

- Greater understanding of the Pension Fund and its impact upon them as an employer
- Lower costs
- Improved communication
- Employee satisfaction
- Improved decision making for budgeting
- Fulfilling its obligations as an Employing Authority under the LGPS regulations

For Scheme members, efficient administration means:

- Accurate records of their pension benefits
- Earlier issuance of annual benefit statements
- Faster responses to their pension record queries
- Faster access to benefits at retirement
- Improved communications
- Enhanced understanding of the pension scheme and the benefits of being a member

Setting out the expectations of the Administering Authority and Employing Authorities will help to ensure that both parties are aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the administration of the pension scheme. Both employer and administrator are dependent on the other for effectual communication and accurate flows of information without which the pension scheme cannot be administered effectively. The scheme members are reliant on both the employer and the administrator to ensure that their pension records are accurate and that they are well informed.

The Pension Administration Strategy is not meant to supersede existing procedures or policies but to complement them. The Admission Agreement sets out some basic requirements of both the Administering Authority and the employer and the Employer Guide sets out in detail how to carry out day to day administration of the LGPS within the employer's site: www.hackneypension.co.uk/scheme-information

The Pensions Administration Strategy has a number of specific objectives, including:

- Deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members
- Ensure payment of accurate benefits and collect the correct contributions from the right people in a timely manner
- Ensure the Fund's employers are aware of and understand their role and responsibilities under the LGPS regulations and in the delivery of the administration function
- Maintain accurate records and communicate all information and data accurately, and in a timely and secure manner
- Set out clear roles and responsibilities for the Council and Equiniti and work together to provide a seamless service to Scheme employers and scheme members
- Continuously review and improve the service provided.

Implementation

The Administration Strategy is effective from 1 April 2022.

Regulatory basis

The Scheme is a statutory scheme, established by an Act of Parliament. The following regulations governing the Scheme are shown below:

- Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions and Savings) Regulations 2013 (as amended)

Regulation 59(1) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 enables a Local Government Pension Scheme Fund to prepare a written statement of the authority's policies ("its pension administration strategy") as one of the tools which can help in delivering a high quality administration service to its scheme members and other interested parties.

In addition, Regulation 70(2) of the 2013 regulations allows a fund to recover additional costs from a scheme employer where, in its opinion, they are directly related to the poor performance of that scheme employer. Where this situation arises the fund is required to give written notice to the scheme employer, setting out the reasons for believing that additional costs should be recovered, the amount of the additional costs, together with the basis on which the additional amount has been calculated.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

Responsibility

The London Borough of Hackney has delegated responsibility for the management of the Pension Fund to the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee will monitor the implementation of this Administration Strategy on an annual basis.

In addition, the Pensions Board will assist and advise the Administering Authority in ensuring compliance with the Regulations and will receive reports on the Administration Strategy and its effectiveness.

Objective

The Fund's objective in relation to administration is to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members. Operationally the administration of the Fund is partly outsourced to Equiniti and partly carried out by staff of the Administering Authority.

The Administering Authority and Equiniti staff work together to provide a seamless service to scheme employers and scheme members.

Communications

The Fund has published a Communication Strategy Statement, which describes the way the Fund communicates with:-

- scheme members
- members representatives
- prospective members
- scheme employers
- other stakeholders/interested parties

The latest version of the Communication Strategy Statement can be obtained from the Fund website:- www.hackneypension.co.uk

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

The table below summarises the current methods the Fund uses to communicate:

Method of Communication	Communication material
Website www.hackneypension.co.uk	Information about the Fund, the LGPS, administrative procedures, policies and forms for use
Newsletters	Annual newsletter and additional newsletters issued as may be necessary to highlight new issues and forthcoming events
Employer meetings	Held annually to provide Employers with a forum to address the Fund's staff and advisers
Pensions helplines:- Equiniti Administering Authority (LB Hackney) Pension Team	020 3997 6724 020 8356 2521
E-mail addresses: For the Equiniti team: Hackney.pensions@equiniti.com For the Administering Authority team: pensions@hackney.gov.uk	To answer day to day questions about administering the Scheme
Individual Employer meetings	Offered to Employers who need advice about how to carry out the day to day administration of the Scheme
Annual Benefit Statements	Sent to active and deferred scheme members
Individual Scheme member meetings	1-2-1 meetings available with a member of the Pensions team as required
Pension Presentations	Presentations to staff, managers, new employees, etc. on pension related matters

Training and Engagement

The objectives of the Fund have always been to keep stakeholders informed of new developments by sending emails and newsletters, and by providing free training, forums and workshops for Employers when new Regulations are implemented or are under consideration. Additionally free training is offered on an ongoing basis to new scheme employers or relevant new HR/Payroll staff.

It is important that Employers ensure that their staff have the right level of skills and knowledge to support any changes, starting with a sound foundation of existing regulations and administrative processes. There is an ongoing need to continuously maintain the quality of member records and the administrative processes by improving the quality of information received from Employers.

The aims of this approach are therefore:-

- To maintain a high standard of customer service for members and Employers
- To ensure that relevant staff within each Employer have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively discharge administrative processes
- To ensure that Employers are fully aware of the risks involved in poor administration and maintenance of member pension records and if they fail to discharge their discretionary functions
- To provide ongoing training on relevant employer responsibilities
- To support the implementation of new technology within the Fund to enable self-service for the Employer and streamlined administration

To achieve this, the Fund will:-

- Work with Employers' Human Resources, Payroll and other staff to help develop relevant skills and knowledge by providing appropriate assistance, guidance and training
- Organise free workshops and forums for Employers to debate new issues as they emerge

This strategy will ensure that Employers have a common understanding of their obligations under the Local Government Pension Scheme, and that administrative processes are designed to maximise efficiency and effectively manage risk.

The Fund will provide free training for Employers' relevant staff, to build up and maintain a level of professional expertise which will enable Employers to deliver information required by the Fund to efficiently administer the Scheme.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Scheme prescribes that certain decisions be taken by either the Fund or the scheme employer, in relation to the rights and entitlements of individual scheme members. In order to meet these obligations in a timely and accurate manner, and also to comply with overriding disclosure requirements, the Fund has agreed levels of performance between itself and scheme employers which are set out below:

Overriding legislation

Scheme employers will, as a minimum, comply with overriding legislation, including:

- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations
- Pensions Acts 2004 & 2011 and associated disclosure legislation
- Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and associated record keeping legislation
- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Equality Act 2010
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Finance Act 2013
- Relevant Health and Safety legislation
- Any other legislation that may apply at the current time

Internal quality standards

The Fund and scheme employers will ensure that all functions and tasks are carried out to agreed quality standards. In this respect the standards to be met are:

- compliance with all requirements set out in the Employers' Guide (or as communicated by the Pensions Team/Equiniti during the Employer Self Service (ESS) onboarding process)
- all information required by the Fund to be provided in the required format and/or on the appropriate forms referred to in the Employers' Guide which are accessible from the Fund website at www.hackneypension.co.uk
- 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 are carried out, or information provided, within the timescales set out in this Administration Strategy.

Timeliness

Overriding legislation dictates minimum standards that pension schemes should meet in providing certain pieces of information to the various parties associated with the Scheme. The Scheme itself sets out a number of requirements for the Fund and scheme employers to provide information to each other, scheme members and prospective scheme members, dependants, other pension arrangements or other regulatory bodies. The following sections on responsibilities set out the locally agreed timescales for these requirements.

FUND RESPONSIBILITIES

The London Borough of Hackney is the Administering Authority of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund and has delegated powers to the Pensions Committee to oversee the management of the Pension Fund. The role of the Administering Authority is to administer the Pension Fund and act as a quasi-trustee body for the management of the Pension Fund.

The Pensions Board comprising equal numbers of employer and scheme member representatives will assist the Administering Authority in ensuring compliance with the regulations and in particular as this affects the administration of the Pension Fund and will therefore review the effectiveness of the Fund's Pension Administration Strategy on an annual basis.

This section outlines the key responsibilities of the Fund and the performance standards scheme employers and scheme members should expect. It is focussed on the key activities which scheme employers and scheme members are involved in and should not be viewed as a complete list of all activities. It includes the performance standards that the Administering Authority has agreed with the pension administrators, Equiniti (EQ).

Administering Authority

pensions@hackney

Fund Administration

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

Task/Function	Standard
Pension Administration Strategy - PAS	Consult with employers following any significant revisions to the Administration Strategy Publish agreed Strategy within 2 months of being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Member Scheme Guide to the LGPS Employers' Guide to the LGPS	Update & publish within 30 working days from any significant revision.
Pension forms	Update & publish within 30 working days from any significant revision.
Scheme Employers' meeting	Annually
Training sessions for scheme employers	Upon request from scheme employers, or as required.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Standard
Changes to the scheme rules.	Notify employers within 2 months of the change(s) coming into effect.
Employer's unsatisfactory performance.	As soon as a performance issue becomes apparent.
Recovery of additional administration costs - associated with the scheme employer's unsatisfactory performance (including any interest that may be due).	Within 30 working days of scheme employer's failure to improve performance, as agreed.
Annual Benefit Statements to active and deferred members	To be issued no later than 5 months after the end of the Scheme year to which it relates.
Valuation results (including individual employer details).	10 working days from receipt of results from the Fund's actuary (but in any event no later than 31 March following the valuation date).
Cessation valuation exercises – on cessation of admission agreements or a scheme employer ceasing participation in the Fund.	Upon each cessation or occasion where a scheme employer ceases participation on the Fund.
Arrange for calculation of FRS102 (valuations for employers as required)	Issue results within 10 working days from receipt from the Fund's actuary
Admission Agreements for new scheme employers, where required (including the allocation of assets and notification to the Secretary of State).	Within 3 months of employer entry to the scheme
Governance Policy and Compliance Statement.	Publish within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Standard
Funding Strategy Statement – FSS reviewed at each triennial valuation, following consultation with scheme employers and the Fund's actuary	Revised statement to be published at the same time as the final valuation report is issued.
Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts – PF R&A (and any report from the auditor)	By 30 September following the year end or following the issue of the auditor's opinion
Communications Strategy Statement.	Publish within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Investment Strategy Statement (ISS)	Publish within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Administering Authority Discretions Policies	Publish within 30 working days of policy being agreed by the Pensions Committee
Statutory auto-enrolment communications Agree with integrated bodies (e.g. maintained & VA schools) the arrangements for each 3 year auto-enrolment cycle, and provide written confirmation of those arrangements.	No less than 6 weeks prior to the staging date

SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Provider - Equiniti



The Fund's third party administrators, Equiniti (EQ), assist with the overall administration of the scheme and to ensure the smooth operation of the administrative function.

Equiniti can be contacted via their helpline number - 020 3997 6724

or by email: – hackney.employers@equiniti.com

As a Fund, there are certain administrative functions that, under the LGPS Regulations, are legal requirements and must be processed within set timeframes. If scheme employers do not provide the requested data correctly, in the right format and within the timescales requested by the administrators, the Fund cannot meet its legal obligations and may be liable to penalty fines imposed by the Pension Regulator (tPR).

The administrators, and the Fund, are therefore reliant on employers providing the data in order to correctly administer the scheme and fulfil its legal duties as listed below:

Process	Legal Requirement
To process new member information e.g. creating a pension account record	Provide information about the scheme within: • 2 months from date of joining where scheme member information has been received or • 1 month of receiving jobholder information where the individual is being automatically enrolled / re-enrolled.
To provide transfer value information	3 months from date of request
To inform members who leave the scheme of their deferred benefit entitlement	As soon as is practicable, and no more than 2 months from date of initial notification (from employer or scheme member)
To notify the amount of retirement benefits and payment of tax free cash sum	1 month from date of retirement if on or after Normal Pension Age 2 months from date of retirement if before Normal Pension Age
To notify dependant(s) of the amount of death benefits	As soon as possible but in any event no more than 2 months from date of becoming aware of the death, or from date of request
Provide annual benefit statements to active and deferred members	31 st August in the same calendar year

Service Standards Agreement - SLAs

In order to meet the legal requirements of the LGPS, the Fund has implemented a number of operational Service Standards in relation to the administration services provided by Equiniti: -

- All Service Standards are quoted in working days unless otherwise indicated.

Note – these Service Standards are only achievable with the cooperation of all scheme employers and by providing the correct data & information when requested:

Category	Process	Service Standard
Retirements	Overall case target to later of payment of lump sum and notification of final benefits	95% within 20 days from date of retirement
	Notify members of benefits that may be payable	95% within 5 days
	Notification of final benefits and payment of lump sum (both to be completed in timescale)	95% within 3 days
	First pension payment	98% within 40 days
Death of a Member	Issue letter requesting any information required to verify entitlement to benefits	95% within 1 day
	Notification of benefits due and payment of lump sum death benefit (both to be completed in timescale)	95% within 3 days
	First survivor pension payment(s)	98% within 40 days
New Joiners main scheme & 50/50 scheme	New Joiner - apply for any transfer value details from a previous fund or scheme	95% within 5 days
	New joiner - Issue a notice to member confirming details relating to their admittance.	95% within 5 days
	50/50 scheme - Notify member when 50/50 membership commences or ceases	95% within 10 days
Estimates or Quotes	Estimates or quotations of benefits	95% within 10 days

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Category	Process	Service Standard
Transfer In	LGPS and non-LGPS – Request details from previous pension arrangements	95% within 5 days
	LGPS and non-LGPS – Calculate and provide quotation service credit to member	95% within 10 days
	LGPS and non-LGPS – Request payment of transfer	95% within 5 days
	LGPS and non-LGPS – Notify the member of the benefits awarded	95% within 10 days
Transfer Out	LGPS and non-LGPS – Provide transfer value details/information pack to new provider and/or scheme member as appropriate	95% within 10 days
	LGPS and non-LGPS – Pay transfer value	95% within 10 days
	LGPS and non-LGPS – Notify pension provider that payment has been made	95% within 5 days of transfer value is paid
Pension Sharing Orders	Carry out calculation and provide information to scheme member/solicitor	95% within 5 days
	Calculate and notify final pension debit	95% within 5 days
	Calculate and notify final pension credit	95% within 5 days
Retirements	Notify members of benefits that may be payable	95% within 5 days
	Notification of final benefits and payment of lump sum (both to be completed in timescale)	95% within 5 days
	First pension payment	98% within 40 days
Leavers	Write to scheme member with options	95% within 10 days
Leaver Refunds	Calculate and pay refund of contributions	95% within 10 days

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Category	Process	Service Standard
	Write to scheme member in advance of payment due date	95% 2 months in advance
Additional Contributions & Benefits	Providing information to members regarding paying or changing additional contributions (including AVCs) on request	95% within 10 days
	Absence Contributions – providing information to members on return from absence	95% within 10 days
	Action a request to pay additional contributions (including AVCs)	95% within 10 days
Annual Benefit Statements	Provide annual benefit statements to active and deferred members	31 st August in the same calendar year

SCHEME EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

This section outlines the responsibilities of all scheme employers in the Fund and the performance standards scheme employers are expected to meet to enable the Fund to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service.

External Payroll or Administration Providers

Scheme employers must ensure that appropriate record-keeping is maintained and where they outsource their payroll, HR or pension administration functions to a third party, the legal responsibility for the provision of pension data to the Administering Authority or the third party pension administrator, lies with the Scheme employer and not the third party. **Third party provision of these services includes companies such as: HLT (Hackney Learning Trust), Capita, EPM, Strictly Education etc.**

Any external service providers with responsibility for carrying out any functions relating to the administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme must be made aware of the standards that are to be met.

Scheme employers must therefore ensure, as part of any contract entered into with a third party, that the third party has sufficiently robust processes in place to fulfil the statutory duties of the Scheme and the performance levels set out in the Pension Administration Strategy.

All information must be provided in the format prescribed by the Fund and within the prescribed timescales. Information and guidance is provided in the Employers' Guide which is available from the funds web site www.hackneypension.co.uk

Employer Responsibilities

This section details the functions, **some of which are statutory**, and relate to scheme employers' responsibilities and tasks:

Task/Function	Performance Target
Nominated Representative To receive information from the Fund and to take responsibility for disseminating it within the organisation. Ensure the Fund is kept up to date with any change to the nominated representative.	Notify the Fund within 30 working days of employer joining fund, or change to nominated representative.
Employer Discretions Policy Formulate, publish and update (as necessary) in relation to all areas where the employer may exercise a discretion within the LGPS Regulations. A copy of the Policy must be provided to the Fund.	Provide a copy to the Fund within 30 working days of the policy being agreed <i>Failure to provide the Fund with a copy of your policies could impact on the release/payment of individuals' benefits.</i>

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Policy must be provided to the Fund. This requirement does not apply to the Local Authority maintained schools.	
Enquiries & Data queries From the Fund	Respond to the Fund/administrators within 10 working days from receipt of enquiry.
Contributions – Employer & Employee Paid monthly to the Fund and to provide schedule of payments in the correct format stipulated by the Fund via ESS.	Cleared funds to be received by/on 19th calendar day of the month following the deduction. <i>Failure to provide the Fund/Administrators with a schedule of contributions including additional pension payments – added years, ARCs, APCs, and AVCs - by the target date, and/or not in the correct format stipulated by the Fund, could result in additional administration costs being levied against you.</i>
IMPORTANT NOTE Late payment of pension contributions by Scheme employers is a serious offence and the Pensions Regulator or the Pensions Ombudsman has significant powers of sanction. Scheme managers must report payment failures which are likely to be of material significance to the Pensions Regulator within a reasonable period, in the case of employee contributions; and as soon as reasonably practicable in the case of employer contributions The Pensions Regulator can impose fines of up to £50,000 for each instance of persistent offence. Recent changes to the Pensions Act have made it easier to prosecute employers for late payment of contributions. Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Regulator, which is deemed to be the fault of an Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	
Changes to employer contribution rates (as instructed by the Fund) <i>Note - Employer contributions are expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay, and are payable at such rate(s) as may be advised by</i>	At date specified on the actuarial advice received by the Fund.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
<i>London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund following the completion of each triennial actuarial valuation of the pension fund, or otherwise.</i>	
Year end Reports Required by the Fund in the format stipulated to your nominated representative in March each year.	Provide to the Administrators by 30 April following the year end. This may not be required once onboarded to ESS and this will be confirmed by Equiniti.
Additional Data & Information Requests May be requested by the Fund for the production of the annual benefit statements in each year	Respond to the Fund/administrators within 10 working days of receipt of the request from the Fund
McCloud data requests May be requested by the Fund for the purposes of recalculating benefits according to the McCloud judgement	Respond to the Fund within the timescales set out within the request
Data Errors Following validation by the Fund, errors may be found in the contribution and/or year end information - corrective action may need to be taken promptly.	Respond fully to the Fund/administrators within 10 working days of receipt of the request from the Fund
Auto-enrolment – monthly assessment Ensure that any staff who are not already scheme members are assessed according to their age and earnings.	Assessment to be made according to pay periods (e.g. staff paid monthly should be monitored on a monthly basis)
Auto-enrolment within statutory deadlines Ensure that any staff who are not scheme members and become an Eligible Jobholder and none of the statutory exceptions apply, are enrolled into the LGPS.	With effect from the employee's auto-enrolment date Employers must provide the Fund/Administrators with their monthly AE reports 1 month following the month of enrolment

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Auto-enrolment communications Where employers are providing their own Automatic Enrolment communications, they must ensure that any staff affected by AE (including new starters) are provided with the necessary AE information within statutory deadlines	Within 6 weeks of the date they become eligible for automatic enrolment
Auto-enrolment communications – if provided by the Fund Where auto-enrolment (AE) communications are provided by the Fund	Employers must provide the Fund with their monthly AE reports within 5 working days of your own payroll date
Contracting out services Involving a TUPE transfer of staff to another organisation.	Contact the Fund at the very beginning of the tender process so that important pension information can be provided for inclusion in the tender documentation.
Admission Agreements To be put in place for new employers admitted to the Fund following the when contracting out a service	Provide to new Employers within 3 months of joining the scheme
Pension information Provided by the Fund is to be distributed to scheme members/potential scheme members	Provide to members within 15 working days of receipt of the information or on the member joining the scheme
Starter form and a Member Scheme Guide Provided to new/prospective scheme or refer them to the Fund website.	Provide to member within 5 working days of commencement of employment or change in contractual conditions.
Additional fund payments In relation to early payment of benefits where a strain cost applies	Paid within 30 working days of receipt of invoice from the Fund.
Additional administration costs	Paid within 30 working days of receipt of invoice from the Fund.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Paid to the Fund associated with the poor performance of the scheme employer.	

Scheme Administration - Forms

This section details the **employer responsibilities** and tasks which relate to member benefits from the Scheme. Once fully onboarded to ESS, there may no longer be a requirement to complete some of these forms and Equiniti will confirm new arrangements to you when you are fully onboarded. Until then, forms should be provided as set out below:

Task/Function	Performance Target
Contractual Enrolment To ensure that all employees are brought in to the Scheme from their employment start date. Starter forms Complete a starter form for each new employee admitted to the pension scheme and ensure that the employee completes their element of the process. More than one contract of employment Each contract must have its own starter form as each employment and pension membership must be maintained separately under the Regulations.	Provide Administrators with copy of the Starter form(s) within 15 working days of the employee's employment start date
Employee contribution rate Applied in accordance with the LGPS contribution bandings based on actual pensionable pay – including overtime/bonuses etc.	Immediately upon commencing scheme membership and in line with the employer's policy and as a minimum in each April payroll thereafter.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Main Scheme or 50/50 Scheme contributions To apply the correct employee contribution rate according to actual pensionable pay of the member & in accordance to rates for main scheme or 50/50 To reassess employee contribution rate in line with employer's policy on adjusting employee contribution rates and notify the employee of their change in rate.	Review as per employer's own Employee Contribution Policy and effect a change in rate if necessary – ie a move from the main scheme to the 50/50 section of the scheme, or vice-versa
Election to join 50/50 section Member election form completed & signed – move member to 50/50 scheme & amend employee contributions only NOTE – Employer continues to pay FULL rate contributions OR Election to re-join Main scheme Member election form completed & signed – move member to main scheme & amend employee contributions only	Reduce employee contributions the month following month of election, or such later date specified by the scheme member. Provide Administrators with copy of Election to join the 50/50 section form within 1 month following month of election Increase employee contributions the month following month of election, or such later date specified by the scheme member. Provide Administrators with copy of Re-join Main Scheme Election form within 1 month following month of election
Commencing Additional Pension Contributions - APC After receipt of the completed & signed form from the member, commence deduction or amend such deductions, as appropriate.	Month following election to pay contributions or notification received from the Fund Provide Administrators with copy of the APC agreement form within 1 month of first contribution paid.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Ceasing deduction of :- Added Years Contracts Additional Regular Contributions - ARC Additional Pension Contributions - APC After receipt of the completed and signed forms from the member	Immediately following receipt of election form from scheme member Provide Administrators with copy of cessation form/notification within 1 month of ceased payments
AVC – Additional Voluntary Contributions Arrange for the deduction of AVCs via your payroll provider and the payment over of contributions to the approved AVC provider(s)	Commence deduction of AVCs in month of the member's election – provide Administrators with copy of AVC member form in the month of member's election Pay over contributions to the AVC provider(s) on/by the 19th of the month the deduction was made in
IMPORTANT NOTE Monthly AVC deductions should be paid directly to the AVC provider (Prudential) as soon as the payrolls are processed. A schedule must be sent with the payment, giving details of all contributions paid over to Prudential which must reach Prudential by the 19th day of the month following the month they were deducted. Scheme managers must report payment failures which are likely to be of material significance to the Pensions Regulator within a reasonable period, in the case of employee contributions; and as soon as reasonably practicable in the case of employer contributions Failure to do so is in breach of legislation and may be reported to the Pensions Regulator. Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Regulator, which is deemed to be the fault of an Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	
Opt outs Member to complete the appropriate form – employer to provide copy of the form to the Fund	To cease contributions the month following month of election, or such later date specified by the scheme member. Provide copy of Opt out form to the Administrators within 1 month following month of election to opt out
Opt outs – within 3 months of start date Refund employee contributions via your own payroll - where the member has opted out of the Scheme within 3 months of joining.	Refund to be made in the month following the month of election to opt out. Refunds are to be included in the monthly contribution data to the Administrators

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Contractual changes to conditions of service: • contractual hours • actual pay – including overtime • remuneration changes due to promotion or re-grade • honorariums	Provide copy of Change of Details form the Administrators within 20 working days of change.
Changes in member's personal circumstances: • marital or civil partnership status • change of name • national insurance number	Immediately inform the Administrators following notification by the scheme member of a change in circumstances
Assume Pensionable Pay – APP Periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of: • sickness • injury • or relevant child related leave, includes – - ordinary maternity, paternity or adoption leave; - paid shared parental leave; - any additional maternity or adoption leave Employer must apply Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) for pension purposes. The employer contributions must be deducted against the amount of APP and employee contributions against any actual pay they receive.	Employers must notify the Administrators of the date the reduction is effective from for sickness or injury OR the date from which the relevant child related leave began. Provide the appropriate absence form to the Administrators within 20 working days of effective date.
Periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of: • unpaid additional maternity, paternity or adoption leave • unpaid shared parental leave	This is treated as unpaid leave for pension purposes - Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) does NOT apply.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
taken at the end of the relevant child related leave.	Provide the appropriate absence form to the Administrators within 20 working days of effective date
Periods of reduced pay or nil pay as a result of: - authorised/unauthorised unpaid leave of absence (sabbatical etc) - industrial action	This is treated as unpaid leave for pension purposes - Assumed Pensionable Pay (APP) does NOT apply. Provide the appropriate absence form to the Administrators within 20 working days of effective date
Leavers – leaving your employment The leaver form must include an accurate assessment of their final pay.	Provide the Administrators with a completed leaver form within 15 working days of month end of leaving. Revised pay details can be submitted to the Administrators on an amended leaver form if they differ from the initial notification
Retiring – normal retirement from your employment The leaver form must include an accurate assessment of their final pay. You must also provide the authorisation form, stating the reason for retirement, signed by the employer as agreement to meet any associated costs with the retirement.	Provide the leaver form to the Administrators within 15 working days before the member retires Revised pay details can be submitted to the Administrators on an amended leaver form if they differ from the initial notification
Death of a scheme member OR Member is suffering from a potentially terminal illness	Notify the Administrators who will then ensure next of kin details are held and any benefits due are paid in accordance with the members' wishes, if appropriate As soon as practicable, but within 5 working days of members death

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Task/Function	Performance Target
Ill Health Retirement applications Employer to appoint an independent registered medical practitioner (IRMP) qualified in occupational health medicine, in order to consider all ill health retirement applications	Notify the Administrators within 1 month of commencing participation in the scheme, or date of resignation of existing medical adviser
Ill Health Retirement decisions The Employer must determine, based on medical opinion from your IRMP (and assistance from the Administering Authority, if required), whether ill health retirement benefits are to be awarded and to determine which tier of benefits are to be awarded e.g. Tier 1, 2 or 3.	To make the decision within 1 month of receipt of the IRMP report Provide the Administrators with the ill health retirement declaration form & completed leaver form with 5 working days of the employers final determination and agreed last day of service for the member <i>Refer to page 39 – ill health retirements & tier 3 awards – if you require any assistance</i>
Ill Health Retirements – Tier 3 awards Employers must keep a record of all Tier 3 ill health retirements, & undertake a review once the pension has been in payment for 18mths to assess if the former employee is gainfully employed & payments are to cease and to arrange subsequent appointments with the IRMP to assess whether an increase in benefits is applicable.	Notify the Administrators within 5 working days of the review being completed in accordance with the LGPS regulations, by providing all necessary paperwork for the Administrators to either continue or cease payments, or to increase the level of benefits to be paid. <i>Refer to page 39 – ill health retirements & tier 3 awards – if you require any assistance</i>

Important Note:

The Fund has begun introducing the use of Employer Self Service (ESS) for you to submit your monthly data to Equiniti, in line with TPRs expectations for schemes to be collecting monthly data. While being onboarded to ESS you will be expected to be using this portal alongside the existing secure portal Sharefile.

ESS will be mandatory from 1 April 2022, and some of the above information can, and will be provided on your monthly data submissions through ESS, and as such not all of the administration forms will be used.

MONITORING PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Ensuring compliance with the Scheme regulations and this Administration Strategy is the responsibility of the Fund **and** Scheme Employers. We will work closely with all Scheme employers to ensure compliance with all statutory requirements, whether they are specifically referenced in the LGPS Regulations, in overriding legislation or in this Administration Strategy.

This section describes the ways in which performance and compliance will be monitored.

The Pension Board, the National Scheme Advisory Board & the Pensions Regulator (tPR)

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 established the requirement for local Pension Boards in the LGPS with responsibility for assisting the Administering Authority in relation to the following:

- Securing compliance with the scheme regulations
- Ensuring the effective and efficient governance and administration of the scheme
- Securing compliance with the requirements imposed in relation to the LGPS by the Pensions Regulator; and
- Such other matters as the LGPS regulations may specify.

As a result, the Local Pension Board of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund was established from 1 April 2015. A key aim of the Pension Board is to raise the standard of management and administration of public service pension schemes and to achieve more effective representation of employer and employee interests in that process.

In addition, the Pensions Regulator's remit was extended to include the public sector, and a national Scheme Advisory Board was created. The Administering Authority and scheme employers are expected to fully comply with any guidance produced by the Scheme Advisory Board and the Pensions Regulator. Any recommendations made by any of these entities will be considered by the Administering Authority, and where appropriate duly implemented (following discussions with employers where necessary).

Audit

The Fund is subject to an annual external audit of the accounts and, by extension the processes employed in calculating the figures for the accounts, by Mazars. The key findings of their work are presented to the Pensions Committee in an Annual Governance Report and the Fund is set an action plan of recommendations to implement.

In addition the Fund is subject to internal audits by the Council of its processes and internal controls. Any subsequent recommendations made are considered by the Fund and where appropriate duly implemented (following discussions with scheme employers where necessary).

Performance monitoring

The Fund monitors Equiniti's performance against the agreed contract and Service Level Agreements (SLAs). Monthly Service Review Meetings (SRM) are held where work received/completed and SLAs are discussed and Equiniti are asked to explain any variations from the SLAs and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Measuring the Fund against the administration objectives

Objectives	Measurements
Deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members	Service standards achieved in 95% of cases (100% for legal requirements) Customer Satisfaction Surveys with scheme employers and scheme members achieving 95% of scores in positive responses in these areas Positive scheme employer feedback with minimal or no employer complaints Positive scheme member feedback with minimal or no member complaints
Improving the delivery of services, enhanced security and interaction with scheme employers, by greater use of technology and partnership working.	Use of Employer Self Service (ESS) as a default, (100% of employers using the data portal), unless valid reasons not to do so (and have been agreed by the Fund) Positive scheme employer feedback with minimal or no employer complaints No breaches of data security protocols
Ensure payment of accurate benefits and collect the correct contributions from the right people in a timely manner	Positive results in internal and external audits and other means of oversight/scrutiny. Performance target achieved for collection of contributions by 19th day of the month following the deduction

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Objectives	Measurements
	Minimal issues against the Fund identified by Internal Dispute Resolution Procedures and complaints
Ensure the Fund's employers are aware of and understand their role and responsibilities under the LGPS regulations and in the delivery of the administration function	Customer Satisfaction Surveys with scheme employers achieving 90% of scores in positive responses in these areas Issues included in formal improvement notices issued to scheme employers resolved in accordance with plan Notify scheme employers of changes to the scheme rules within 2 months of change Offer/organise training sessions for new scheme employers and relevant new staff in scheme employers within 2 weeks of new employer/staff starting Organise training for employers where unsatisfactory performance and escalate within 1 month if not attended training or improvements not evident Employer responsibilities in relation to administration are regularly communicated to employers
Maintain accurate records and communicate all information and data accurately, and in a timely and secure manner	No breaches of data security protocols Annual data checks (including ongoing reconciliations) resulting in few issues that are all resolved within 2 months Data improvement plan in place with ongoing evidence of delivered agreed improvements Positive results in audit and other means of oversight/scrutiny
Set out clear roles and responsibilities for the Fund and Equiniti and work together to provide a seamless service to Scheme employers and scheme members	Monthly monitoring of Equiniti where Fund asks them to explain variations from agreed Service Level Agreement targets

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Objectives	Measurements
	The Fund specifies clear service standards with Equiniti
Continuously review and improve the services provided	Achieve continual improvement in member engagement with our online tools Monitoring of the performance standards used to inform the service going forward Use feedback from scheme employers on the service to develop plans Fund work with Equiniti on programme of continuous improvement to the service

Key Risks

The key risks to the delivery of this Strategy are outlined below. Fund officers will work with the Pensions Committee and Pension Board in monitoring these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

- Significant external factors, such as national change, impacting on workload
- Lack or reduction of skilled resources due to difficulty retaining and recruiting staff members
- Inadequate performance of Equiniti against service standards
- Increase in the number of employing bodies causes strain on day to day delivery
- Incorrect calculation of members' benefits, resulting in inaccurate costs
- Employer's failure to provide accurate and timely information resulting in incomplete and inaccurate records. This leads to incorrect valuation results and incorrect benefit payment
- Failure to administer the scheme in line with regulations. This may relate to delays in enhancement to software or regulation guidance
- Failure to maintain records adequately resulting in inaccurate data
- Unable to deliver an efficient service to pension members due to system unavailability or failure.

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 the following address: pensions@hackney.gov.uk. This will be acknowledged within 5 working days and an investigation of the matter will then be undertaken. Following the investigation, a response will be provided to the scheme employer within 15 working days of the initial acknowledgment.

Annual report on the strategy

The Scheme regulations require the Fund to undertake a formal review of performance against the Administration Strategy on an annual basis. This report details the performance of the pension administrators and the Fund's Employers. It is presented to the Pensions Committee, Pensions Board and is included within the Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts.

ROLE OF THE PENSIONS REGULATOR (tPR)



Background

Section 17 and Schedule 4 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 extended the role of the Pensions Regulator to include public sector pension schemes including the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) from 1 April 2015. With regard to the LGPS, the Pensions Regulator now has responsibilities in relation to governance and particularly administration.

Schedule 4 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires the Pensions Regulator to issue a Code of Practice or Codes of Practice in respect of certain specified matters. In response to this requirement, the Pensions Regulator Code of Practice No 14 **“Governance and administration of public service pension schemes”** which came into effect from 1 April 2015.

This Code of Practice is applicable both to the Pension Fund and the individual Employers within the Fund. In 2022 TPR will replace the majority of its codes, including Code of Practice No 14, with a new Single Modular Code. Once that Code comes into force the relevant sections will apply to the Pension Fund and its scheme employers in place of Code of Practice No 14. Many of the items highlighted below will still apply once the new Code comes into force.

Code of Practice No 14 Governance and Administration of Public Service Pension Schemes

Code of Practice No 14 covers the following:-

Governing your scheme

- Knowledge and understanding required by pension board members
- Conflicts of interest and representation
- Publishing information about schemes

Managing risks

- Internal Controls

Administration

- Scheme record-keeping
- Maintaining contributions
- Providing information to members

Resolving issues

- Internal dispute resolution
- Reporting breaches of the law

It is crucial that all Employers within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund are aware of, and comply with, the legal requirements and standards covered in the Code.

Failures by an Employer to fulfil legal requirements and follow the expected standards within the Code may result in that Employer (rather than the Pension Fund) being subject to legal enforcement action by the Pensions Regulator.

Sections that have particular relevance for Employers in the Fund are Administration and Resolving Issues

Administration

Scheme record-keeping

Key points

- The Scheme should work with employers to ensure they understand what information they're required to provide and when they need to do this.
- The Scheme should work with participating employers to seek to ensure they understand the key events and information they need to provide, and have processes in place to provide timely and accurate data.
- If an employer fails to provide the required information (meaning that they and/or the Scheme Manager may not be complying with legal requirements), the Scheme should consider whether to report the breach to the Pensions Regulator (tPR).

Schemes require participating employers to provide them with timely and accurate data in order for the scheme manager to be able to fulfil their legal obligations. Schemes should seek to ensure that employers understand the main events which require information about members to be passed from the employer to the scheme and/or another employer, such as when an employee:

- o joins or leaves the scheme
- o changes their rate of contributions
- o changes their name, address or salary
- o changes their member status, and
- o transfers employment between scheme employers.

If any Employer fails persistently to act according to the procedures set out in this Pension Administration Strategy, meaning that they and/or the Fund may not be complying with legal requirements, the Fund will assess whether there has been a relevant breach and take action as necessary to report breaches of the law to the Regulator under Section 70 of the Pensions Act 2004.

Maintaining contributions

Reporting payment failures

The Scheme must report payment failures that are likely to be of 'material significance' to the Pensions Regulator (tPR) as soon as possible – usually within 10 working days.

A late payment is likely to be of material significance where it was caused by:

- the employer not being willing or able to pay contributions
- possible dishonesty or misuse of assets or contributions
- fraudulent evasion of the duty to pay contributions
- the employer having inadequate procedures or systems in place to ensure the correct and timely payment of contributions due, for example where there are repetitive and regular payment failures,
- contributions having been outstanding for more than 90 days

If any Employer has 3 repetitive or regular payment failures in any one financial year, the Fund will deem this as being of '*material significance*' and in-line with its legal responsibilities, report this to the Pensions Regulator (tPR), immediately following the third failure. The Employer may then be subject to legal enforcement action by the Pensions Regulator.

Resolving issues

Internal dispute resolution (IDRP)

Where a person with an interest in the scheme isn't satisfied with any matter relating to the scheme, they have the right to ask for that matter to be reviewed.

A person has an interest in the scheme if they:

- o are a member or surviving non-dependant beneficiary of a deceased member of the scheme
- o are a widow, widower, surviving civil partner or surviving dependant of a deceased member of the scheme
- o are a prospective member of the scheme
- o have ceased to be a member, beneficiary or prospective member or
- o claim to be in one of the categories mentioned above and the dispute relates to whether they are such a person.

The Fund has a clear internal disputes resolution procedure (IDRP) set out for members of the LGPS which can be found on the Pension Fund's website: www.hackneypension.co.uk

All Scheme employers are required to nominate a Stage 1 Adjudicator to deal with disputes at Stage 1 of the process. Scheme employers are asked to supply the details of their Stage 1 Adjudicator as part of their discretionary policy statement and should advise the Fund immediately of changes made in this regard.

Where a Scheme employer is in dispute with a decision or action taken by the Fund, the Fund will in the first instance attempt to resolve the matter internally and may seek an independent senior mediator from within London Borough of Hackney as the Administering Authority to make a final determination. Should this prove to be unsuccessful, a suitable, mutually agreeable and independent third party shall be appointed to determine the outcome of the matter.

POLICY ON THE RECOVERY OF ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS FROM EMPLOYERS

The Scheme regulations provide pension funds with the ability to recover from a scheme employer any additional costs associated with the administration of the Scheme incurred as a result of the unsatisfactory level of performance of that Scheme Employer.

Where a fund wishes to recover any such additional costs they must give written notice stating:

- The reasons in their opinion that the Scheme Employer's unsatisfactory level of performance contributed to the additional cost
- The amount of the additional cost incurred
- The basis on how the additional cost was calculated
- The provisions of the Administration Strategy relevant to the decision to give notice.

Circumstances where costs might be recovered

It is the policy of the Fund to recover additional costs incurred in the administration of the Scheme as a direct result of the unsatisfactory level of performance of any scheme employer (including the Council) or third party service provider. This includes the payment of fees levied against the scheme employer.

The circumstances where such additional costs will be recovered from the scheme employer are:

- failure to use Employer Self Service within the expected timescales set out in this Administration Strategy (or failure to engage with the onboarding process), unless it has been agreed with the Fund that the employer may continue to use manual submission methods
- failure to provide information requested by the Fund (or failure to make all efforts to locate the requested information) in order for it to comply with its requirements under the McCloud judgement
- persistent failure to provide relevant information to the Fund, scheme member or other interested party in accordance with specified performance targets in this Administration Strategy (either as a result of timeliness of delivery or accuracy/quality of information)
- failure to pass relevant information to the scheme member or potential members, either due to poor quality of information or not meeting the agreed timescales outlined in the performance targets in this Administration Strategy
- failure to deduct and pay over correct employee and employer contributions to the Fund within the stated timescales
- instances where the performance of the scheme employer results in fines being levied against the Fund by the Pension Regulator (tPR), Pensions Ombudsman or other regulatory body.

For the avoidance of doubt, “accuracy/quality” in this Strategy is defined as when we have received a completed form, or transfer of information, with no gaps in mandatory areas and with no information which is either contradictory or which we need to query.

Approach to be taken by the Fund

The Fund will seek, at the earliest opportunity, to work closely with scheme employers in identifying any areas of unsatisfactory performance, provide the necessary training and put in place appropriate processes to improve the level of service delivery in the future. Consideration for seeking additional administration costs where persistent failure occurs and no improvement is demonstrated by a scheme employer would be seen as a failure and will only be taken once the steps described below are taken to resolve the situation:

1. Write to the scheme employer, setting out area(s) of concern and offer training.
2. If no improvement is seen within one month of the training or no response is received to the initial letter, the scheme employer will be asked to attend a meeting with representatives of the Fund to discuss area(s) of concern and to agree an action plan to address them. Where appropriate, the originating employer will be informed and expected to work with the Fund to resolve the issues.
3. If no improvement is seen within one month or a scheme employer is unwilling to attend a meeting to resolve the issue, the Fund will issue a formal written notice, setting out the area(s) of concern that have been identified, the steps taken to resolve those area(s) and notice that the additional costs will now be reclaimed.
4. An invoice will then be issued to the scheme employer clearly setting out the calculations of any loss resulting to the Fund, or additional cost, taking account of time and resources in resolving the specific area(s) of unsatisfactory performance, in accordance with the fee scale set out in this document.
5. An annual report will be presented to the Pensions Committee meeting detailing any fees levied against scheme employers and outstanding payments.

Fees for additional administration

The table below sets out the fees which the Fund will levy on a scheme employer whose performance falls short of the standards set out in this document. Each task is referenced to the Employer Responsibilities section. Charging is a last resort and the approach outlined above will be followed before a fee is levied. Where the table refers to the provision of a form, the fee only applies while the form is still required, so will not be levied once Equiniti has confirmed that forms are no longer required following successful onboarding to ESS. However, a fee may still apply if the ESS upload is not done on time and/or does not include all relevant information.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Employer Responsibility	Additional Administration Charge
Monthly Contributions Payment Late payment of employee and employer contributions to the administrators by the 19 th calendar day of month following deduction (must be cleared funds by/on 19 th of the month)	£65 plus interest*, calculated on a daily basis until contributions received. <i>Interest will be charged in accordance with regulation 44 of the LGPS Administration regulations, which states interest should be charged at Bank of England Base Rate plus 1%.</i>
Employer Self Service Submission Non-provision of the full correct schedule of employee data accompanying the contributions by the 19th calendar day of month following deduction	£65 per occasion
Monthly Contributions Schedule (HK221) where it has been agreed for these to be submitted instead of ESS Non-provision of the correct schedule of payments and/or not in the format stipulated by the Fund, accompanying the contributions by the 19 th calendar day of month following deduction	£65 per occasion
NOTE - Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Pensions Regulator, in relation to employer, employee and AVC contributions which is deemed to be the fault of the Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	Re-charge amount to be paid within 30 days of receipt
Change Notifications failure to notify the administrators of any change to a members - working hours - leave of absence with permission (maternity, paternity, career break) or	£65 per change

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Employer Responsibility	Additional Administration Charge
- leave of absence without permission (strike, absent without permission) - within 20 days of the change in circumstance	
Year End Data Failure to provide year end data by 30th April following the year end or the non-provision of year end information or the accuracy/quality of the year end data is poor requiring additional data cleansing <i>For the avoidance of doubt “accuracy/quality” in this Strategy is defined as when we have received a completed form or transfer of information with no gaps in mandatory areas and with no information which is either contradictory or which we need to query</i>	Late receipt - initial fee of £300 then a fee of £150 for every month the information remains outstanding Quality/format of data – fee of £150 should data provided not be in the correct format and/or the quality is poor
New Starter(s) Failure to notify the administrators of new starter(s) and the late or non-provision of starter form(s) – within 15 days of employee joining the scheme	Initial fee of £65 per form then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Automatic Enrolment (AE) Failure to provide the administrators full details of staff affected by Automatic Enrolment on a monthly basis - within 6 weeks of the date they become eligible for automatic enrolment NOTE - Any fines imposed on the Fund by the Pensions Regulator due to failure to provide information for Auto enrolment process, which is deemed to be the fault of the Employer, will be passed on to that Employer	Initial fee of £100 then a fee of £50 for every month the information remains outstanding Re-charge amount to be paid within 30 days of receipt

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Employer Responsibility	Additional Administration Charge
Leaver(s) Failure to notify the administrators of any leaver(s) and the late or non-provision of leaver form(s) including an accurate assessment of final pay – within 15 days of employee leaving the scheme or employment	Initial fee of £65 per form then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Retirees Failure to notify the administrators when a scheme member is due to retire 15 working days before the retirement date - including an accurate assessment of final pay and authorisation of reason for retirement.	Initial fee of £65 per form then a fee of £35 per form for each month the form(s) remains outstanding
Late payment of pension benefits As a result of the employer's failure to notify the administrators of a scheme member's retirement & not providing the correct paperwork, interest becomes payable on any lump sum paid. The administrators will recharge the total amount of interest paid back to the employer	Calculation will be provided – payment due is as invoiced within 30 days of receipt of invoice

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES / ADDITIONAL EMPLOYER ASSISTANCE & ASSOCIATED COSTS

Employers Contribution Rates

Employers' contribution rates are not fixed. Employers are required to pay whatever is necessary to ensure that the portion of the fund relating to their organisation is sufficient to meet its liabilities.

The London Borough of Hackney has an actuarial valuation undertaken every 3 years by the Fund's actuary. The actuary balances the fund's assets and liabilities in respect of each employer, and assesses the appropriate contribution rate for each employer to be applied for the subsequent 3 years.

Additional Employer Assistance & Associated Costs

The cost of running the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is charged directly to the Fund, and the actuary takes these costs into account in assessing the employers' contribution rates.

The following tasks will be undertaken by the Administering Authority, but are recharged back to the letting department/directorate or school:-

Function/Task	Description & Associated cost
FRS102 – for company Report & Accounts	Provision of data required for FRS102 calculations to the Actuary, plus any chargeable Actuary time Cost – standard administration charge £100 Plus as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced
Admission Agreements – when contracting out services e.g .cleaning, catering, security provision – involving TUPE of existing staff	Setting up and amendment of admission agreements for Contractors/new Employers admitted to the Fund Cost – standard administration charge of £100 plus as invoiced from the Actuary/Legal + any chargeable Actuary/Legal time as invoiced, if required
Cessation Valuations (upon service contract ending) Interim Valuations (either during or prior to the service contract ceasing)	Provision of data required for interim and/provision of data required for interim and/or cessation valuations Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced
Academy Conversions – schools converting to Academy status	Any work related to this requiring input from the Administering Authority Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced
Legal Work & non-standard actuarial work	Any work in relation to this requiring input from the Administering Authority – e.g. contract review on outsourcing, employer policies, TUPE & future pension provision etc. Cost – as invoiced from the Actuary/Legal + any chargeable Actuary/Legal time as invoiced

If an employer wishes the *London Borough of Hackney to carry out work not attributable to pension's administration they will be charged directly for the cost of that work.

The following functions have been designated Employer Functions – this means that they are outside of the normal scope of pension administration responsibilities for the

PENSION ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Fund, but the Administering Authority is willing to assist employers with these services.

They will be subject to a charge depending on the level of work required and whether external suppliers have to be engaged such as the Fund's Actuary, Occupational Health, etc.

Function/Task	Description & Associated cost
*Redundancy & Severance calculations (excluding/including pension calculation) *Efficiency Retirements *Flexible Retirements	Information, guidance, calculations and the preparation of associated paperwork for employee signature and payroll instructions Cost – 1 estimate per employee, per rolling 12 month period is provided free of charge. Subsequent requests from the employer due to a change of circumstance (e.g. last day of service, change of earnings) will be charged at £50 per case
Ill health retirements & Tier 3 awards.	Monitor and review tier 3 ill health awards to cessation, liaise with Occupational Health Services, and provide support at the IHRP meetings to determine cessation of benefits or a potential uplift in benefits Cost – as charged by the Occupational Health Service used for each case
Injury payments	Calculation and payment of injury awards Cost – standard administration charge £100 plus any cost as invoiced from the Actuary + any chargeable Actuary time as invoiced

* the Administering Authority's (LB Hackney) Pensions Team, upon receipt of **accurate information** on the **appropriate estimate request form** in relation to an active member, or employee not in the LGPS, retiring due to age, redundancy, efficiency or flexible retirement, can provide 1 free estimate per member/employee, per 12 month rolling period.

Estimates are normally returned to the requesting employer within 20-30 working days of the receipt of the request – timeframe is dependent on checking employee employment/pension records, complexity of each case and the number of requests received at any one time.

SERVICE AND COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

As set out earlier in this Administration Strategy, the Fund's objective in relation to administration is to deliver an efficient, quality and value for money service to its scheme employers and scheme members. This can only be achieved through continuously reviewing and improving the service. Communication between the Fund and scheme employers is key to providing the service and is therefore an important aspect of service improvement planning.

Equiniti and the administering authority's in-house pension team work together on a programme of continuous improvement to the service.

The monitoring of the performance standards set out in this document will inform the programme going forward and feedback from scheme employers on the service and the way in which the Fund communicates is welcomed in developing plans. Feedback should be e-mailed to: pensions@hackney.gov.uk.

The Fund will take responsibility for improving the service and determining the balance between implementing service improvements and the goal of providing a value for money service for the Fund.

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

CONSULTATION AND REVIEW PROCESS

In preparing this Administration Strategy the Fund has consulted with all the scheme employers with active contributors in the Fund. The Strategy will be reviewed every 3 years, or more frequently if there are changes to the Scheme regulations or requirements.

All scheme employers will be consulted before any changes are made to this document.

The latest version of this document can be accessed from the Fund website www.hackneypension.co.uk

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME REGULATIONS 2013

The Regulations in relation to the Pension Administration Strategy are contained in the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, and are set out below:

Pension administration strategy

59. (1) An administering authority may prepare a written statement of the authority's policies in relation to such of the matters mentioned in paragraph (2) as it considers appropriate ("its pension administration strategy") and, where it does so, paragraphs (3) to (7) apply.

(2) The matters are—

(a) procedures for liaison and communication with Scheme employers in relation to which it is the administering authority ("its Scheme employers");

(b) the establishment of levels of performance which the administering authority and its Scheme employers are expected to achieve in carrying out their Scheme functions by—

- (i) the setting of performance targets,
- (ii) the making of agreements about levels of performance and associated matters, or
- (iii) such other means as the administering authority considers appropriate;

(c) procedures which aim to secure that the administering authority and its Scheme employers comply with statutory requirements in respect of those functions and with any agreement about levels of performance;

(d) procedures for improving the communication by the administering authority and its Scheme employers to each other of information relating to those functions;

(e) the circumstances in which the administering authority may consider giving written notice to any of its Scheme employers under regulation 70 (additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance) on account of that employer's unsatisfactory performance in carrying out its Scheme functions when measured against levels of performance established under sub-paragraph (b);

(f) the publication by the administering authority of annual reports dealing with—

- (i) the extent to which that authority and its Scheme employers have achieved the levels of performance established under sub-paragraph (b), and
- (ii) such other matters arising from its pension administration strategy as it considers appropriate; and

(g) such other matters as appear to the administering authority after consulting its Scheme employers and such other persons as it considers appropriate, to be suitable for inclusion in that strategy.

- (3) An administering authority must—
- (a) keep its pension administration strategy under review; and
 - (b) make such revisions as are appropriate following a material change in its policies in relation to any of the matters contained in the strategy.
- (4) In preparing or reviewing and making revisions to its pension administration strategy, an administering authority must consult its Scheme employers and such other persons as it considers appropriate.
- (5) An administering authority must publish—
- (a) its pension administration strategy; and
 - (b) where revisions are made to it, the strategy as revised.
- (6) Where an administering authority publishes its pension administration strategy, or that strategy as revised, it must send a copy of it to each of its Scheme employers and to the Secretary of State as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (7) An administering authority and its Scheme employers must have regard to the pension administration strategy when carrying out their functions under these Regulations.
- (8) In this regulation references to the functions of an administering authority include, where applicable, its functions as a Scheme employer

Payment by Scheme employers to administering authorities

69.—(1) Every Scheme employer must pay to the appropriate administering authority on or before such dates falling at intervals of not more than 12 months as the appropriate administering authority may determine—

- (a) all amounts received from time to time from employees under regulations 9 to 14 and 16 (contributions);
- (b) any charge payable under regulation 68 (employer's further payments) of which it has been notified by the administering authority during the interval;
- (c) a contribution towards the cost of the administration of the fund; and
- (d) any amount specified in a notice given in accordance with regulation 70 (additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance).

(2) But—

- (a) a Scheme employer must pay the amounts mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) within the prescribed period referred to in section 49(8) of the Pensions Act 1995⁽⁴¹⁾; and
- (b) paragraph (1)(c) does not apply where the cost of the administration of the fund is paid out of the fund under regulation 4(5) of the Local Government Pensions Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (management of pension fund)⁽⁴²⁾.

(3) Every payment under paragraph (1)(a) must be accompanied by a statement showing—

- (a) the total pensionable pay received by members during the period covered by the statement whilst regulations 9 (contributions) applied (including the assumed pensionable pay members were treated as receiving during that period),
 - (b) the total employee contributions deducted from the pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraph (a),
 - (c) the total pensionable pay received by members during the period covered by the statement whilst regulation 10 applied (including the assumed pensionable pay members were treated as receiving during that period),
 - (d) the total employee contributions deducted from pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraph (c),
 - (e) the total employer contributions in respect of the pensionable pay referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (c),
 - (f) the total additional pension contributions paid by members under regulation 16 (additional pension contributions) during the period covered by the statement, and
 - (g) the total additional pension contributions paid by the employer under regulation 16 (additional pension contributions) during the period covered by the statement.
- (4) An administering authority may direct that the information mentioned in paragraph (3) shall be given to the authority in such form, and at such intervals (not exceeding 12 months) as it specifies in the direction.
- (5) If an amount payable under paragraph (1)(c) or (d) can not be settled by agreement, it must be determined by the Secretary of State.
-

Additional costs arising from Scheme employer's level of performance

70. (1) This regulation applies where, in the opinion of an administering authority, it has incurred additional costs which should be recovered from a Scheme employer because of that employer's level of performance in carrying out its functions under these Regulations.

(2) The administering authority may give written notice to the Scheme employer stating—
(a) the administering authority's reasons for forming the opinion mentioned in paragraph (1);

(b) the amount the authority has determined the Scheme employer should pay under regulation 69(1)(d) (payments by Scheme employers to administering authorities) in respect of those costs and the basis on which the specified amount is calculated; and

(c) where the administering authority has prepared a pension administration strategy under regulation 59, the provisions of the strategy which are relevant to the decision to give the notice and to the matters in sub-paragraphs (a) or (b).

Contact Details

For members of the pension scheme please contact:

LPPA Member Services Team using the online member contact form:

<https://www.lppapensions.co.uk/contact/contact-lppa/>

Alternatively, you can contact the LPPA Contact Centre:

LPPA
PO Box 1383
Preston
PR2 0WR

0300 323 0260

For employers of the pension scheme please contact:

LPPA Employer Engagement Team using the online employer contact form:

<https://www.lppapensions.co.uk/contact/employer-contact-form/>

Alternatively, you can contact the LPPA Contact Centre:

LPPA
PO Box 1383
Preston
PR2 0WR

0300 323 0260

For further information on the pension fund please contact:

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund
Pensions Team
Finance and Corporate Resources Directorate
4th Floor, Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London
E8 1DY

You may also find the information you are looking for on the LPPA website at www.lppapensions.co.uk, or on the Hackney Pensions website at www.hackneypension.co.uk

Independent auditor's report to the members of London Borough of Hackney Council

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund ('the Pension Fund') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2025, and the amount and disposition of the Pension Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Council, as administering authority for the Pension Fund, in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, and taking into account the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the Annual Governance Statement and information included in the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required

to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Pension Fund's financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Section 151 Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Section 151 Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Section 151 Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless the Council is informed of the intention for dissolution of the Pension Fund without transfer of services or function to another entity. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Pension Fund to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Pension Fund's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the Pension Fund, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation, data protection, environmental protection, corruption and anti-bribery.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Pension Fund, the environment in which it operates, and the structure of the Pension Fund, and considering the risk of acts by the Pension Fund which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud;
- inquiring with management and the Audit and Risk Management Panel, as to whether the Pension Fund is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes in the year;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and

- considering the risk of acts by the Pension Fund which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016

In addition, we evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of management, Head of Internal Audit and the Audit and Risk Management Panel on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud, rests with both management and the Audit and Risk Management Panel. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

We are also required to conclude on whether the Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. We performed our work in accordance with Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, (Revised 2024) and Supplementary Guidance Note 01, issued by the National Audit Office in November 2024.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Hackney Council, as a body and as administering authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Council those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the

fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Council, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mark Kirkham (Feb 27, 2026 18:07:54 GMT)

Mark Kirkham, Partner

For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

3 Wellington Place,
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP
[Date]

Pensions Committee
Hackney Service Centre
1 Hillman Street
London
E8 1DY

Direct line +44 (0)7747 764 529
Email mark.kirkham@mazars.co.uk
27th February 2026

Dear Pension Committee Members,

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund 2024-25 audit of financial statement conclusion of pending matters – Audit Completion Report

As required by International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), I am writing to communicate the conclusion of those matters that were marked as outstanding within the Audit Completion Report dated February 2026 and presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 24th February 2026.

The outstanding matters and the conclusions reached are detailed below:

Matter	Conclusion reached
ITGC testing	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.
Risk disclosure testing	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.
IAS 19	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.
IAS 26	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.
Final review procedures	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.
Events after the reporting period	We have now completed this work with no issues arising.

If you wish to discuss these or any other points, then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Kirkham
Key Audit Partner

Appendix 1 – Deficiencies in internal control finalised after the ACR was issued

This appendix outlines the control recommendations for the consideration of Those Charged With Governance that were finalised after the ACR was issued. These do not include those detailed in Section 4 of the Audit Completion Report.

Fund manager reconciliations

Description of deficiency

Quarterly reconciliations between the Fund Manager and GL have not been taking place due to disagreements about the figures.

Potential effects

This means that the assertions of Existence, Rights and Obligations, and Valuation have not been accurately assessed on a regular basis which may impact internal budgets. A year-end reconciliation has been taking place, which means that the scope for material deficiencies is limited.

Recommendation

In order to improve the controls process, there should be adequate discussions with the custodian in order to come to a consensus for quarterly reconciliations to still take place. This helps to ensure that the value of investments remains accurately valued.

Management response

The Pension Fund changed custodian in September 2023, the processes and reporting of investments by the custodian has changed over time following the transition. The historic arrangement meant some transactions were payments directly to the fund managers from the Pension Fund such as purchases for private market capital calls and some income, capital distributions from fund managers were paid directly to the Fund's bank account rather than the custodian. This had led to some differences between what the fund manager reports compared to the custodian. Fund officers have taken steps to implement the more common model whereby all transactions go through the custodian. We have had some success but the custodian would not implement capital calls due to LGPS pooling now underway.

Fund officers use a combination of custodian reports, fund manager reports and cashflows for completeness when carrying out reconciliations on investments and assess whether appropriate valuation of investments have been reported in the custodian reports prior to posting transactions to the general ledger.

Officers engaged with the custodian in October 2024 to undertake monthly fund manager reconciliations which commenced in December 2024, this was only possible for the segregated bond mandate for which they provide custody. The remaining fund managers were pooled investments and reported to the custodian and Fund on a monthly or quarterly basis. The custodian provides quarter reporting in addition to annual reporting to assist officers in reconciliations.

Officers have continued to engage with the custodian to align valuation methods and improve on the recording of cash flows such as directing investment distributions from the fund manager to the custodian. Officers will continue to engage with the custodian to find a solution that improves the timeliness of reporting, resolving discrepancies and approval of reconciliations. We recognise that the custodian and fund managers may have differences in valuation methods, officers will ensure that reconciliations include reasons for differences.

Related parties

Description of deficiency

Not all councillors (including Pension Fund Committee Councillors) completed their related parties forms during the financial statement closing process despite the efforts of the finance team to obtain these. The CIPFA Code of Practice Guidance Notes detail that sole reliance on the statutory register of interests requires recording of transactions as well as relationships, and therefore we consider the operation of both of these controls necessary to ensure the completeness of the related parties note. We consider that the control is currently deficient.

Some Pension Fund Committee members declaration forms are included in this and so the control recommendation also applies to LBHPF.

Potential effects

Related party note might be incomplete or inaccurate.

Recommendation

We recommend the Council strengthens processes and controls in place to meet 100% compliance during the financial statement closing process in the filling out of related party forms by councillors.

Management response

Two councillors did not submit their related party forms; one was on maternity leave, and the other did not engage, indicating a minor lapse in our otherwise robust processes. Despite this, we are committed to achieving 100% compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice going forward, ensuring all relevant relationships and transactions are fully disclosed in the financial statements.

Password Security

Description of deficiency

Inconsistencies were identified within the password security policy and best practice principles relating to restricted reuse of passwords for users, password expiry timeframes and number of characters passwords. This control is to be included in the follow-up letter to the audit completion report.

Potential effects

There is a risk that passwords may be weaker and more susceptible to cyber-attack which would impact the operational effectiveness of the entity.

Recommendation

We recommend the Council ensures that password policy is in line with best practice standards that parameters on google workspace and account sign-on are consistent with password policies.

Management response

The IT Department is currently conducting a comprehensive review of our existing password policy to ensure continued alignment with industry best practices and evolving security standards.

Currently, our Google Workspace and Single Sign-On (SSO) protocols mandate a "Strong Password" configuration—requiring a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols—with a minimum length of nine characters. This policy also strictly prohibits password reuse and enforces Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

While our current standards meet many foundational security requirements, we will be increasing the minimum password length to 12 characters. This technical modification will be applied to Google Workspace and all integrated sign-on systems to ensure consistent enforcement. These proactive measures are vital to bolstering our defence against sophisticated cyber-attacks and maintaining the integrity of our operations.

User Access Review

Description of deficiency

ITGC testing of User Access Reviews of in-scope IT systems identified that there was no implementation of the user review policy which requires System Leads to review licence access and user access requirements in line with roles. Whilst the council provided verbal assurance that these reviews were taken and there were no users with inappropriate access given on either iTrent or CedAR systems there was no formal documentation in place.

Potential effects

here is a risk that users may not have their access reviewed in a timely and appropriate manner which may result in inappropriate privileges being given to individuals beyond the scope in which the access originally agreed or beyond that changes to roles would permit.

Recommendation

We recommend the Council document regular reviews of user access lists and security access levels dependent on role with evidence of inquiry as part of the process and document any actions taken in response to review with authorisation by the system lead in line with the Council's User Access Policy.

Management response

To strengthen internal controls, the Council is transitioning from a verbal assurance model to a mandatory, documented review process for user access.

System Leads will be required to regularly review user access lists against current roles and responsibilities and formally sign off on these reviews. A standardised template will be introduced to record all inquiries made to other service areas and the resulting actions, such as revoking access. This new process will be incorporated into the Council's User Access Policy to guarantee that user privileges consistently align with the scope of their individual roles.

CedAR E5 Journals System Fault

Description of deficiency

Journals testing on the main council identified 7 instances in which the journal inputter's user ID was the same as the reviewer ID. This was caused by a system fault in CedAR e5, where the reviewer ID overwrites the initial poster ID. We cannot ascertain how many journals overall may be impacted by this issue. There were no indications of management override of controls or fraud in the journals selected for testing because they had the same user and approver. Due to the shared ledger system this control deficiency applies to both the Council and the Pension Fund audits.

Potential effects

There is a risk that journals could be edited or manipulated, and segregation of duties controls which are largely effective could be circumvented without detection.

Recommendation

We recommend the Council review the reporting function in CedAR and ensure that reporting accurately reflects the journal uploader, reviewers and authoriser as well as ensure that journal upload templates are updated for all manual journals to ensure consistency.

Management response

The Council is aware of a system glitch in the CedAR e5 finance system where the 'input user' field incorrectly displays the reviewer's ID instead of the original poster's ID upon review of an unposted journal. We are currently collaborating with the supplier to correct this anomaly. However, we reject the assertion that this represents a control weakness. This is solely a visual display error within CedAR e5. It has no impact on the underlying Segregation of Duties (SoD) controls. System permissions are strictly enforced: individuals with inputter roles cannot approve uploads, and authorisers cannot upload journals. Since technical roles remain separate and siloed, it is impossible to override the Segregation of Duties controls.

Independent auditor's statement to the members of London Borough of Hackney on the pension fund financial statements included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report

Report on the financial statements

We have examined the Pension Fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report, which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Pension Fund financial statements are consistent with the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney for the year ended 31 March 2025 and comply with applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Respective responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer and the auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund's financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law.

Our responsibility is to report to the Members of London Borough of Hackney as a body, whether the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund annual report are consistent with the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney.

We conducted our work in accordance with Auditor Guidance Note 07 – Auditor Reporting, issued by the National Audit Office. Our report on the Pension Fund financial statements contained within the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney describes the basis of our opinions on the financial statements.

Use of this auditor's statement

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Hackney, as a body and as administering authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, in accordance with Part 5 paragraph 20(5) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of London Borough of Hackney those matters we are required to state to them and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than London Borough of Hackney and London Borough of Hackney's members as a body, for our audit work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.



[Mark Kirkham \(Feb 27, 2026 18:07:54 GMT\)](#)

Mark Kirkham, Key Audit Partner

For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

3 Wellington Place,

Leeds

United Kingdom

LS1 4AP

27 February 2026

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Audit completion report
London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund – year ended 31 March 2025
For the meeting of the Audit Committee on the 24th February 2025

Audit Committee
London Borough of Hackney
Hackney Town Hall
Mare Street
London

12 February 2026

Forvis Mazars
3 Wellington Place
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP

Dear Committee Members,

Audit Completion Report – Year ended 31 March 2025

We are pleased to present our Audit Completion Report for London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”) for the year ended 31 March 2025. The purpose of this report is to summarise our audit findings and conclusions.

This report is intended solely for members of the Audit Committee as “Those Charged With Governance” for the purpose of communicating certain matters that, in our professional judgement, are relevant to your oversight of the financial reporting process. To the fullest extent permitted by law Forvis Mazars LLP accepts no responsibility and disclaims all liability to any third party who purports to use or rely for any reason whatsoever on the report, its contents, conclusions, any extract, reinterpretation, amendment and/or modification. Accordingly, any reliance placed on the report, its contents, conclusions, any extract, reinterpretation, amendment and/or modification by any third party is entirely at their own risk.

We appreciate the assistance of your team throughout our audit. We would be happy to discuss the contents of this report, or any other matters regarding our audit, with you in more detail.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M Kirkham".

Mark Kirkham, Partner

Forvis Mazars LLP

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Our reports are prepared in the context of the 'PSAA Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and of Audited Bodies' and the 'Appointing Person Terms of Appointment' issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. This document is to be regarded as confidential to London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund. It has been prepared for the sole use of the Audit Committee as the appropriate group charged with governance. We do not accept any liability or responsibility to any other person in respect of the whole or part of its contents.

01

Executive Summary

Executive summary

Scope

We have been engaged to audit the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2025 which are prepared in accordance with the 2024/25 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), relevant ethical and professional standards, our audit methodology, and in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice.

Audit status

Our audit procedures are now substantially complete. The ‘*Status of our audit*’ section includes the significant audit matters outstanding at the date of this report. We will provide an update to Those Charged With Governance on completion of the outstanding matters by way of a follow-up letter.

Areas of focus and audit approach, and significant findings

We have not made any changes to our initial risk assessment and planned audit approach that was communicated to Those Charged with Governance in our Audit Strategy Memorandum.

Significant findings from our audit are set out in the ‘*Significant findings*’ section.

Significant control deficiencies

We have not identified any significant deficiencies in internal control to date.

Audit misstatements

We have identified no adjusted or unadjusted misstatements above our reporting threshold to date.

Audit opinion

Subject to the satisfactory conclusion of our remaining audit work, we aim to issue an unqualified opinion, without modification, as set out in Appendix C.

Consistency Report

We anticipate concluding that the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund’s Annual Report are consistent with the Pension Fund financial statements within the Statement of Accounts of London Borough of Hackney Council. Our draft consistency report is provided in Appendix D.

Wider reporting powers

The 2014 Act requires us to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, the opportunity to question us about accounting records and to consider eligible objections made to the accounts. We have received an objection relating to the Council’s accounts and have communicated our draft views for comment to both the Council and the elector.

Qualitative aspects of Fund’s accounting practices

We have reviewed the Fund’s accounting policies and disclosures and conclude that they comply with the 2024/25 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, appropriately tailored to the Fund’s circumstances.

Draft accounts were received from the Fund on 30th June 2025 and were of a good quality. Supporting working papers were also of good quality, with the exception noted below.

Significant matters discussed with management

There were no significant matters discussed with management other than those related to the significant risks and audit misstatements reported elsewhere in this report.

Significant difficulties during the audit

We draw the following matters to your attention:

- Extensive additional work was required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the classification of level 3 investments. While the Fund’s working papers were largely adequate, they did not clearly record the sources for the disclosures in the financial statements needed to reperform and determine the investments were appropriately supported by the underlying custodian reports.
- Responses to queries have often been unexpectedly delayed. One outstanding query initially issued on 5th October 2025 was only resolved on 12th February. This relates to the reconciliation of IAS 19 data to the custodian reports.

Where responses were received in a more timely fashion, often they were insufficient to satisfy the request and required additional work by the audit team.

Other matters of significance

We encountered no other significant difficulties and had no significant disagreements with management. There was effective co-operation and communication between Forvis Mazars, management, and Those Charged With Governance. All other requested information was provided to us.

Status of our audit

Status of our audit

Our audit work is substantially complete and, except for the matters set out in section ‘Executive Summary’ of this report, there are currently no matters of which we are aware that would require modification of our audit opinion, subject to the satisfactory resolution of the outstanding matters set out below.

ITGC testing The work is largely completed with testing of controls required on iTrent. We do not anticipate any issues arising.	●
Risk disclosures testing We identified a number of non-significant presentational issues, such as a table being duplicated and another table with missing lines. These have been agreed and are to be corrected in the next draft of the financial statements. No exceptions noted were noted during the audit of the underlying workings.	●
IAS 19 In October, we submitted a request for a reconciliation between the data held by the custodians and the fund managers and Redington which is then used by the actuary to generate the Fair Value of investments in the Statement of Accounts. We have consistently chased this and have been promised underlying data and reconciliation. This query was responded to on 12 th February and we are working to conclude on our testing. We will update members in our ACR follow-up letter.	●
IAS 26 Our report is complete pending resolution of the IAS19 section above.	●
Final review procedures We are currently completing our file review which includes the review by the Engagement Partner. We cannot complete our closure procedures until outstanding points are resolved.	●
Events after the reporting period Review of events after the reporting period, up to the point at which we sign our audit report.	●
File closure procedures Following completion of review procedures, we need to complete file closedown procedures, including receipt of management’s letter of representation and complete our consideration of post balance sheet events to the date of final sign off.	●

Status

●	Likely to result in a material adjustment or a significant change to disclosures in the financial statements.
●	Potential to result in a material adjustment or a significant change to disclosures in the financial statements.
●	Not considered likely to result in a material adjustment or a change to disclosures in the financial statements.

Audit approach and risk summary

Audit approach and risk summary

Changes to our audit approach

There have been no changes to the audit approach we communicated in our Audit Strategy Memorandum, issued on 30 May 2025.

Materiality

Our provisional materiality at the planning stage of our audit was set at £20.5m, using audited figures from the 2023/24 financial statements and a benchmark of 1% of net assets available to pay benefits as per the Audit Strategy Memorandum.

There have been no changes to the benchmark used to determine materiality we communicated in the Audit Strategy Memorandum. We revised materiality on receipt of the draft final financial statements.

	2024/25 final materiality £000s	2024/25 provisional materiality per ASM £000s
Overall materiality	21,197	20,500
Performance materiality	16,957	16,400
Clearly trivial	635	615
Specific Fund Account materiality:		
Overall materiality	8,577	8,200
Performance materiality	6,862	6,600
Clearly trivial	257	247

Internal audit

There were no changes to our planned approach. We have not relied upon the work of internal audit for the purposes of our audit. We obtained copies of the reports issued by internal audit relating to the financial period and considered whether the findings would impact our risk assessment and our planned audit procedures. There were no findings which impacted our risk assessment or audit approach.

Use of experts

Management makes use of experts in specific areas when preparing the Council's financial statements. We also use experts to assist us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on specific items of account.

Item of accounts	Service organisation	Audit approach
Disclosure notes on funding arrangements and actuarial present value of benefits	Hymans Robertson	We used PWC actuarial services (commissioned by the NAO) to review the national analysis of pension trends and assumptions of the various LGPS actuaries and considered the findings for potential impact on the values included within the financial statements.
Financial instrument disclosures	Redington	We reviewed the output and associated analysis to confirm the basis of the assessments appears reasonable and the disclosures are appropriate.

Service organisations

International Auditing Standards (UK) (ISAs) define service organisations as third-party organisations that provide services to the Pension Fund that are part of its information systems relevant to financial reporting. We are required to obtain an understanding of the services provided by service organisations as well as evaluating the design and implementation of controls over those services. The table summarises the service organisations used by the Pension Fund and our audit approach.

Item of accounts	Service organisation	Audit approach
Investment valuation and income along with all related disclosures	Fund managers and Custodians	Substantive testing of: transactions occurring in year; income received; and valuations of investments at the year end. We reviewed Type 1 and Type 2 reports on systems used by service organisations and recorded the Council's process for obtaining assurance about key controls. We identified no matters to report.

Audit approach and risk summary

	Audit risk/ key area of judgement	Fraud risk	Judgement	Error	Substantive audit procedures	Tests of controls	Misstatement identified	Control recommendations	Conclusion	Page ref to finding
Significant risks	Management override of controls	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	Risk satisfactorily addressed	12
	Valuation of investments within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	Our work in this area is near completion. We will update members at Audit Committee and in our follow up letter	13

Significant findings

Significant findings

The significant findings from our audit include our conclusions regarding the significant risks we identified and other key areas of judgement, which are set out in this section.

Significant risks

Management override of controls

Description of the risk

In all entities, management at various levels within an organisation are in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. The unpredictable way in which such override could occur means we consider there to be a risk of material misstatement as a result of fraud and thus a significant risk on all audits.

How we addressed this risk

We addressed this risk by carrying out audit work on:

- accounting estimates impacting amounts included in the financial statements;
- consideration of identified significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and
- journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparation of the financial statements.

Audit conclusion

All journals tested had a valid business purpose and were substantiated with appropriate evidence. There was no indication of material fraud or management override of controls.

One exception was noted where the ledger system did not agree with the journal upload template. This was the result of a system issue when one officer was onboarded and when reviewing or visiting journals the system would reopen the item. We are informed the officer does not have edit access when reviewing a journal and that ITGCs are operating effectively. We have confirmed that the officer was not the poster on the upload receipt and that another officer was the original poster. The original poster is an authorised preparer belonging to the PF security group as a Pensions Accountant.

Significant findings

The significant findings from our audit include our conclusions regarding the significant risks we identified and other key areas of judgement, which are set out in this section.

Significant risks

Valuation of investments within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Description of the risk

As at 31 March 2025 the Pension Fund held investments with a fair value of £342 million which were identified as level 3 (where at least one input that has an impact on the valuation is not based on observable market data). These assets account for 16.3% of the Fund's net investment assets. Inherently these assets are harder to value, as they may not have publicly available quoted prices from a traded market, and as such they require professional judgement or assumptions to be made at year end. As the pricing of these investment assets is subject to judgements, they may be susceptible to pricing variances and we consider that there is an increased risk of material misstatement.

How we addressed this risk

We addressed this risk by:

- agreeing holdings from fund manager reports to the global custodian's report;
- agreeing the valuation of level 3 investments to supporting documentation including investment manager valuation statements and cash flows for any adjustments made to the investment manager valuation obtained directly from third parties;
- assessing the valuation methodology for appropriateness;
- agreeing the investment manager valuation to audited accounts or other independent supporting documentation, where available;
- where audited accounts were available, checking that they were supported by an unqualified audit opinion; and
- reviewing the most recent ISAE 3402 reports and bridging letters for fund managers to determine whether control findings might have a material impact.

Audit conclusion

One level 3 asset was incorrectly assessed as level 2 despite consisting of a pooled property fund There were no valuation issues arising.

One fund manager did not commission an ISAE 3402 report but audited accounts confirm the valuation of the fund covered the whole period and the ISAE 3402 reports of the Fund's valuer provided additional assurance. There were no exceptions identified in our review of the other ISAE 3402 reports and bridging letters which might materially impact the financial statements of the Pension Fund. We have obtained reasonable appropriate assurance that the balances and associated disclosures are not materially misstated.

Significant findings

Wider responsibilities

Our powers and responsibilities under the 2014 Act are broad and include the ability to:

- issue a report in the public interest;
- make statutory recommendations that must be considered and responded to publicly;
- apply to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law; and
- issue an advisory notice under schedule 8 of the 2014 Act.

We have not exercised any of these powers as part of our 2024/25 audit.

The 2014 Act requires us to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, the opportunity to question us about accounting records and to consider eligible objections made to the accounts. We have received an objection relating to the Pension Fund's accounts and have communicated our draft views for comment to both the Pension Fund and the elector.

Significant control deficiencies

As part of our audit, we obtained an understanding of the Pension Fund's internal control environment and control activities relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, which was sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing, and extent of our audit procedures. Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pension Fund's internal controls, we are required to communicate to members of the Audit Committee any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identified in during our audit.

Deficiencies in internal control

A deficiency in internal control exists if:

- a control is designed, implemented, or operated in such a way that it is unable to prevent, detect, and/ or correct potential misstatements in the financial statements; or
- a control that is necessary to prevent, detect, and/ or correct misstatements in the financial statements on a timely basis is missing.

The purpose of our audit was to express an opinion on the financial statements. As part of our audit, we have considered the London Borough of Hackney's internal controls relevant to the preparation of the financial statements to design audit procedures to allow us to express an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the London Borough of Hackney's internal controls or to identify any significant deficiencies in their design or operation.

The matters reported in this section of our report are limited to those deficiencies and other control recommendations that we have identified during our normal audit procedures and which we consider to be of sufficient importance to merit being reported.

If we had performed more extensive procedures on internal control, we might have identified more deficiencies to report or concluded that some of the reported deficiencies need not in fact have been reported.

Our comments in this section should not be regarded as a comprehensive record of all deficiencies that may exist or improvements that could be made.

Significant deficiencies in internal control

A significant deficiency in internal control is one which, in our professional judgement, has the potential for financial loss, damage to reputation, or a loss of information which may have implications on the achievement of business strategic objectives. Our view is that observations categorised as a significant deficiency is of sufficient importance to merit the attention of members of the Audit Committee.

The significant deficiencies in the London Borough of Hackney's internal controls that we have identified as at the date of this report are in set out on the following pages.

Other observations

We also record our observations on the London Borough of Hackney's internal controls where, in our professional judgement, there is a need to strengthen internal control or enhance business efficiency that do not constitute significant deficiencies in internal control but which we view as being important for consideration by management.

The other control deficiencies that we have identified as at the date of this report are set out in '*Appendix A: Internal control conclusions*'.

Significant control deficiencies

Other Observations

In our view, the deficiencies in internal control set out in this section result in a potential for financial loss, damage to reputation, or a loss of information. This may have implications for the achievement of business strategic objectives. Our recommendations should be considered for immediate action.

1. CedAR E5 Journals with the same journal poster and authoriser

Description of deficiency

Journals testing in the Council audit identified 7 instances in which the journal inputter's user ID was the same as the reviewer ID. As the Pension Fund uses the same financial system as the Council, we have also reported this control issue in the Pension Fund ACR. This was caused by a system fault in CedAR e5, where the reviewer ID overwrites the initial poster ID. We cannot ascertain how many journals overall may be impacted by this issue. There were no indications of management override of controls or fraud in the journals selected for testing because they had the same user and approver. The journal upload templates provided act as an additional level of control where the original uploader is recorded, and the CedAR journal upload receipt issued to the poster can be reviewed, however this was not consistently implemented as we noted 4 journals either did not have the receipt saved, or the upload template had not been appropriately completed to record the poster.

We understand from discussions with the council that this is a presentational issue in the CedAR e5 system. We observed in our walkthroughs that controls have been designed and implemented effectively to ensure that approvers are not able to amend posted journals. However, the system audit trail does not allow us to conclude these controls were operationally effective during the year. We understand that the Council are working to update the system in order that this glitch does not persist in the next financial year.

Potential effects

There is a risk that journals could be edited or manipulated, and segregation of duties controls which are largely effective could be circumvented without detection.

Recommendations

1. Review the reporting function in CedAR and ensure reporting accurately reflects the journal uploader, reviewers and authoriser.
2. Ensure journal upload templates are populated by those who will be manually uploading the journals and authorising to ensure consistency.
3. Ensure copies of CedAR upload receipts are embedded into journal templates and working papers to provide an appropriate auditable trail.

Management response

The Council is aware of a system glitch in the CedAR e5 finance system where the 'input user' field incorrectly displays the reviewer's ID instead of the original poster's ID upon review of an unposted journal. We are currently collaborating with the supplier to correct this anomaly. However, we reject the assertion that this represents a control weakness. This is solely a visual display error within CedAR e5. It has no impact on the underlying Segregation of Duties (SoD) controls. System permissions are strictly enforced: individuals with inputter roles cannot approve uploads, and authorisers cannot upload journals. Since technical roles remain separate and siloed, it is impossible to override the Segregation of Duties controls.

Summary of misstatements

Disclosure misstatements

We identified the following disclosure misstatements during our audit that have been corrected by management:

investment levels were incorrectly assessed for two fund managers. These are summarised below:

BlackRock

The Pension Fund holds three investment assets with BlackRock, two of which were incorrectly classified as level 1 rather than level 2 reflective of the fund type and the classification of other similar assets. Officers reviewed these assets and agreed that level 2 is the appropriate fair value classification to be consistent with IFRS13 and their judgement for other similar funds.

- BLACKROCK ACS WLD LOW CBN SCREENED AND OPTIMSED EQUITY TRACKER FUND X2 ACC £229,863,075.68
- BLACKROCK LIFE LTD AQUILA LFE CCY HDGD MSCI £129,192,521.31

Columbia Threadneedle Property Investments

- 8200 THREADNEEDLE PENSIONS LIMITED 8212 PROPERTY TPN PROPERTY A - £153,585,095.99 was incorrectly classified as level 2 but should be classified this as a level 3 (this was incorrectly classified in the prior year).

Officers agreed to adjust the current year disclosure and restate the prior year figures.

We will obtain written representations confirming that, after considering the unadjusted disclosure misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, in the context of the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole, no adjustments are required.

05

Fraud considerations

Fraud considerations

We have a responsibility to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Your responsibilities

Management has primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud. It is important that management, with Those Charged With Governance oversight, place a strong emphasis on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detection and punishment. This involves a commitment to creating a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour which is reinforced by Those Charged With Governance's active oversight.

Our responsibilities

We have a responsibility for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in a misstatement is intentional or unintentional. Two types of intentional misstatements are relevant to us – misstatements resulting from fraudulent financial reporting, and misstatements resulting from the misappropriation of assets.

ISA presumed fraud risks

As set out in the 'Audit approach and risk summary' section, the risks of fraud in management override of controls were identified as significant risks.



Appendices

- A: Internal control conclusions
- B: Draft management representation letter
- C: Draft audit report
- D: Draft consistency report
- E: Confirmation of our independence
- F: Other communications
- G: Current year updates, forthcoming accounting and other issues

Appendix A: Internal control conclusions

Other deficiencies in internal control

A deficiency in internal control exists if:

- a control is designed, implemented, or operated in such a way that it is unable to prevent, detect, and/ or correct potential misstatements in the financial statements; or
- a control that is necessary to prevent, detect, and/ or correct misstatements in the financial statements on a timely basis is missing.

The purpose of our audit was to express an opinion on the financial statements. As part of our audit, we have considered the Fund's internal controls relevant to the preparation of the financial statements to design audit procedures to allow us to express an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal controls or to identify any significant deficiencies in their design or operation.

The matters reported in Appendix A are limited to those deficiencies and other control recommendations that we have identified during our normal audit procedures and which we consider to be of sufficient importance to merit being reported. If we had performed more extensive procedures on internal control, we might have identified more deficiencies to report or concluded that some of the reported deficiencies need not in fact have been reported. Our comments in Appendix A should not be regarded as a comprehensive record of all deficiencies that may exist or improvements that could be made.

We have not identified any internal control observations as at the date of this report.

Appendix B: Draft management representation letter

Forvis Mazars LLP
3 Wellington Place,
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP
[Date]

Dear Mark Kirkham,

London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund - Audit for Year Ended 31 March 2025

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”) for the year ended 31 March 2025 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code), and applicable law.

I confirm that the following representations are made on the basis of enquiries of management and staff with relevant knowledge and experience (and, where appropriate, inspection of supporting documentation) sufficient to satisfy myself that I can properly make each of the following representations to you.

My responsibility for the financial statements and accounting information

I believe that I have fulfilled my responsibilities for the true and fair presentation and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Code, as amended by applicable law.

My responsibility to provide and disclose relevant information

I have provided you with:

- access to all information of which I am aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other material;
- additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
- unrestricted access to individuals within the Fund you determined it was necessary to contact in order to obtain audit evidence.

I confirm as Section 151 Officer that I have taken all the necessary steps to make me aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that you, as auditors, are aware of this information.

As far as I am aware there is no relevant audit information of which you, as auditors, are unaware.

I confirm that I have identified and clearly labelled any information provided to you as part of the audit that I consider legally privileged.

Appendix B: Draft management representation letter

Accounting records

I confirm that all transactions that have a material effect on the financial statements have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements. All other records and related information, including minutes of all Fund and panel meetings, have been made available to you.

Accounting policies

I confirm that I have reviewed the accounting policies applied during the year in accordance with International Accounting Standard 8 and consider these policies to faithfully represent the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the Fund’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value

I confirm that the methods, significant assumptions and the data used by the Fund in making the accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Contingencies

There are no material contingent losses including pending or potential litigation that should be accrued where:
information presently available indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the balance sheet date; and
the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

There are no material contingent losses that should be disclosed where, although either or both the conditions specified above are not met, there is a reasonable possibility that a loss, or a loss greater than that accrued, may have been incurred at the balance sheet date.

There are no contingent gains which should be disclosed.

All material matters, including unasserted claims, that may result in litigation against the Fund have been brought to your attention. All known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to you and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the Code, as amended by applicable law.

Laws and regulations

I confirm that I have disclosed to you all those events of which I am aware which involve known or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, together with the actual or contingent consequences which may arise therefrom.

The Fund has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the accounts in the event of non-compliance.

Appendix B: Draft management representation letter

Fraud and error

I acknowledge my responsibility as Section 151 Officer for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error and I believe I have appropriately fulfilled those responsibilities.

I have disclosed to you:

all the results of my assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud;

all knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the Fund involving:

- management and those charged with governance;
- employees who have significant roles in internal control; and
- others where fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.

I have disclosed to you all information in relation to any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the Fund’s financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

Related party transactions

I confirm that all related party relationships, transactions and balances, have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Code, as amended applicable law.

I have disclosed to you the identity of the Fund’s related parties and all related party relationships and transactions of which I am aware.

Future commitments

The Fund has no plans, intentions or commitments that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities or give rise to additional liabilities.

Subsequent events

I confirm all events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which the Code, as amended by applicable law, require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

Should further material events occur after the date of this letter which may necessitate revision of the figures included in the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto, I will advise you accordingly.

Appendix B: Draft management representation letter

Impacts of Russian Forces entering Ukraine

I confirm that I have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the Fund, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and that the disclosure in the Narrative Report and the subsequent events note 36 to the financial statements fairly reflects that assessment

Tariffs

I confirm that I have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of changes in US trade policy in respect of tariffs, including the impact of reciprocal tariffs by other countries, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and that the disclosure in the Narrative Report and the subsequent events note 36 to the financial statements fairly reflects that assessment.

Going concern

To the best of my knowledge there is nothing to indicate that the Fund will not continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. The period to which I have paid particular attention in assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis is not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts[TAILOR AS APPROPRIATE]

Unadjusted misstatements

I confirm that there were no unadjusted misstatements

Yours faithfully,

Naeem Ahmed

Group Director - Finance and Corporate Resources and Section 151 Officer

Date: [XXXX]

Appendix C: Draft audit report

Independent auditor’s report to the Members of London Borough of Hackney Council

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (‘the Pension Fund’) for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

In our opinion the financial statements:

give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2025, and the amount and disposition of the Pension Fund’s assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025; and

have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Council, as administering authority for the Pension Fund, in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC’s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Section 151 Officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, and taking into account the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Appendix C: Draft audit report

Other information

The other information comprises the Annual Governance Statement and information included in the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer’s Responsibilities, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Pension Fund’s financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Section 151 Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Section 151 Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Section 151 Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless the Council is informed of the intention for dissolution of the Pension Fund without transfer of services or function to another entity. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Pension Fund to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Pension Fund’s financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Appendix C: Draft audit report

Based on our understanding of the Pension Fund, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation, data protection, environmental protection, corruption and anti-bribery.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Pension Fund, the environment in which it operates, and the structure of the Pension Fund, and considering the risk of acts by the Pension Fund which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud;
- inquiring with management and the Audit and Risk Management Panel, as to whether the Pension Fund is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes in the year;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- considering the risk of acts by the Pension Fund which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

In addition, we evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of management, Head of Internal Audit and the Audit and Risk Management Panel on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud, rests with both management and the Audit and Risk Management Panel. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

Appendix C: Draft audit report

We are also required to conclude on whether the Section 151 Officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. We performed our work in accordance with Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, (Revised 2024) and Supplementary Guidance Note 01, issued by the National Audit Office in November 2024.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Members of London Borough of Hackney Council, as a body and as administering authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Members of the Council those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Members of the Council, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

[Signature]

Mark Kirkham, Partner
For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

3 Wellington Place,

Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP

[Date]

Appendix D: Draft consistency report

Independent auditor’s statement to the Members of London Borough of Hackney on the pension fund financial statements included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report

Report on the financial statements

We have examined the Pension Fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 included within the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund annual report, which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Pension Fund financial statements are consistent with the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney for the year ended 31 March 2025 and comply with applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Respective responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer and the auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer’s Responsibilities, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund’s financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law.

Our responsibility is to report to the Members of London Borough of Hackney as a body, whether the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund annual report are consistent with the financial statements of London Borough of Hackney.

We conducted our work in accordance with Auditor Guidance Note 07 – Auditor Reporting, issued by the National Audit Office. Our report on the Pension Fund financial statements contained within the audited financial statements of London Borough of Hackney describes the basis of our opinions on the financial statements.

Use of this auditor’s statement

This report is made solely to the Members of London Borough of Hackney, as a body and as administering authority for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, in accordance with Part 5 paragraph 20(5) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Members of London Borough of Hackney those matters we are required to state to them and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than London Borough of Hackney and London Borough of Hackney’s Members as a body, for our audit work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

[Signature]

Mark Kirkham, Partner
For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

3 Wellington Place,
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4AP

[Date]



Appendix E: Confirmation of our independence

We communicate any matters which we believe may have a bearing on the independence or the objectivity of Forvis Mazars LLP and the audit team. As part of our ongoing risk assessment, we monitor our relationships with you to identify any new actual or perceived threats to our independence within the regulatory or professional requirements governing us as your auditors.

We confirm that no new threats to independence have been identified since issuing our Audit Strategy Memorandum and therefore we remain independent.

Appendix F: Other communications

Other communication		Response
	Compliance with Laws and Regulations	We have not identified any significant matters involving actual or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations. We will obtain written representations from management that all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements have been disclosed.
	External confirmations	We did not experience any issues with respect to obtaining external confirmations.
	Related parties	We did not identify any significant matters relating to the audit of related parties. We will obtain written representations from management confirming that: - they have disclosed to us the identity of related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which they are aware; and - they have appropriately accounted for and disclosed such relationships and transactions in accordance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.
	Going Concern	We have not identified any evidence to cause us to disagree with the Section 151 Officer that the Pension Fund will be a going concern, and therefore we have not identified any evidence to cause us to consider that the use of the going concern assumption in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate. We will obtain written representations from management, confirming that all relevant information covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements has been taken into account in assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Appendix F: Other communications

Other communication		Response
	Subsequent events	We are required to obtain evidence about whether events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements are appropriately reflected in those financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. We will obtain written representations from management that all events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
	Matters related to fraud	Our audit was designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud. Please refer to the section titled 'Fraud considerations' for our fraud considerations and conclusion. We will obtain written representations from management and, where appropriate, Those Charged With Governance, confirming that - they acknowledge their responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud; - they have disclosed to the auditor the results of management's assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud; - they have disclosed to the auditor their knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the entity involving: - management; - employees who have significant roles in internal control; or - others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements; and - they have disclosed to the auditor their knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

Appendix F: Other communications

Other communication		Response
 Page 314	System of Quality Management	To address the requirements of ISQM (UK) 1, our firm’s System of Quality Management team completes, as part of an ongoing and iterative process, a number of key steps to assess and conclude on our firm’s System of Quality Management, including: • Ensuring there is an appropriate assignment of responsibilities under ISQM (UK) 1 and across Leadership • Establishing and reviewing quality objectives each year, ensuring ISQM (UK) 1 objectives align with our firm's strategies and priorities • Identifying, reviewing, and updating quality risks each quarter, taking into consideration a number of input sources (such as FRC / ICAEW review findings, internal monitoring findings, findings from our firm’s root cause analysis and remediation functions, etc.) • Identifying, designing, and implementing responses as part of the process to strengthen our firm's internal control environment and overall quality • Evaluating responses and remediating control gaps or deficiencies We perform an evaluation of our system of quality management on an annual basis. Our latest evaluation was performed as of 31 August 2024. Details of that assessment and our conclusion are set out in our 2023/2024 Transparency Report, which is available on our website here.

Appendix G: Current year updates, forthcoming accounting & other issues

Current and forthcoming accounting issues

New standards and amendments

Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

IFRS 16 Leases (Issued January 2016)

- IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16) has replaced the existing leasing standard, IAS 17, and has introduced significant changes, particularly for lessees. The requirements for lessors is largely unchanged from the position in IAS 17. Lessees will need to recognise right of use assets and associated lease liabilities for all leases (except short-life or low-value leases) as the distinction between operating leases and finance leases is removed. Subsequent to initial recognition, a service concession arrangement liability will subsequently measured following the principles set out in IFRS 16. The introduction of this standard in 2024-25 is likely to lead to significant work being required in order to identify all leases and service concession arrangements to which the Pension Funds are party to. IFRS 16 was adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in 2024/25.

Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Issued April 2024)

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) is a new standard that replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard aims to increase the comparability, transparency and usefulness of information about companies' financial performance. It introduces three key new requirements focusing on the presentation of information in the statement of profit or loss and enhancing certain guidance on disclosures within the financial statements. As IFRS 18 was only issued in April 2024 it has yet to be adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in 2024/25 therefore the applicability to local government is to be determined.

Contact

Forvis Mazars

Mark Kirkham,
Partner
Tel: 07747764529
Mark.Kirkham@mazars.co.uk

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Title of Report	2025 Triennial Valuation Report, Funding Strategy Statement & Policies
For Consideration By	Pensions Committee
Meeting Date	30 March 2026
Classification	Open
Ward(s) Affected	All
Group Director	Naeem Ahmed Group Director - Finance & Corporate Resources
Report Author	Miriam Adams, Assistant Director Pension Investments and Administration miriam.adams@hackney.gov.uk

1. **Introduction**

- 1.1. This report provides the Pensions Committee with the draft 2025 triennial valuation report which includes the Rates & Adjustment Certificate as well as the Funding Strategy Statement post consultation.
- 1.2. The funding level at 31 March 2025 is 138% (v 106% at the 2022 valuation) based on agreed assumptions including a discount rate of 6.4% (v 2022 4.3%), The improvement in funding level is primarily due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025.

2. **Recommendations**

The Pension Committee is recommended:

- 2.1. **Note the 2025 Draft Triennial Valuation Report issued by the Scheme Actuary (Appendix 1)**
- 2.2. **Approve the post-consultation Funding Strategy Statement and Policies: (Appendix 2)**
 - **Policy on Contribution Reviews**
 - **Policy on Cessations**
 - **Policy on Small Employers**
 - **Academies Policy**
- 2.3. **Note the Actuarial Cash Flow Projections (Appendix 3)**

3. **Reason(s) for decision**

- 3.1. Under Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations an Administering Authority must obtain an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund every three years. An Administering Authority must also maintain and publish a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) which needs to be kept under review, and after consultation with such persons as it considers appropriate, make such revisions as are appropriate following a material change in its policy set out in the statement.

Related Decisions

- 3.2. Pensions Committee 25 November 2025 - Triennial Valuation - Whole Fund Results
- 3.3. Pensions Committee 11 June 2025 - Triennial Valuation Assumptions, Cashflow and Asset Liability Modelling Outcome
- 3.4. Pensions Committee 30 March 2023 - Actuarial Valuation 2022 - Final Valuation Report & Funding Strategy Statement

4. **Background**

- 4.1. The main purpose of the triennial valuation is to ensure the Fund continues to have a funding strategy likely to achieve the objectives set out in the Funding Strategy Statement. This report contains the valuation's two key outcomes:

- Employer contribution rates for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029
- The funding position of the whole Fund at 31 March 2025

Funding Position

- 4.2. As at 31 March 2025, the funding position was 138% compared to 31 March 2022 106%. The improvement in funding level is primarily due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025. The discount rate assumption of 6.3% was applied against 4.4% in the 2022 valuation.
- 4.3. The table below shows the reported funding level compared with previous valuation.

Valuation Date	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Asset (£m)	2.120	1,965
Liabilities (£m)	1,539	1,861
Surplus/(Deficit) (£m)	581	104
Funding Level	138%	106%

- 4.4. The funding level for London Borough of Hackney (as a single and largest employer) stands at 136% improving from 105% in 2022.

Employer Contribution Rate

- 4.5. The employer contribution rate is made up of two components:
- Primary rate - the level of contributions sufficient to fund benefits that will be accrued in the future
 - Secondary rate - the difference between the primary rate and the total contribution rate.
- 4.6. The table below shows the combined individual employer contribution rates to be paid into the Fund over the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029 alongside the 2022 comparison. On average, employer total contribution rates (ie Primary plus Secondary) have reduced mainly due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025 compared to 2022. This reduces the estimated cost of funding future benefit payments. Each employer has a contribution rate which is appropriate to their circumstances, and these can be found in the Rates & Adjustments Certificate (Appendix 1)

	31 March 2025		31 March 2022	
Primary rate	16.5% of Pay		20.4% of Pay	
Secondary rate	2026/27	6.9%	2023/24	6.2%
	2027/28	5.0%	2024/25	6.2%
	2028/29	4.0%	2025/26	6.2%

Summary of Changes to Actuarial Assumptions

- 4.7. Several assumptions are made during the triennial valuation process, with the most significant being the discount rate used to value future pension liabilities. The discount rate in 2025 increased from 4.3% to 6.4%. The Fund's likelihood of success based on the Hymans analysis as at 31 March 2025, the Fund's assets have a 80% likelihood of returning 6.4% per annum over the next 20 years. (2022 4.3% p.a. (72% likelihood of success))
- 4.8. The actuarial analysis suggests a reduction in inflation assumptions from 2.7% p.a. in 2022 to 2.3% p.a in 2025.
- 4.9. The actuarial analysis suggests a long-term trend of 1.5% annual improvements in longevity. When adjusted for the LGPS, this leads to a

reduction in liability values. This is consistent with the 2022 valuation. The table below shows the impact of member mortality experience since 2022.

Mortality Experience	
Actual amount of annual pension ceased	£4.4m
Expected amount of annual pension ceased	£5.4m
Difference	(£1.0m)
Increase (reduction) in surplus	(£8.7m)

4.10. The table below is a summary of the assumptions approved by the committee in June 2025.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.4% p.a. (80% likelihood of success)	4.3% p.a. (72% likelihood of success)
Benefit increases (CPI inflation)	2.3% p.a.	2.7% p.a.
Salary increases	2.8% p.a.	3.2% p.a.
Demographic assumptions		
Baseline longevity	VitaCurves	VitaCurves
Longevity future improvements	CMI2024 model with core parameterisation except Initial addition = 0.25% (Male & Female) Long-term rate of improvement 1.5% p.a.	CMI 2021 model Initial addition, A = 0.25% (both Male and Female) Smoothing factor, Sk = 7.0 Long-term rate of improvement = 1.5% p.a.
Commutation	65% of maximum under HMRC limits	50% of maximum under HMRC limits
50:50 scheme	0% of members elect to change scheme	2% of members elect to change scheme
Retirement age	Earliest age at which members can retire with unreduced benefits	
Family statistics	Varying proportion have dependant at death Dependant of a male is 3.5 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 0.6 year older than her	Varying proportion have dependant at retirement Dependant of a male is 3 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 3 year older than her

31 March 2025		31 March 2022
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.4% p.a. (80% likelihood of success)	4.3% p.a. (72% likelihood of success)
Benefit increases (CPI inflation)	2.3% p.a.	2.7% p.a.
Salary increases	2.8% p.a.	3.2% p.a.
Demographic assumptions		
Baseline longevity	VitaCurves	VitaCurves
Longevity future improvements	CMI2024 model with core parameterisation except Initial addition = 0.25% (Male & Female) Long-term rate of improvement 1.5% p.a.	CMI 2021 model Initial addition, A = 0.25% (both Male and Female) Smoothing factor, Sk = 7.0 Long-term rate of improvement = 1.5% p.a.
Commutation	65% of maximum under HMRC limits	50% of maximum under HMRC limits
50:50 scheme	0% of members elect to change scheme	2% of members elect to change scheme
Retirement age	Earliest age at which members can retire with unreduced benefits	
Family statistics	Varying proportion have dependant at death Dependant of a male is 3.5 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 0.6 year older than her	Varying proportion have dependant at retirement Dependant of a male is 3 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 3 year older than her

Source: Hymans Robertson

5. **Funding Strategy Statement**

5.1. The Committee approved the draft Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) in September. The purpose of the FSS is to establish a clear and transparent strategy on how to meet pension liabilities going forward. The FSS also serves the following purpose:

- Establish a clear and transparent fund-specific strategy that will identify how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward;
- Support the desirability of maintaining as near constant a primary contribution rate as possible, as required by Regulation 62(6) of the Regulations;
- Ensure that the regulatory requirements to set contributions to meet the future liability to provide scheme member benefits in a way that ensures the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the Fund are met; and
- Take a prudent, longer-term view of funding those liabilities.

- 5.2. The FSS incorporates the funding approach of the admitted and scheduled bodies, including admissions, academies, bulk transfers, small employers and cessations.
- 5.3. The major risks to the funding strategy are financial, although there are other external factors including maturity risks, demographic risks, employer risks, regulatory risks and governance risks. Whilst the FSS attempts to satisfy the funding objectives of ensuring sufficient assets to meet pension liabilities and stable levels of employer contributions, it is recognised that these risks may impact on the ability of the strategy to meet the funding objectives.

Funding Strategy Statement Consultation

- 5.4. An updated version of the FSS was issued to employers, the Department for Education (DFE) and the Pensions Board in January 2026 with the opportunity to feed back comments or ask questions to the Fund by 27 February 2026. Whilst no comments were received from employers, the Fund received a number of comments and questions from the DFE regarding academy funding which have all been answered. The Board welcomed the FSS and accompanying policies.
- 5.5. The Committee is asked to approve the draft Funding Strategy Statement.

6. Projected Actuarial Cash Flow

- 6.1. With employer contributions reducing significantly for the Council and most employers, the cash flow projections considers different future projections of the Fund's cashflows under a range of different scenarios. The analysis and projections will help the Fund better understand its current and potential future cashflow position and is part of its management of risk in this area.
- 6.2. The Fund's primary sources of income are: contributions from employers in the Fund, contributions from employee members in the Fund and income streams generated from the Fund's investments. Contributions paid by employers from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029 are estimated based on: payroll based on membership data at 31 March 2025 and an average of 21.8% (2022 (26.1% of pay)).
- 6.3. Fund outflows are the benefits payable to the members and their dependants. These include: retirement lump sums paid to active and deferred members on retirement, death in service benefits, ill health benefits, transfers out and out of the Fund.
- 6.4. The table below shows the projected benefit payments and total contribution income over the 5-year period from 1 April 2026 (on the baseline projection). Contribution rate for individual employers is listed in the Rates & Adjustment Certificate. Employer contribution rates payable for periods after 1 April 2029 will be set at the 2027 triennial valuation. For the purpose of this estimated

cash flow, the actuary assumes that employer (and employees) rates will remain unchanged following the 2028 valuation.

Year ending	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total projected benefit outflow	86,067	89,247	94,533	99,197	100,119
Total projected contributions	81,192	78,230	77,663	79,847	82,092
Net cashflow position	(4,875)	(11,017)	(16,870)	(19,350)	(18,027)

Risk assessment

- 6.5. The Pensions Committee is the formal decision-making body for the Fund. As such it has responsibility to ensure adequate risk management processes are in place. It discharges this responsibility by ensuring the Fund has an appropriate investment strategy and investment structure in place that is regularly monitored.
- 6.6. In addition it monitors benefit administration, the Risk Register and compliance with relevant investment, finance and administration regulations. The creation of the Responsible Investment Working Group further strengthens the governance of responsible investment matters and contributes to reducing risks in these areas.

7. Financial implications

- 7.1. The triennial valuation is an important part of the Fund's risk management framework. Its main purpose is to ensure that the Fund is able to develop contribution and investment strategies that will achieve the objectives set out in this Funding Strategy Statement. The key outcomes from the Valuation process are the setting of employer contribution rates for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029.
- 7.2. The valuation process makes a number of assumptions in calculating the long term financial position of the Fund. In light of the financial and economic risks facing the Fund mentioned in this report, the level of prudence assumed for investment returns has been increased to 94%, to provide increased mitigation against the risk of future returns falling below expectations.
- 7.3. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

8. **Legal implications**

- 8.1. Regulation 58 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 sets out that administering authorities are required to prepare and maintain an FSS.
- 8.2. Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013 prescribes that each administering authority must obtain:
- an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of each of its pension funds as at 31st March 2016 and on 31st March in every third year afterwards;
 - a report by an actuary in respect of the valuation; and
 - a rates and adjustments certificate prepared by an actuary
- 8.3. Paragraph 7 of the Pensions Committee's Terms of Reference state that it is responsible for 'mak[ing] arrangements for the triennial actuarial valuation, monitor[ing] liabilities and undertak[ing] any asset/liability and other relevant studies as required.
- 8.4. Taking into account the regulatory requirements around the actuarial valuation and role of the Pensions Committee as set out in the Terms of Reference, the consideration of the 2025 valuation process would appear to properly fall within the Committee's remit.
- 8.5. The scheme actuary is required to comply with TAS 300 of the Pensions Technical Actuarial Standards as applied to the LGPS. These standards set requirements for actuaries to ensure high-quality, reliable work when providing advice on issues such as funding valuations, managing long term risks and bulk transfers.
- 8.6. The Fund is required to regularly review the FSS and to have regard to the [joint](#) MHCLG, CIPFA and LGPS Scheme Advisory Board January 2025 guidance, for Preparing and Maintaining a Funding Strategy Statement in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

Appendices

Appendix 1 - 2025 Triennial Valuation Report
Appendix 2 - 2025 Funding Strategy Statement
Appendix 3 - Projected Actuarial Cashflow

Background documents

None

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London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

Report on the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025

March 2026

Page 327

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Fellows of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP



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Executive summary



1. Executive summary

We have been commissioned by London Borough of Hackney (“the Administering Authority”) to carry out a valuation of the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”) as at 31 March 2025. This fulfils Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. This report is a summary of the valuation.

Contribution rates

The contribution rates for individual employers set at the 31 March 2025 valuation can be found in the Rates and Adjustments certificate. Table 1 shows the combined individual employer rates, compared to the last valuation in 2022.

	31 March 2025		31 March 2022	
Primary rate	16.5% of pay		20.4% of pay	
Secondary rate	2026/27	6.9%	2023/24	6.2%
	2027/28	5.0%	2024/25	6.2%
	2028/29	4.0%	2025/26	6.2%

Table 1: Combined employer contribution rates compared with previous valuation

On average, contribution rates have reduced due to higher assumed future returns at 2025, reducing the estimated cost of funding future benefit payments.

Funding position

At 31 March 2025, the funding position on the Fund’s assumptions has improved from the last valuation at 31 March 2022. Table 2 shows the reported funding position, compared to the last valuation in 2022.

Valuation Date	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Assets (£m)	2,120	1,965
Liabilities (£m)	1,539	1,861
Surplus / (Deficit) (£m)	581	104
Funding Level	138%	106%

Table 2: Reported funding position compared with previous valuation

Similar to contribution rates, the improvement in funding level is primarily due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025.

Comparison with other LGPS funds

The funding position and contribution rates are based on assumptions about future factors such as investment returns, inflation and life expectancy. As these are uncertain, different assumptions are used by each LGPS fund to reflect their own views, circumstances and strategic objectives. These differences (amongst other factors, including crucially the previous funding level and employer affordability and long-term contribution stability) will lead to differences in funding positions and contribution rates across the LGPS. To support comparison, LGPS funds are required to report a funding position on a consistent set of assumptions (called the “SAB funding level”). The Fund’s SAB funding level at 31 March 2025 is 108%. **SAB assumptions are to allow comparison only and are not intended to be appropriate for funding or setting contribution rates. As such, this result has no impact on the Fund’s funding strategy or employer contribution rates.**

Valuation
approach



2. Valuation approach

2.1 Valuation purpose

The triennial actuarial valuation is an important part of the Fund's risk management framework. Its main purpose is to ensure the Fund continues to have a funding strategy that is likely to achieve the objectives set out in the Funding Strategy Statement.

This report contains the valuation's two key outcomes:

- Employer contribution rates for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029
- The funding position of the whole Fund at 31 March 2025.

Further information on the process, methodology and strategy has been communicated to relevant stakeholders throughout the valuation. There is also further information publicly available in the Funding Strategy Statement and [Hymans Robertson's LGPS 2025 valuation toolkit](#).

2.2 Setting employer contribution rates

Employer contributions need to be set at a level which ensures the Fund has a reasonable likelihood of having enough money to pay members' benefits. Identifying the amount of benefits that may be paid is complex, as benefits earned today may not be paid until 50+ years has passed. Over that period, there is significant uncertainty over factors which affect the cost of benefits e.g. inflation and investment returns. These uncertainties are considered within the risk-based approach to setting employer contribution rates. This approach is built around three key funding decisions.

Key funding decisions

- **Decision 1:** What is the target funding level (how much money the Fund aims to hold) and funding basis (the set of actuarial assumptions used to value the past and future liabilities)?
- **Decision 2:** What is the funding time horizon (the time given to employers to meet the target funding level)?
- **Decision 3:** What is the likelihood of success (how likely it is that employers will meet the target funding level at the end of the funding time horizon)?

The funding decisions will vary between employers within the Fund and are documented in the Funding Strategy Statement.

Risk-based approach

Asset-liability modelling is used to project each employer's assets and benefit payments into the future under 5,000 different economic simulations. The resulting 5,000 projections of the employer's assets and benefits are used to quantify the likelihood of success.

The simulations are generated using Hymans Robertson's Economic Scenario Service (ESS). Further information on this can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Contribution rates are then set for each employer which achieve each employer's minimum likelihood of meeting their target funding level on their funding basis at the end of their funding time horizon.

2.3 Measuring the funding position

The funding position is measured as at the valuation date. While it is limited in providing insight into the future health of the Fund, it is a useful high-level summary statistic. A market-related approach is taken to calculate both the assets and the liabilities to ensure they are consistent with one another:

- The market value of the Fund's assets at the valuation date has been used.
- The liabilities have been valued using assumptions based on market indicators at the valuation date (these are detailed in [Appendix 2](#)).

Calculating the liabilities

The liabilities are the value of all future payments to members based on all benefits earned up to, or in payment at, the valuation date, expressed in today's money. Chart 1 shows the annual split of projected benefit payments for all members in the Fund at the valuation date.

The projections are based on the membership data provided for the valuation ([Appendix 1](#)), the assumptions ([Appendix 2](#)) and our understanding of the LGPS benefit structure as at 31 March 2025 (details at www.lgpsregs.org). There are currently sources of uncertainty and potential change related to the LGPS benefit structure and [Appendix 2](#) sets out how these have been considered.

The "spike" in year 2 reflects the anticipated retirement of a tranche of active and deferred members who are currently older than their assumed retirement age, whilst the "dip" around year 20 reflects the planned increase in State Pension Age to 68.

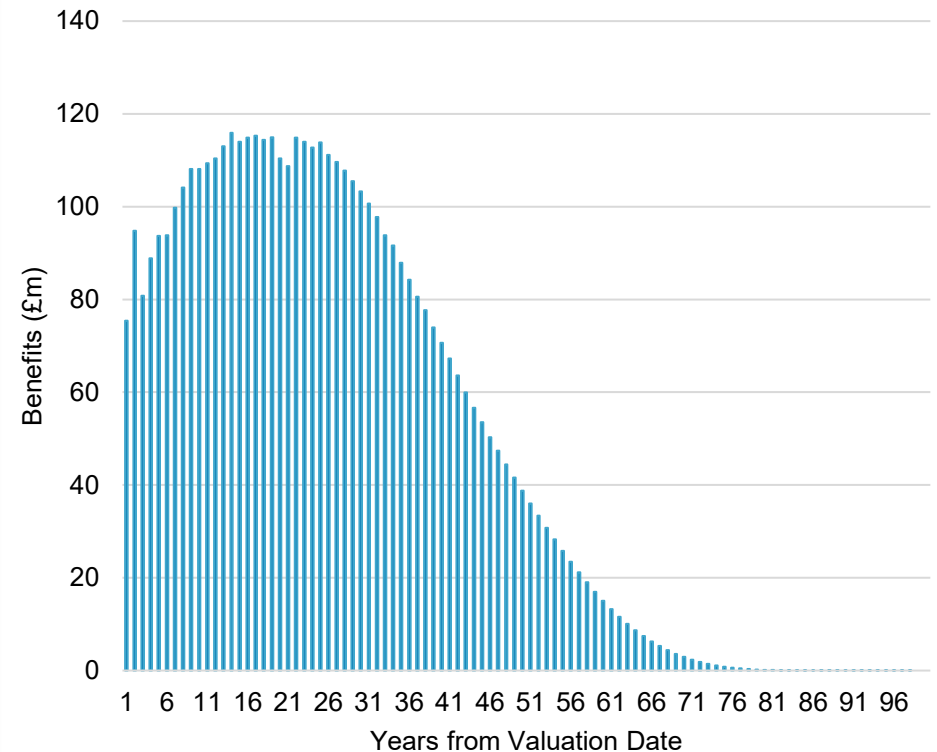
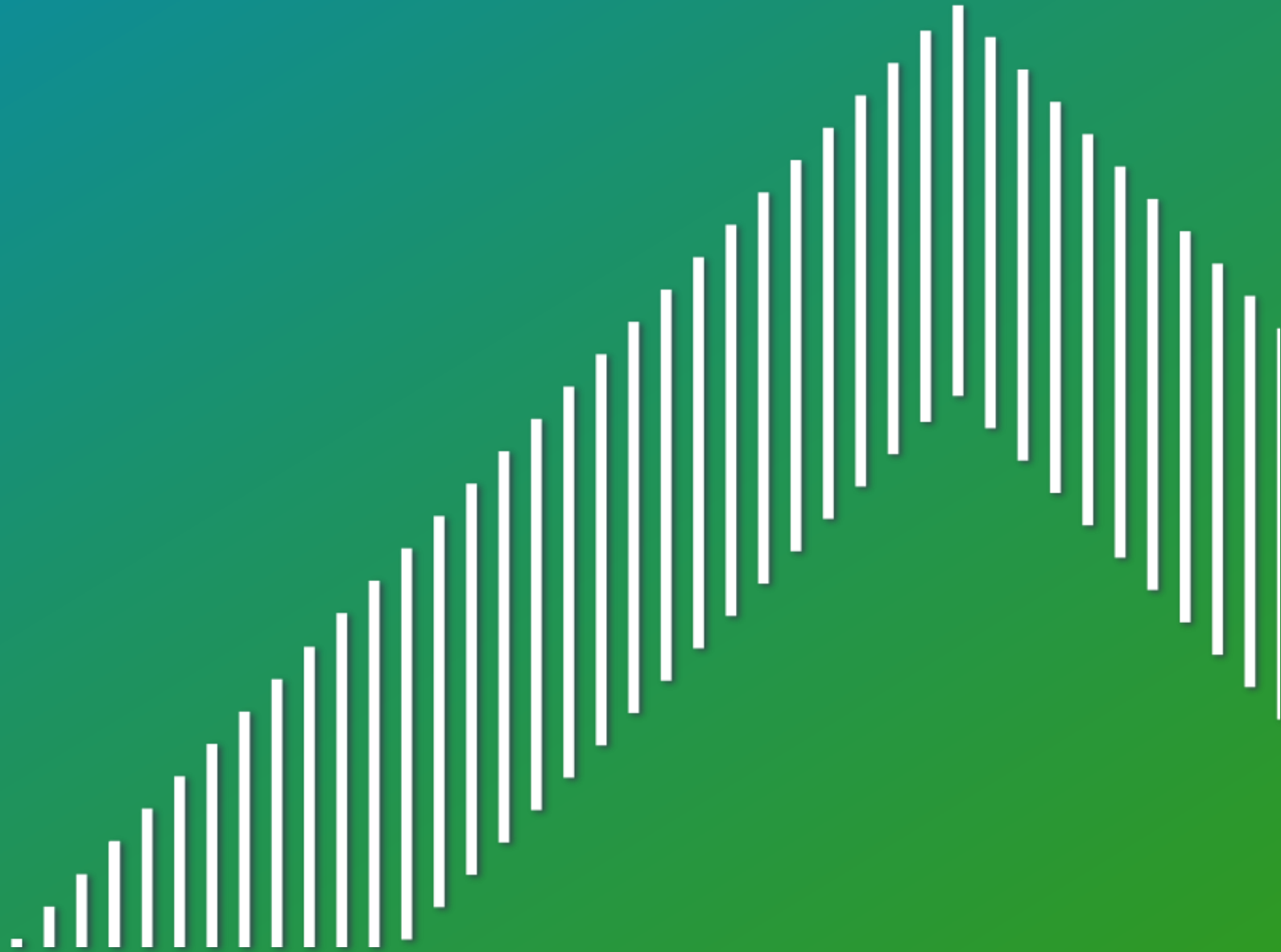


Chart 1: Projected benefit payments for all service earned up to 31 March 2025

To express the future payments in today's money, each projected payment is discounted back to the valuation date in line with an assumed rate of future investment return (known as the 'discount rate').

Valuation results



3. Valuation results

3.1 Employer contribution rates

The primary objective of the funding strategy is to set employer contribution rates that will enable it to have enough assets to pay members' benefits as they fall due. A secondary objective is to ensure the rates are as stable and affordable as possible. The risk-based approach detailed earlier is used to meet these objectives.

The employer contribution rate is made up of two components:

- **Primary rate:** the level of contributions sufficient to fund benefits that will be accrued in the future.
- **Secondary rate:** the difference between the primary rate and the total contribution rate. This may be in respect of costs associated with accrued benefits or adjustments to achieve the Fund's stability and affordability objectives.

Table 3 shows the combined individual employer contribution rates to be paid into the Fund over the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029. There is also a comparison with the contributions set at the last valuation in 2022.

	31 March 2025		31 March 2022	
Primary rate	16.5% of pay		20.4% of pay	
Secondary rate	2026/27	6.9%	2023/24	6.2%
	2027/28	5.0%	2024/25	6.2%
	2028/29	4.0%	2025/26	6.2%

Table 3: Combined employer contribution rates compared with previous valuation

The primary rate includes an allowance of 1.3% of pensionable pay for the Fund's administration and governance expenses (0.9% of pay at the last valuation).

Employees pay contributions to the Fund in addition to these rates. The employee contribution rates are set by the LGPS Regulations.

On average, employer total contribution rates (ie Primary plus Secondary) have reduced mainly due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025 compared to 2022. This reduces the estimated cost of funding future benefit payments.

Each employer has a contribution rate which is appropriate to their circumstances, and these can be found in the Rates & Adjustments Certificate ([Appendix 8](#)).

3.2 Funding position as at 31 March 2025

Table 4 sets out the assets and liabilities at the valuation date. The results at the 2022 valuation are shown for comparison.

The funding position provides a high-level snapshot as at 31 March 2025, but there are limitations:

- The liabilities are very sensitive to the choice of assumptions about the future
- The market value of assets held by the Fund will change daily.

Employer contribution rates are not set using the reported funding position above. The contribution rates take into consideration how assets and liabilities will evolve over time in different economic scenarios. They also reflect each employer's funding profile and covenant.

The funding position and contribution rates are based on assumptions about future factors such as investment returns, inflation and life expectancy. As these are uncertain, different assumptions are used by each LGPS fund to reflect their own views, circumstances and strategic objectives. These differences (amongst other factors, including crucially the previous funding level and employer affordability and long-term contribution stability) will lead to differences in funding positions and contribution rates across the LGPS. To support comparison, LGPS funds are required to report a funding position on a consistent set of assumptions (called the "SAB funding level"). The Fund's SAB funding level at 31 March 2025 is 108%. **SAB assumptions are to allow comparison only and are not intended to be appropriate for funding or setting contribution rates. As such, this result has no impact on the Fund's funding strategy or employer contribution rates.**

Valuation date		31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Assets		2,120	1,965
Liabilities	Actives (£m)	404	530
	Deferreds (£m)	344	473
	Pensioners (£m)	790	858
Surplus / (Deficit) (£m)		581	104
Funding Level		138%	106%

Table 4: Single reported funding position compared with the previous valuation

The improvement in funding level is primarily due to higher assumed future investment returns at 2025. Chart 2 on the next page provides further information on what's caused the funding position to change since 2022.

3.3 Other funding metrics

The future investment return required to be 100% funded at this valuation is 4.4% p.a. which has increased from the previous valuation (4.1% p.a.). This means, at 31 March 2025, the Fund needed to earn 4.4% p.a. to have enough money to meet accrued benefits at that date. The estimated likelihood of the Fund's investment strategy achieving the required return is 94% at 31 March 2025 (74% at 2022).

Changes since the last valuation – funding position

The factors that have caused the funding position to change since the last valuation are split between:

- actual experience being different from expectations at the last valuation (**known events**)
- changes in assumptions about the future (**future expectations**).

Chart 2 details these factors and their magnitude.

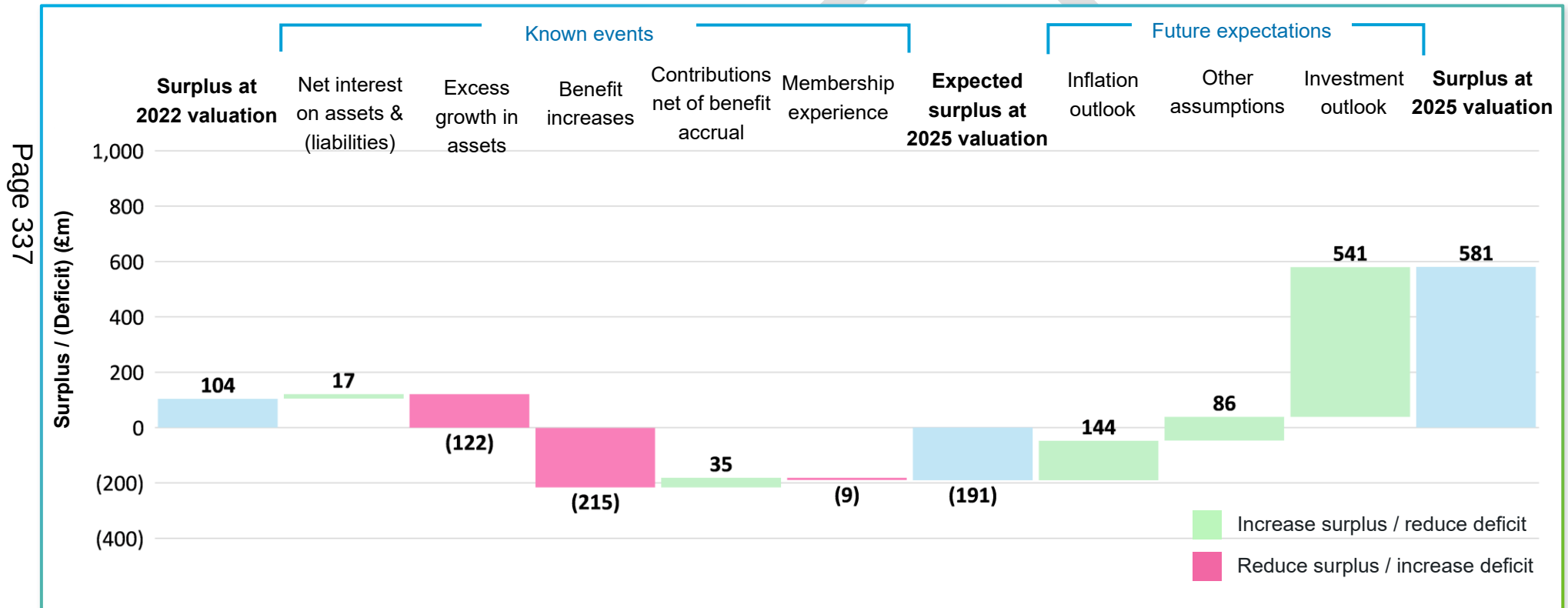


Chart 2: Change in funding position since last valuation

Risks and sensitivities



4. Risks and sensitivities

4.1 Background

If all future experience is in line with expectations and there are no changes in the financial or demographic environment, it's projected that the funding level at the next valuation (31 March 2028) will increase to 147%.

However, the funding position, and the Fund's funding strategy, are sensitive to various sources of risks. These funding risks broadly fall into categories of economic, demographic, regulatory and other.

Identifying and specifying these risks, including analysis of their potential impact, is an important part of the risk management cycle.

4.2 Economic risks

Impact of known events

The main economic risks are in relation to investment returns, benefit increases (ie Consumer Price Index inflation) and salary increases.

For all three sources of risk, the table below details the actual experience since the last valuation compared to 2022 expectations, and the impact on funding.

Source	Expected	Actual	Funding impact
Investment returns	4.3% p.a.	2.4% p.a.	(£122m)
Benefit increases	2.7% p.a.	6.1% p.a.	(£215m)
Salary increases	3.2% p.a.	6.3% p.a.	(£19m)

Table 5: Impact of known economic events since 2022

Impact of changes in future outcomes

The results in this report are based on a set of assumptions about the future outcomes for these economic risks. If the future differs from the assumptions used at this valuation, the Fund's liabilities may be higher (or lower) than the current estimate.

- **Investment returns:** Chart 3 below shows how the funding level at 31 March 2025 changes depending on the level of assumed future investment returns. Each point on the line denotes the estimated likelihood of achieving the level of future return at the valuation date. This indicates that the best estimate (return with an estimated 50% likelihood) funding level at 31 March 2025 is 184%. The Fund's assumption at this valuation is summarised in [Appendix 2](#) and is illustrated by the solid blue diamond.
- **Benefit increases:** if future inflation was 0.1% pa higher than assumed at this valuation, then the funding level would reduce by c2% (with a c£22m fall in the surplus).
- **Salary increases:** if salary increases were 0.5% pa higher than assumed at this valuation then the funding level would reduce by c1% (with a c£6m fall in the surplus).

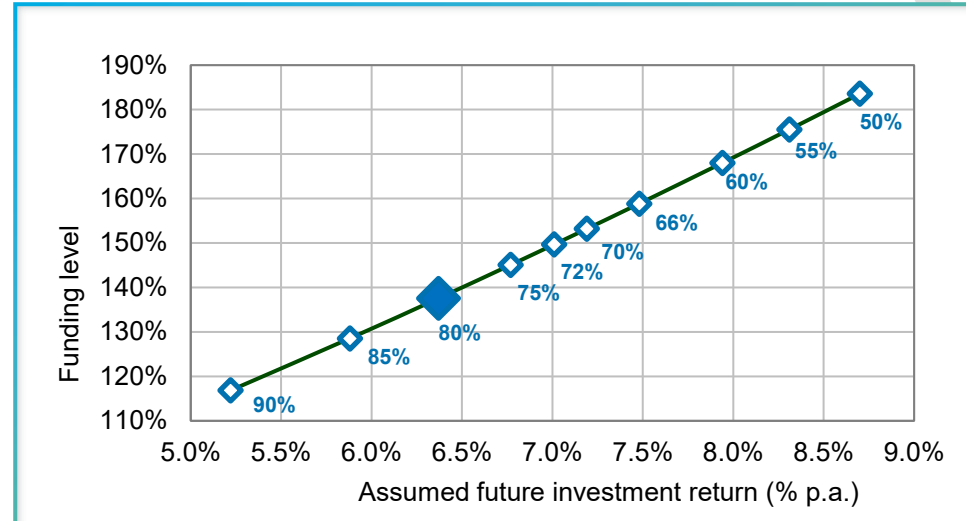


Chart 3: Impact of future return assumption on funding level

Prudence within assumptions

Reflecting the sharp change in the economic environment since the last valuation in 2022, the Fund has made allowance for higher assumed future investment returns (compared to the 2022 valuation). However, there is also increased uncertainty within the wider environment due to ongoing geo-political tensions and financial market volatility, alongside additional uncertainty about future long-term UK inflation levels and global financial markets. Therefore, the Fund has increased the level of prudence within funding strategies and contribution rates at the 2025 valuation*. The overall outcome of higher assumed future investment returns, even when combined with higher prudence is, on average, a reduction in employer total contribution rates (ie Primary plus Secondary) at the 2025 valuation.

The Fund believes this approach balances the key objectives of **affordability** and **stability** of employer contribution rates, whilst ensuring the Fund is **solvent** over the long-term.

- **Affordability:** the Fund has taken into account, and given credit for, higher expected future investment returns which reduces the cost to employers of providing LGPS benefits (all other things being equal).
- **Stability:** if the Fund doesn't achieve the higher level of assumed returns, or future returns expectations reduce, then it doesn't necessarily mean immediate increases in employer contribution rates in the future. Prudence levels will remain under review and part of the Fund's wider governance and risk management framework and, given different economic or funding conditions, it may be appropriate to reduce prudence at future valuations to support the Fund's longer-term aims of stable (and affordable) contributions for employers.

* Prudence levels are set out in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement and the governance audit trail of these key decisions is documented in [Appendix 3](#).

4.3 Demographic risks

Impact of known events

The main demographic risk is in relation to life expectancy. The Fund’s mortality experience between the 2022 and 2025 valuations has resulted in the following impact on the funding position, as shown in Table 6.

Mortality experience	
Actual amount of annual pension ceased	£4.4m
Expected amount of annual pension ceased	£5.4m
Difference	(£1.0m)
Increase (reduction) in surplus	(£8.7m)

Table 6: Impact of member mortality experience since 2022

Impact of changes in future outcomes

The results in this report are based on an assumption that in the long-term, the rate of mortality reduces at 1.5% p.a. If this rate of reduction turned out to be stronger (1.75% p.a. instead of 1.5% p.a.), then members would live longer than expected. In this scenario, the funding level would fall by c1% (with a c£8m fall in the surplus).

4.4 Other risks

Regulatory

Changes in central government legislation may affect the future cost of the LGPS. For example, the cost to rectify the McCloud discrimination is estimated to be an increase in liabilities of £4m at this valuation. [Appendix 2](#) sets out potential regulatory changes which may impact future pension costs.

Climate change

Climate change has the potential to make extreme outcomes more likely which could in turn have a significant impact on the funding position. The Fund has carried out separate modelling to assess the potential impact of extreme outcomes on longer term funding. Further details on this are presented in [Appendix 4](#).

Post-valuation events

The results in this report are as at 31 March 2025. Since this date, asset performance has been positive and the funding position is likely to have improved as a result. However, short-term volatility in the funding position is to be expected due to the Fund’s growth-orientated investment strategy. Given that the Fund aims to set long-term, stable funding strategies and contribution rates, and experience since 31 March 2025 is not abnormal, no allowance has been made for post-valuation events in setting employer contribution rates or the funding position at this valuation.

The Fund will continue to monitor the environment in which it participates to understand and manage the impact of any changes.

Final
comments



5. Final comments

The Fund's valuation operates within a broader framework, and this document should be considered alongside the following:

- The Funding Strategy Statement which (in particular) highlights how different employers in different circumstances have their contributions calculated.
- The Investment Strategy Statement, which sets out the investment strategy for the Fund.
- The Fund's risk register.
- The general governance of the Fund, including meetings of the Pensions Committee and Local Pensions Board, decisions delegated to officers, the Fund's business plan, etc.

Throughout the valuation, relevant stakeholders in the Fund have been engaged, consulted and communicated with as appropriate. Details of the governance process followed during the valuation are set out in [Appendix 3](#).

Under the LGPS regulations, the next formal valuation of the Fund is due to be carried out as at 31 March 2028 where contribution rates payable from 1 April 2029 will be set.

March 26

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson

Steven Scott FFA C.Act

Reece Notman FFA C.Act



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Appendices

[London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund](#)

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Appendix 2: Assumptions

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Appendix 4: Climate change scenario analysis

Appendix 5: Section 13 dashboard

Appendix 6: Reliances & limitations

Appendix 7: Glossary

Appendix 8: Rates and Adjustments Certificate

Appendix 9: Gender pension gap

Appendix 1: Data

Membership data

The membership data used for the purposes of this valuation was provided by the Administering Authority on 27 October 2025.

A summary of the membership data used for this valuation is set out in Table 7, alongside corresponding data from the previous valuation for comparison. The membership numbers in the table relate to the total number of records.

The results of this valuation are dependent on the quality of the underlying data used. We have relied on information supplied by the Administering Authority and their administrator as being accurate. We have carried out a series of reasonableness validation checks on the supplied membership data and compared against the Fund's (unaudited) accounts to confirm its suitability for the purposes of this valuation.

More information on how we verify the quality of the data used in the valuation has been shared with the Administering Authority in our report 'Data Report for the 2025 Valuation'.

Whole Fund Membership Data	This Valuation 31 March 2025	Last Valuation 31 March 2022
Employee members		
Number	7,718	7,275
Total actual pay (£000)	253,670	210,226
Total accrued pension (£000)	44,322	33,231
Average age (liability weighted)	56.0	53.0
Deferred pensioners (including undecideds)		
Number	11,328	10,921
Total accrued pension (£000)	35,509	26,185
Average age (liability weighted)	56.5	53.6
Pensioners and dependants		
Number	8,613	7,788
Total pensions in payment (£000)	69,029	55,902
Average age (liability weighted)	70.1	68.9

Table 7: Membership data summary

Investment strategy

A summary of the investment strategy allocation used to derive the future assumed investment return is set out in Table 8.

This strategy was confirmed by the Administering Authority on 30 January 2025 as appropriate for the purposes of the valuation.

Asset data

To check the membership data and derive employer asset values, we have used asset and accounting data and employer-level cash flow data provided by the Fund

Asset class	Allocation
Overseas equity	36.00%
Emerging market equity	4.00%
Fixed interest gilts	3.75%
Index-linked gilts	3.75%
UK Corporate bonds (A-rated average)	2.50%
Multi-asset credit	5.00%
Infrastructure equity	10.00%
Property	15.00%
Private lending	20.00%
Total	100.00%

Table 8: Investment strategy allocation used for the calculation of employer contribution rates.

Appendix 2: Assumptions

To set and agree assumptions for the valuation, the Fund carried out an in-depth analysis and review in May 2025 with the final set noted by the Pensions Committee in June 2025.

Summary of assumptions

	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.4% p.a. (80% likelihood of success)	4.3% p.a. (72% likelihood of success)
Benefit increases (CPI inflation)	2.3% p.a.	2.7% p.a.
Salary increases	2.8% p.a.	3.2% p.a.
Demographic assumptions		
Baseline longevity	VitaCurves	VitaCurves
Longevity future improvements	CMI2024 model with core parameterisation except Initial addition = 0.25% (Male & Female) Long-term rate of improvement 1.5% p.a.	CMI 2021 model Initial addition, A = 0.25% (both Male and Female) Smoothing factor, Sk = 7.0 Long-term rate of improvement = 1.5% p.a.
Commutation	65% of maximum under HMRC limits	50% of maximum under HMRC limits
50:50 scheme	0% of members elect to change scheme	2% of members elect to change scheme
Retirement age	Earliest age at which members can retire with unreduced benefits	
Family statistics	Varying proportion have dependant at death Dependant of a male is 3.5 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 0.6 year older than her	Varying proportion have dependant at retirement Dependant of a male is 3 years younger than him Dependant of a female is 3 year older than her

Table 9: Summary of assumptions

Deriving future investment return likelihoods

To derive the distribution of future investment returns and obtain associated estimated likelihoods, we use the Fund's long-term investment strategy and our Economic Scenario Service (ESS) model. The ESS uses statistical models to generate a future distribution of year-on-year returns for each asset class, eg UK equities. The ESS reflects correlations between asset classes and wider economic variables (eg inflation). In the short-term (first few years), the models are fitted with current financial market expectations. Over the longer-term, models are built around our views of fundamental economic parameters, for example equity risk premium, credit-spreads and long-term inflation. Table 10 sets out the individual asset class return distribution of the ESS model at 31 March 2025.

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Time period	Percentile	Annualised total returns											Inflation/Yields			
		Global Equities (hedged)	Global Equities (unhedged)	EM equities (unhedged)	Property	Infrastructure equity (unlisted)	A Credit (14 yr maturity)	Fixed interest gilt (14 yr maturity)	Index linked gilt (14 yr maturity)	Multi Asset Credit (sub investment grade)	Private Lending	Private Equity	Private Lending	Inflation (CPI)	17 year real yield (CPI)	17 year yield
5 years	16 th	-0.5%	-0.5%	-3.2%	0.2%	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%	4.1%	4.5%	-2.5%	4.5%	1.2%	1.5%	4.8%
	50 th	8.2%	8.2%	8.5%	6.8%	8.1%	4.9%	4.3%	4.5%	6.7%	8.2%	10.0%	8.2%	2.8%	2.4%	5.8%
	84 th	16.9%	16.9%	20.9%	14.1%	15.5%	7.1%	6.2%	7.5%	8.8%	11.4%	22.8%	11.4%	4.3%	3.3%	7.1%
10 years	16 th	2.1%	2.1%	0.2%	2.3%	3.1%	4.5%	4.2%	2.7%	5.8%	6.4%	1.2%	6.4%	0.8%	0.8%	3.9%
	50 th	8.5%	8.5%	8.8%	7.3%	8.4%	6.0%	5.4%	4.7%	7.4%	8.8%	10.2%	8.8%	2.5%	2.1%	5.3%
	84 th	14.8%	14.8%	17.5%	12.7%	13.8%	7.3%	6.5%	6.9%	8.9%	10.9%	19.6%	10.9%	4.1%	3.3%	7.1%
20 years	16 th	3.7%	3.7%	2.2%	3.5%	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	2.9%	6.1%	7.0%	3.4%	7.0%	0.7%	-0.5%	1.6%
	50 th	8.3%	8.3%	8.5%	7.3%	8.3%	6.5%	5.8%	4.6%	7.6%	8.8%	9.9%	8.8%	2.3%	1.3%	3.6%
	84 th	13.1%	13.1%	15.1%	11.3%	12.4%	7.4%	6.5%	6.4%	9.1%	10.7%	17.0%	10.7%	3.9%	3.0%	6.2%
Volatility (1 yr)		18.6%	18.6%	24.3%	15.2%	14.5%	6.5%	5.5%	6.7%	6.3%	9.3%	26.6%	9.3%	1.4%	-	-

Table 10: ESS individual asset class return distributions at 31 March 2025

Demographic assumptions

The tables below set out sample rates for demographic assumptions at 5-year age intervals. All figures are incidence rates per 1,000 members except salary scale. FT and PT denote full-time and part-time active membership respectively.

Males

Age	Salary Scale	Death Before Retirement	Withdrawals		III Health Tier 1		II I Health Tier 2	
		FT & PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
20	105	0.17	226.41	304.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.17	149.55	201.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	131	0.20	106.11	142.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	144	0.24	82.91	111.61	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
40	151	0.41	66.75	89.83	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.02
45	159	0.68	62.70	84.36	0.35	0.27	0.07	0.05
50	167	1.09	51.68	69.46	0.90	0.68	0.23	0.17
55	173	1.70	40.70	54.73	3.54	2.65	0.51	0.38
60	174	3.06	36.28	48.76	6.23	4.67	0.44	0.33
65	174	5.10	22.26	29.93	11.83	8.87	0.00	0.00

Table 11: Sample rates for demographic assumptions – Males

Females

Age	Salary Scale	Death Before Retirement	Withdrawals		III Health Tier 1		II I Health Tier 2	
		FT & PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
20	105	0.10	197.36	224.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.10	132.80	150.93	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
30	131	0.14	111.32	126.50	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.02
35	144	0.24	96.08	109.14	0.26	0.19	0.05	0.04
40	151	0.38	79.96	90.80	0.39	0.29	0.08	0.06
45	159	0.62	74.62	84.72	0.52	0.39	0.10	0.08
50	167	0.90	62.91	71.35	0.97	0.73	0.24	0.18
55	173	1.19	46.94	53.30	3.59	2.69	0.52	0.39
60	174	1.52	37.83	42.90	5.71	4.28	0.54	0.40
65	174	1.95	18.03	20.44	10.26	7.69	0.00	0.00

Table 12: Sample rates for demographic assumptions - Females

Average life expectancies

Based on the longevity assumptions used for the 2025 valuation, Table 13 details the average life expectancy for the Fund's membership.

Average life expectancy	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Male pensioner	21.4 years	21.5 years
Male non-pensioner	22.4 years	22.8 years
Female pensioner	24.0 years	24.2 years
Female non-pensioner	25.5 years	25.8 years

Table 13: Average life expectancies

The average life expectancies are from the age of 65. They assume that pensioners are aged 65 at the respective valuation date and non-pensioners are aged 45.

Benefit structure

Results are based on our understanding of the benefit structure of the LGPS in England and Wales on 31 March 2025 – see www.lgpsregs.org. However, there are areas of uncertainty and potential change.

- **McCloud:** in line with the 2022 valuation, we have made an allowance for the cost of these potential improvements, including McCloud data (where available). Further detail on the assumption is available on request.
- **Cost sharing mechanism:** we have assumed that there will be no changes required to the LGPS benefit structure due to this mechanism.
- **Guaranteed Minimum Pension equalisation and revaluation:** in line with the 2022 valuation, we have assumed that all increases on GMP for members with a State Pension Age after 5 April 2016 will be funded by the Fund.
- **Virgin Media case:** we have made no allowance for any impact that the Virgin Media case may have on the LGPS benefit structure.
- **Other benefit changes:** there may be benefit changes due to the current “Access and Fairness” consultation. We have not made any allowance for any changes to the benefit structure proposed in this consultation as we would not expect them to be material if implemented.

Appendix 3: Governance audit trail

The triennial actuarial valuation is a significant exercise carried out by the Fund. This report is a summary of the main outputs from the triennial actuarial valuation. The outputs are the result of funding strategy analysis, discussions and Fund decisions throughout the valuation process. A high-level audit trail of the key funding strategy decisions is set out below.

Funding strategy

The **actuarial assumptions** were reviewed by the Fund in May 2025, supported by analytics and other information from the Fund Actuary. The assumptions were agreed by the Fund at the Pensions Committee meeting in June 2025.

The funding strategy parameters, which feed into the setting of employer contribution rates, were considered in stages.

- **London Borough of Hackney:** review carried out in Q1 2025, including consideration of funding target, funding time horizon, likelihood of success, contribution stability mechanism and interaction with the Fund's investment strategy. The outcomes were discussed at the June 2025 Pensions Committee meeting.
- **Academies:** a full in-depth review of the funding strategy for academy schools was carried out in January 2026. The outcomes of this review were discussed at the March 2026 Pensions Committee meeting.
- **Other employers:** the funding strategy for the remaining employers in the Fund was reviewed by the Fund's Officers in January 2026. The outcomes of this review were discussed at the March 2026 Pensions Committee meeting.

- Other aspects of the funding strategy, including the approach to cessation valuations, exit credits, bulk transfers and new employers, were reviewed in Autumn 2025.

The outcomes of these decisions was collated and documented in an updated copy of the Funding Strategy Statement. The draft FSS was discussed at the November 2025 Pensions Committee meeting. The final version was agreed at the March 2026 Pensions Committee meeting.

Stakeholder engagement

In addition, the Fund has engaged with employers and the Local Pensions Board throughout the valuation exercise. A summary of the engagement is detailed below.

- **Employer forums:** the employers' forum on 4 February 2026 discussed the key themes of the 2025 valuation.
- **Employer results:** a results schedule setting out their 2025 valuation funding position and contribution rate was issued to relevant employers in January 2026. Employers were then offered the opportunity to engage with the Fund to discuss their results.
- **Funding Strategy Statement consultation:** an updated version of the FSS was issued to employers in January 2026 with the opportunity to feed back comments or ask questions to the Fund by 27 February 2026.

Appendix 4: Climate change scenario analysis

Climate change is now widely regarded as one of the main sources of risk for pension funds, with potential implications for future **inflation**, **investment returns** and **longevity**. LGPS funds, given their long-term horizons, may face greater exposure to climate risks – and many stakeholders are asking what more can be done to understand the possible impact of these risks.

We have used two sets of scenario analysis to test the resilience of the funding strategy under potential climate-related risks.

Scenario analysis helps assess risks and tests the resilience of current and long-term strategies under various scenarios. This helps to identify vulnerabilities across both assets and liabilities.

Identification of these vulnerabilities can inform risk management processes helping to ensure that appropriate controls and mitigations are in place. Scenario analysis can therefore also support informed decision making, as well as ensuring compliance with regulations, including TCFD.

Scenario approach 1 – Stress testing

We take our usual 5,000 simulations to see how an LGPS fund could evolve over 20 years. We then consider how quickly the world responds to climate risk in three scenarios (broadly speaking now, later or even later), with the simple assumption that in every case the response leads to intense disruption and a period of heightened market volatility. The scenarios are not explicitly designed to be “good” or “bad”, and we tend to see a modest impact on high level risk metrics.

Scenario approach 2 – Narrative driven

The new, narrative analysis complements the stress tests by imagining a specific climate-related trigger event and considering how that plays out under three different pathways.

We take a specific, extreme, downside risk event (in this instance a shock to the planet’s food supply) that could occur in the coming years. We then map out distinctive potential reactions to the event, considering things like market changes and policy responses and how these may evolve differently over time. This results in three distinct pathways.

Challenges and limitations

When interpreting the results, users should be aware of the following challenges and limitations in addition to the usual limitations of asset-liability modelling:

- All of the modelling results are ultimately based on the original 5,000 projections from our core model, so we are implicitly assuming that markets continue to function and that the assumed correlations, risk premia, volatilities etc are still valid.
- Neither set of climate scenarios is intended to be exhaustive, and other outcomes beyond what the scenarios cover are of course possible

Full details and results are included in the 2025 Climate Scenario Analysis Output Report dated June 2025, and further detail on the scenario methodology is included in the [2025 valuation toolkit](#).

Climate scenario stress test analysis – output summary

Below we set out the quantitative outputs from the ‘stressed’ climate scenarios. These reflect how the Fund may be impacted over the coming years should the world’s response to climate change reflect the one of our three qualitative scenario descriptions. The base case reflects the market having already priced in climate change, but not any one specific climate scenario.

Modelling results at 20-year time horizon				
Metric	Base case	Green revolution	Delayed transition	Head in the sand
Likelihood of success	92%	93%	91%	91%
Worst 5% of outcomes	73%	76%	66%	68%

Table 14: Summary modelling results in the base case and stress test scenarios

Overall, the impact on likelihood of success is modest over the 20-year horizon, suggesting that the level of prudence in the funding strategy has not been drastically underestimated due to climate risk. There is generally a greater impact on downside risk which is to be expected given that higher volatility will lead to a broader range of outcomes and this means that the worst outcomes get even worse.

The stress test scenarios are designed to test the entire range of funding outcomes. The above impact on downside risk suggests that the extremes merit further, dedicated investigation, particularly as climate change has the potential to make “extreme” outcomes more likely.

The narrative-driven scenario approach was introduced at the 2025 valuation to complement the stress tests by digging further into potential downside risks.

Narrative-driven scenario analysis – output summary

The chart below shows the likelihood of success in each of the three narrative scenarios. All of them begin with the same initial shock, and then the results diverge based on different imagined responses.

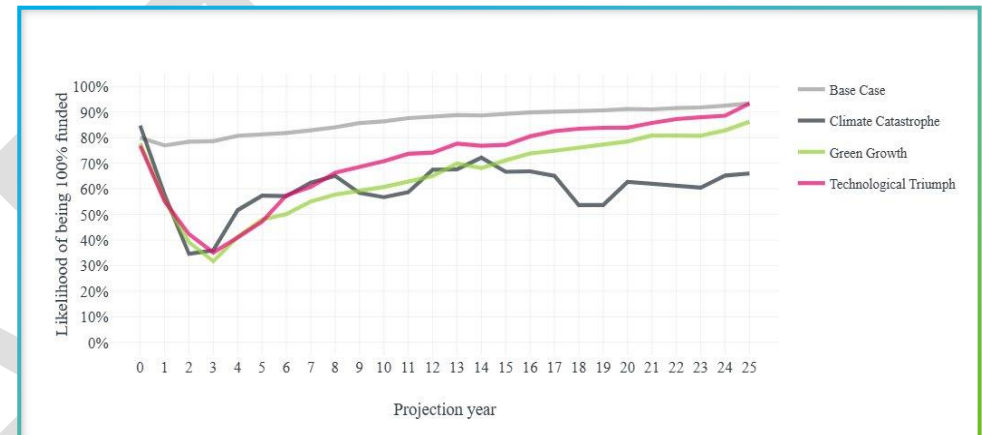


Chart 4: Likelihood of success in the base case and narrative-driven scenarios

Over medium time horizons of 5-10 years, we see improvement in the likelihood of success under each of the three scenarios, although all remain below both the base case and the level of success that is required by the Fund. Over longer time horizons of 10+ years we begin to see a divergence in the likelihood of success, with rapid response and technology investment supporting regrowth under the Green Growth and Technological Triumph pathways, but delayed action under Climate Catastrophe, instead leading to prolonged economic and social disruption and a likelihood of success below the Fund’s desired threshold.

There is therefore a plausible downside scenario prompted by a climate-related event that would put the Fund’s funding strategy at risk

Appendix 5: Section 13 dashboard

Metric	Unit	2025 valuation
2025 funding position – local funding basis		
Funding level (assets/liabilities)	%	138%
Funding level (change since previous valuation)	%	32% increase
Asset value used at the valuation	£m	2,120
Value of liabilities (including McCloud liability)	£m	1,539
Surplus (deficit)	£m	581
Discount rate – past service	% p.a.	6.4%
Discount rate – future service	% p.a.	Past service and future service are consistently valued with the same underlying assumptions, methodologies and models regarding future expected levels of inflation, interest rates and investment returns.
Assumed pension increase (CPI)	% p.a.	2.3%
Method of derivation of discount rate, plus any changes since previous valuation		There is a 80% likelihood that the Fund's assets will return at least 6.4% p.a. over the 20 years following the 2025 valuation date. This is the same methodology used for the 2022 valuation but with a higher likelihood (72% at 2022).

Metric	Unit	2025 valuation
Assumed life expectancy at age 65		
Life expectancy for current pensioners – men age 65	years	21.4
Life expectancy for current pensioners – women age 65	years	24.0
Life expectancy for future pensioners – men age 45	years	22.4
Life expectancy for future pensioners – women age 45	years	25.5
Past service funding position – SAB basis (for comparison purposes only)		
Market value of assets	£m	2,120
Value of liabilities	£m	1,965
Funding level on SAB basis (assets/liabilities)	%	108%
Funding level on SAB basis (change since last valuation)	%	6% decrease

Metric	Unit	2025 valuation	2022 valuation
Contribution rates payable			
Primary contribution rate	% of pay	16.5%	20.4%
Secondary contribution rate (cash amounts in each year)			
Secondary contribution rate - 1 st year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	18.328	13.868
Secondary contribution rate - 2 nd year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	13.645	14.360
Secondary contribution rate - 3 rd year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	11.287	14.845
Giving total expected contributions			
Total expected contributions - 1 st year of rates and adjustments certificate (£ figure based on assumed payroll)	£m	62.416	59.558
Total expected contributions - 2 nd year of rates and adjustments certificate (£ figure based on assumed payroll)	£m	58.973	61.523
Total expected contributions - 3 rd year of rates and adjustments certificate (£ figure based on assumed payroll)	£m	57.889	63.528
Assumed payroll (cash amounts in each year)			
Total assumed payroll - 1 st year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	266.851	223.941
Total assumed payroll - 2 nd year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	274.354	231.160
Total assumed payroll - 3 rd year of rates and adjustments certificate	£m	282.067	238.611
3 year average total employer contribution rate	% of pay	21.8%	26.6%
Average employee contribution	% of pay	6.9%	6.9%
Employee employee contributions (£ figure based on assumed payroll of £267m)	£m p.a.	18.3	15.5

Metric	Unit	2025 valuation	2022 valuation
Deficit recovery and surplus spreading plan			
Latest deficit recovery period end date, where this methodology is used by the fund's actuarial advisor	Year	n/a	n/a
Earliest surplus spreading period end date, where this methodology is used by the fund's actuarial advisor	Year	n/a	n/a
The time horizon end date, where this methodology is used by the fund's actuarial advisor	Year	2045	2042
The funding plan's likelihood of success, where this methodology is used by the fund's actuarial advisor	%	Minimum 80%	Minimum 70%
Surplus Methodology		Explicit contribution stabilisation mechanism	
Surplus methodology & parameters explanation (including changes since previous valuation)		Employer contributions are typically limited to increase/decrease at most by 1% of pay pa to support long-term stability. The Fund has allowed accelerated reductions from 1 April 2026 to support affordability. Further detail is in the FSS.	
Additional information			
Percentage of liabilities relating to employers with deficit recovery periods of longer than 20 years	%	0%	0%
Percentage of total liabilities that are in respect of Tier 3 employers	%	0.3%	0.4%
Included climate change analysis/comments in the 2025 valuation report		Yes	Yes
Gender pension gap statistic - Fund active mean CARE pension GPG	%	24%	N/A
Gender pension gap statistic - Fund active mean combined Final Salary and CARE pension GPG	%	26%	N/A
Gender pension gap statistic - Fund pensioner mean pension GPG	%	37%	N/A

Appendix 6: Reliances & limitations

We have been commissioned by London Borough of Hackney ('the Administering Authority') to carry out a full actuarial valuation of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund ('the Fund') at 31 March 2025, as required under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 ('the Regulations').

This report is addressed to the Administering Authority. It has been prepared by us as actuaries to the Fund and is solely for the purpose of summarising the main outcomes of the 2025 actuarial valuation. It has not been prepared for any other third party or for any other purpose. We make no representation or warranties to any third party as to the accuracy or completeness of this report, no reliance should be placed on this report by any third party and we accept no responsibility or liability to any third party in respect of it.

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This summary report is the culmination of other communications in relation to the valuation, in particular our:

- [2025 valuation toolkit](#) which sets out the methodology used when reviewing funding plans
- paper dated 24 January 2025 which discusses the funding strategy for the Fund's local authority employer
- paper dated 29 May 2025 which discusses the valuation assumptions
- paper dated 13 January 2026 which reviewed the funding strategy framework
- initial results report dated 13 November 2025 which outlines the whole Fund results and inter-valuation experience

- data report dated March 2026 which summarises the data used for the valuation, the approach to ensuring it is fit for purpose and any adjustments made to it during the course of the valuation

The totality of our advice complies with the Regulations as they relate to actuarial valuations.

We have also prepared the valuation with regard to the Funding Strategy Statement which details the approach taken by the Fund to fund the current and future benefits due to members.

The following Technical Actuarial Standards apply to this advice and have been complied with where material and to a proportionate degree. They are:

- **TAS100** – Principles for technical actuarial work
- **TAS300** – Pensions

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Appendix 7: Glossary

➤ **50:50 option**

An option for LGPS members to pay half employee contributions and earn half the retirement benefit (pre-retirement protection benefits are unreduced).

➤ **Asset-liability modelling**

An approach to modelling and understanding risk for a pension fund. The assets and liabilities are projected forwards into the future under many different future scenarios of inflation, investment returns and interest rates. The future scenarios are then analysed to understand the risk associated with a particular combination of contribution rates and investment strategy. Different combinations of contribution rates and/or investment strategies may be tested.

➤ **Baseline longevity**

The rates of death (by age and sex) in a given group of people based on current observed data.

➤ **VitaCurves**

The assumptions used for baseline longevity. These assumptions are provided by Club Vita, a firm of longevity experts we partner with for longevity analysis. They combine data from thousands of pension schemes and use it to create detailed longevity assumptions at member-level, as well as insight on general longevity trends and future improvements.

➤ **Commutation**

The option for members to exchange part of their annual pension for a one-off lump sum at retirement. In the LGPS, every £1 of pension exchanged gives the member £12 of lump sum. The amounts that members commute is heavily influenced by tax rules which set an upper limit on how much lump sum can be taken tax-free.

➤ **CPI inflation**

The annual rate of change of the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). The CPI is the UK government's preferred measure of inflation and is the measure used to increase LGPS (and all other public sector pension scheme) benefits each year.

➤ **Deferred pensioner**

A former employee who has left employment (or opted out of the pension fund) but is not yet in receipt of their benefits from the fund.

➤ **Demographic assumptions**

Assumptions concerned with member and employer choices rather than macroeconomic or financial factors. For example, retirement age or promotional salary scales. Demographic assumptions typically determine the timing of benefit payments.

➤ **Discount rate**

A number used to place a single value on a stream of future payments, allowing for expected future investment returns.

➤ **Employee (or active) members**

Members who are currently employed by employers who participate in the Fund and are paying contributions into the Fund.

➤ **ESS**

Economic Scenario Service - Hymans Robertson's proprietary economic scenario generator used to create thousands of simulations of future inflation, asset class returns and interest rates.

➤ Funding position

The extent to which the assets held by the Fund at 31 March 2025 cover the accrued benefits ie the liabilities.

The two measures of the funding position are:

- the funding level - the ratio of assets to liabilities; and
- the funding surplus/deficit - the difference between the asset and liabilities values.

➤ Inflation

Prices tend to increase over time, which is called inflation. Inflation is measured in different ways, using a different 'basket' of goods and mathematical formulas.

➤ Liabilities

An employer's liability value is the single value at a given point in time of all the benefit payments expected to be made in future to all members. Benefit payments are projected using demographic and financial assumptions and the liability is calculated using a discount rate.

➤ Longevity improvements

An assumption about how rates of death will change in future. Typically, we assume that death rates will fall and life expectancies will improve over time, continuing the long-running trend.

➤ Pensioner

A former employee who is in receipt of their benefits from the fund. This category includes eligible dependants of the former employee.

➤ Primary rate

The estimated cost of future benefits, expressed in percentage of pay terms. The primary rate will include an allowance to cover the Fund's expenses.

➤ Prudence

To be prudent means to err on the side of caution in the overall set of assumptions. We build prudence into the choice of discount rate by choosing an assumption with a prudence level of more than 50%. All other assumptions aim to be best estimate.

➤ Prudence level

A percentage indicating the likelihood that the assumed rate of investment return will be achieved in practice, based on the ESS model.

The higher the prudence level, the more prudent the assumed rate of investment return.

➤ Secondary rate

An adjustment to the primary rate, generally to reflect costs associated with benefits that have already been earned up to the valuation date. This may be expressed as a percentage of pay and/or monetary amount.

➤ Withdrawal

Refers to members leaving the scheme before retirement. These members retain an entitlement to an LGPS pension when they retire but are no longer earning new benefits.

Appendix 8: Rates and Adjustments Certificate

In accordance with Regulation 62 of the Regulations, we have assessed the contributions that should be paid into the Fund by participating employers for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029 to maintain the solvency of the Fund.

The method and assumptions used to calculate the contributions set out in this Rates and Adjustments Certificate are detailed in the Funding Strategy Statement dated April 2026 and in [Appendix 2](#) of the report on the 2025 actuarial valuation dated 31 March 2026. These assumptions underpin our estimate of the number of members who will become entitled to a payment of pensions under the provisions of the LGPS and the amount of liabilities arising in respect of such members.

Table 15 sets out the combined individual employer primary and secondary contribution rates for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029. 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, calculated in accordance with the LGPS regulations and CIPFA guidance. The secondary rate has been shown both as a percentage of the projected pensionable pay and the equivalent monetary amount.

Primary rate		
16.5% of pay		
Secondary rate	% of payroll	Equivalent monetary amount
2026/27	6.9%	18,328,000
2027/28	5.0%	13,645,000
2028/29	4.0%	11,287,000

Table 15: Combined individual employer rates from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029

The required minimum contribution rates for each employer in the Fund are set out in the remainder of this certificate.

Steven Scott FFA C. Act

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13 March 2026

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

Employer codes	Employer name	Primary rate (% of pay)	Secondary rate (% of pay)			Total contributions (Primary rate plus secondary rate)			Notes
			2026 /27	2027/28	2028/29	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
London Borough of Hackney Pool									
	London Borough of Hackney	16.5%	7.5%	5.5%	4.5%	24.0%	22.0%	21.0%	
MATs/Academies									
City of London Academies Trust Pool									
375	City Academy	16.2%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	
445	City of London Academy Shoreditch Park (COLASP)	16.2%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	
Community Schools Trust									
454	Community Schools Trust (Waterside Academy)	16.1%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.1%	15.1%	14.1%	
722	Community Schools Trust (Haggerston School)	16.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	
728	Community Schools Trust (Excelsior Academy)	17.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	
729	Birkin Cleaning Services Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	17.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	1
731	Olive Dining Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	17.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	1
738	Sweethaven Computers Ltd (Excelsior Academy)	17.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	1
Mossbourne Academies Trust Pool									
367	Mossbourne Community Academy	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	
416	Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	
429	Mossbourne Parkside	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	
430	Mossbourne Riverside	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	

Employer codes	Employer name	Primary rate (% of pay)	Secondary rate (% of pay)			Total contributions (Primary rate plus secondary rate)			Notes
			2026 /27	2027/28	2028/29	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
726	Harrison Catering Services Ltd (Mossbourne Federation Parkside Academy)	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	1
Other Academies									
	Arbor Academy Trust (Northwold Academy)	18.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	
	Lubavitch Multi Academy Trust	16.7%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.7%	15.7%	14.7%	
374	Bridge Academy	16.9%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.9%	15.9%	14.9%	
379	Skinners Academies Trust	17.5%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.5%	16.5%	15.5%	
380	Clapton Girls Academy	16.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	16.4%	15.4%	14.4%	
442	Boxing Academy	15.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	
456	Eko Trust	17.1%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	17.1%	16.1%	15.1%	
730	Lux Mundi Catholic Academy Trust	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%	
Admitted Bodies									
368	Greenwich Leisure Ltd	19.3%	-12.4%	-12.4%	-12.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
382	Peabody Trust	32.8%	-25.9%	-25.9%	-25.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
431	Ultraserve London Ltd (Daubeney)	25.2%	-18.3%	-18.3%	-18.3%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
447	Lubavitch Foundation	16.5%	-9.6%	-9.6%	-9.6%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
449	CIS Security	23.9%	-17.0%	-17.0%	-17.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
450	Ultraserve London Ltd (Grasmere School)	16.7%	-9.8%	-9.8%	-9.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
457	Olive Dining	18.7%	-11.8%	-11.8%	-11.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
459	Fit For Sport (Betty Layward School)	19.7%	-12.8%	-12.8%	-12.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
462	London Development Trust	16.0%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.9%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	
723	Olive Dining Ltd (Millfields Primary School)	18.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	

Employer codes	Employer name	Primary rate (% of pay)	Secondary rate (% of pay)			Total contributions (Primary rate plus secondary rate)			Notes
			2026 /27	2027/28	2028/29	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
724	CleanTec Services Ltd (Shoreditch Park Primary School)	27.7%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	
725	Fuel For Learning Ltd (Betty Layward Primary School)	23.1%	-12.9%	-12.9%	-12.9%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	
727	CleanTec Services Ltd (Millfields Primary School)	21.2%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.9%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	
7172	CleanTEC Services Ltd (Jubilee Primary School & Lindens Children's Centre)	28.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%	
7174	Schools Offices Services Ltd	22.4%	-15.5%	-15.5%	-15.5%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	

Notes to the Rates & Adjustments Certificate

1. Pass-through employer where the total rate payable is set based on the Fund's policy on small admission bodies.

- Contributions expressed as a percentage of payroll should be paid into the Fund at a frequency in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.
- Further sums should be paid to the Fund to meet the costs of any early retirements and/or augmentations using methods and factors issued by us from time to time or as otherwise agreed.
- Payments may be required to be made to the Fund by employers to meet the capital costs of any ill-health retirements that exceed those allowed for within our assumptions.
- Any new employers or admission bodies joining the Fund should be referred to the Fund Actuary to assess the required level of contribution. Depending on the number of transferring members the ceding employer's rate may also need to be reviewed.
- Any employer who ceases to participate in the Fund should be referred to the Fund Actuary in accordance with Regulation 64 of the LGPS regulations.
- The certified contribution rates represent the minimum level of contributions to be paid. Employing authorities may pay further amounts at any time and future periodic contributions may be adjusted on a basis approved by the Fund Actuary.

Appendix 9: Gender pension gap

As required under the LGPS Regulations 2013, we have reported on the gender pension gap within the Fund. The reporting approach, including derivation of statistics, is consistent with the guidance '2025 Fund Valuations: Guidance for Gender Pension Gap reporting' dated 2 February 2026:

For the purpose of this analysis, we have

- relied upon the membership data provided by the Fund for the purpose of the 2025 actuarial valuation
- used the gender information provided in the submitted membership data

The Gender Pension Gap (GPG) is calculated as:

$$GPG = \frac{\text{Mean pension value for males} - \text{Mean pension value for females}}{\text{Mean pension value for males}}$$

The GPG is expressed as a percentage. For example, a GPG of 10% indicates that, on average within the population analysed, for every £1 of pension accrued by males, females will have accrued £0.90. A negative GPG implies the mean pension value for females is greater than the mean pension value for males

Active members

The results in this section set out the analysis for members who were active at 31 March 2025.

Fund level analysis

At overall Fund level, the GPG for active members of the Fund is 26%. Further detail is set out in the table and charts below.

	Males	Females	
Number of members*	2,646	4,539	-
% of overall membership	37%	63%	-
Mean age	47.2	46.8	-
Mean age the member joined the Fund	38.9	39.5	-
Mean number of jobs held	1.05	1.10	-
Mean employee contribution rate	6.71	6.32	-
Number of members with a FS pension	848	1,274	-
			Gender pay gap
Mean FTE pay	42,322	38,764	8%
Mean actual pay	40,948	33,531	18%
			Gender pension gap
Mean CARE pension	5,496	4,201	24%
Mean Final Salary pension**	5,826	4,321	26%
Mean total pension	7,364	5,414	26%

Table 16: Gender pension gap for active members – Fund level analysis

* In line with the guidance, this represents the number of unique members within the Fund i.e. all multiple membership records have been summed for the purpose of the Fund calculation.

** In line with the guidance, this represents the mean for active members with a non-zero final salary pension.

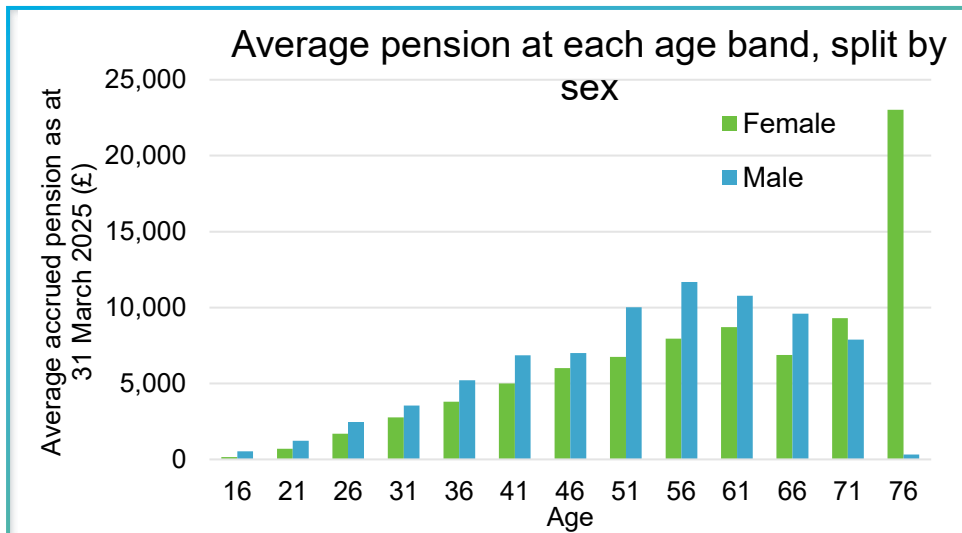


Chart 5: Total pension at each age, split by sex

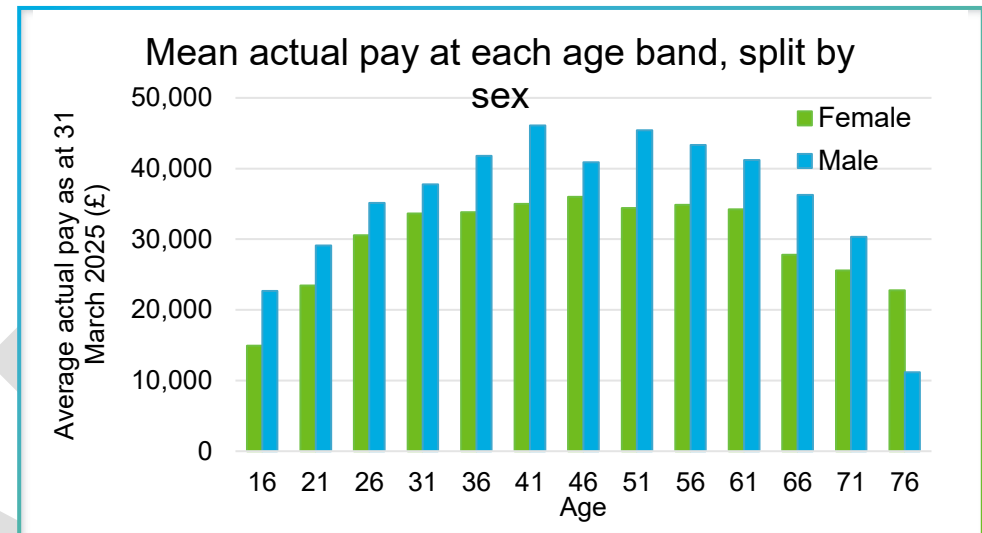


Chart 6: Mean actual pay at each age, split by sex

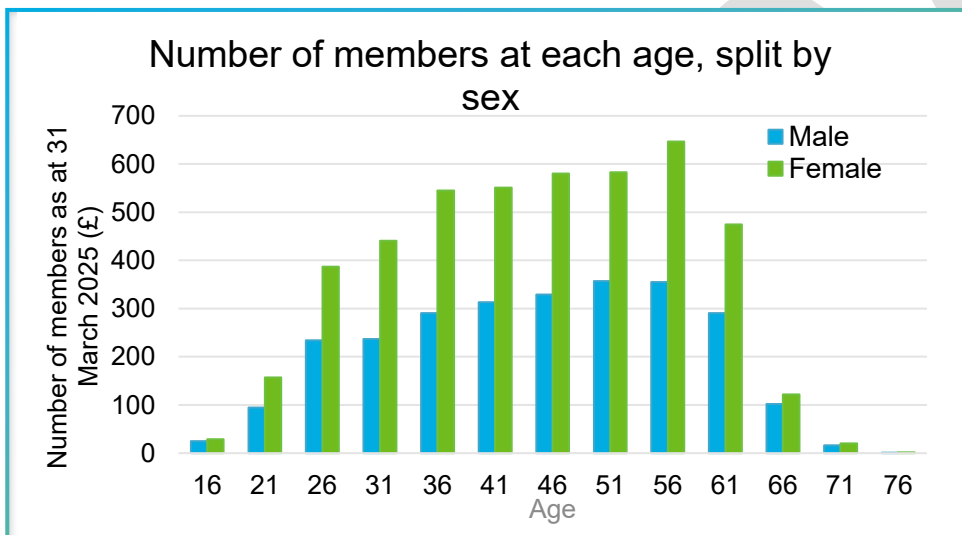


Chart 7: Number of members at each age, split by sex

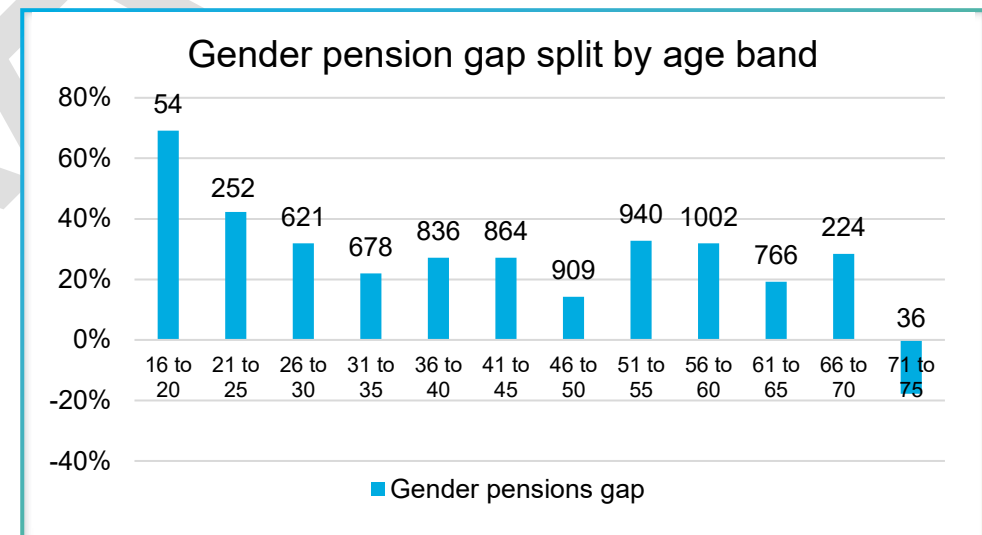


Chart 8: GPG at each age (number of members at each age band shown)

Ages shown are at 5-year age bands, e.g. age 36 covers from ages 36 to 40

Employer category analysis

In line with the Guidance, analysis at employer category level is set out below (N/A entries apply where the number of active members in a group is less than 100):

Category	CARE pension GPG	Final Salary pension GPG	Total pension GPG
Local authorities and connected bodies	22%	25%	24%
Centrally funded public sector bodies excluding academies	N/A	N/A	N/A
Academies	25%	39%	27%
Other public service bodies	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private/voluntary/other bodies	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 17: Gender pension gap for active members – Employer category analysis

Employer category	Local authorities		Central PS bodies		Academies		Other PS bodies		Private/voluntary	
Additional statistics	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of members*	2,409	3,930	19	20	203	562	24	40	-	-
% of overall membership	38%	62%	N/A	N/A	27%	73%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean age	47.5	47.3	N/A	N/A	42.7	42.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean FTE pay	43,005	39,902	N/A	N/A	38,283	34,468	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean actual pay	42,375	35,411	N/A	N/A	28,442	23,822	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean CARE pension	5,786	4,537	N/A	N/A	2,794	2,108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean Final Salary pension	5,968	4,449	N/A	N/A	4,555	2,797	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean total pension	7,778	5,883	N/A	N/A	3,355	2,437	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 18: Gender pension gap for active members – Employer category analysis (additional statistics)

* In line with the guidance, this represents the number of unique members per employer within the Fund i.e. multiple membership records across an employer category have been summed.

Pensioner members

The GPG for pensioner members of the Fund is 37%. Further detail is set out in the table and charts below.

	Males	Females	GPG
Number of members*	3,195	3,645	-
% of overall membership	47%	53%	-
Mean age	72.0	71.3	-
Mean pension	11,228	7,103	37%
Mean CARE pension amount	3,791	2,809	-
Mean FS pension amount	10,671	6,585	-
Mean partner pension amount	4,532	2,893	-
Mean number of retirement pension account	1.05	1.10	-
Mean age at retirement	57.5	59.3	-

Table 19: Gender pension gap for pensioner members – Fund level analysis

* In line with the guidance, this represents the number of unique members within the Fund i.e. all multiple membership records have been summed for the purpose of the Fund calculation.

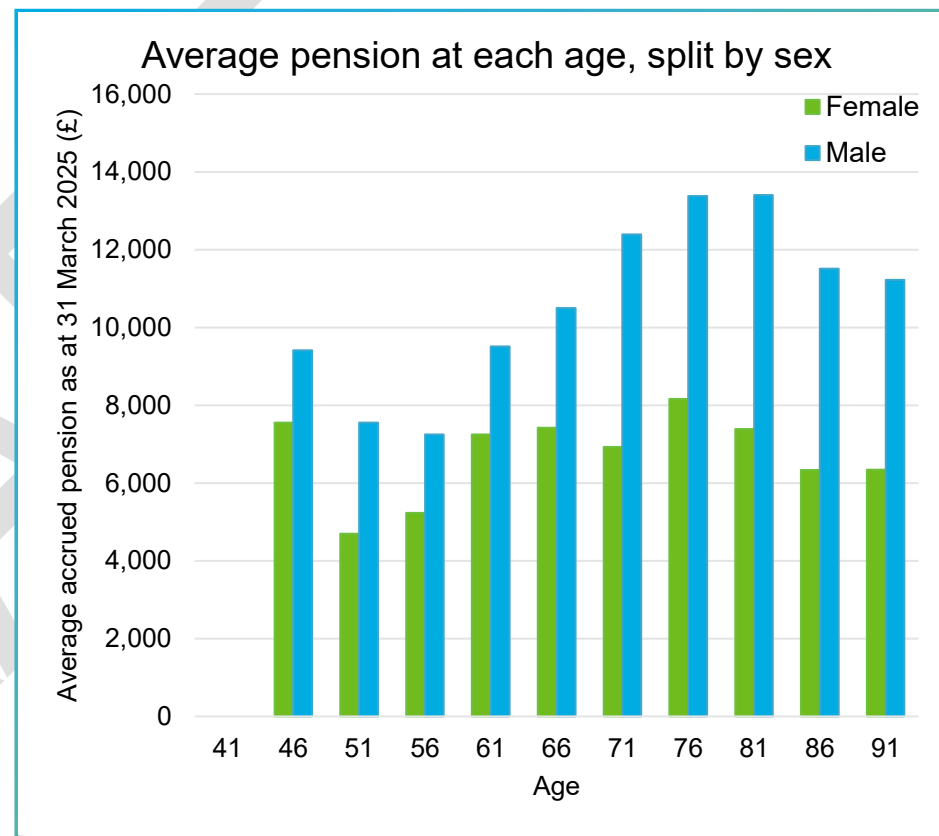


Chart 9: Total pension at each age, split by sex

Ages shown are at 5-year age bands, e.g. age 36 covers from ages 36 to 40

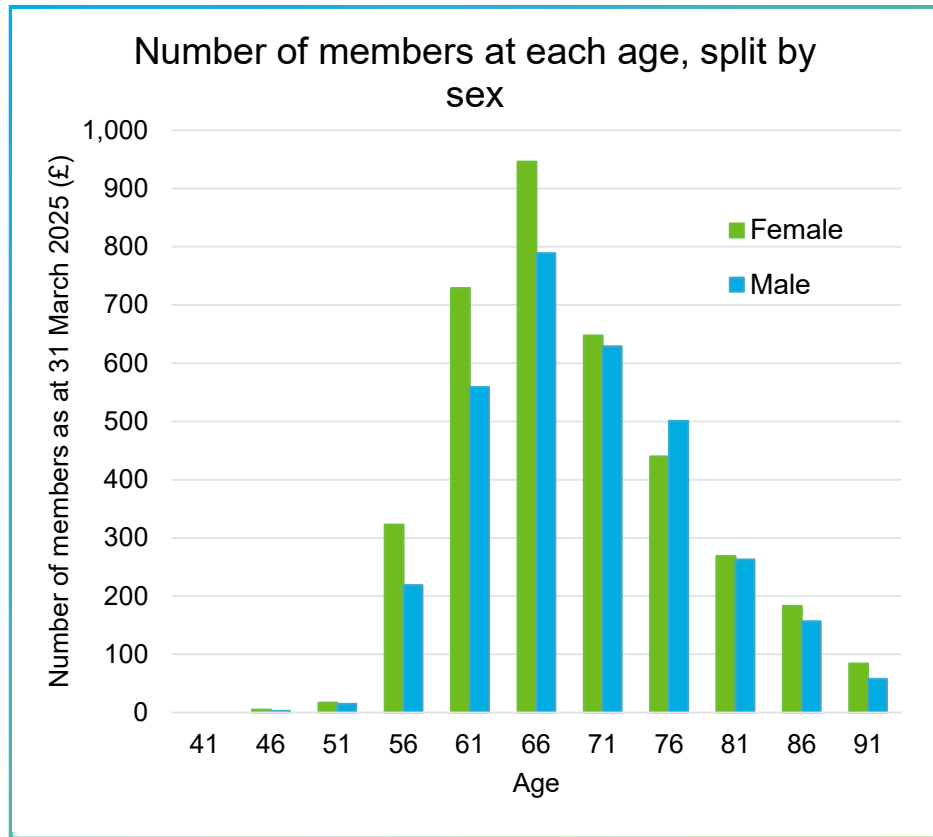


Chart 10: Number of members at each age, split by sex

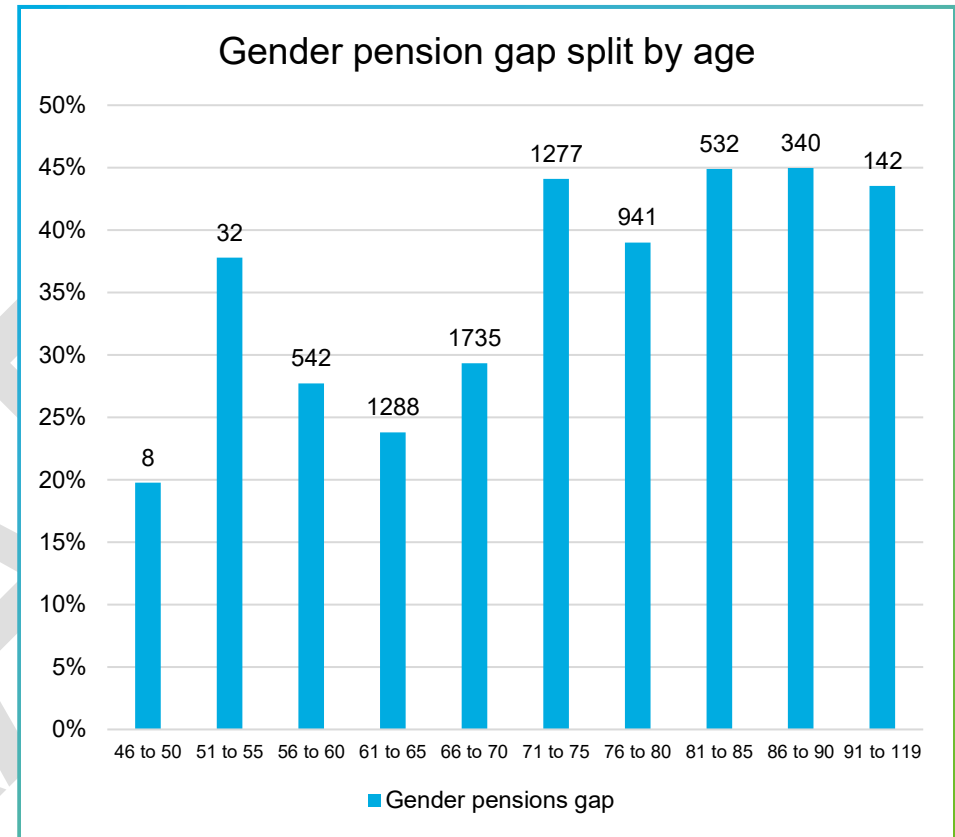


Chart 11: GPG at each age ((number of members at each age band shown)

Ages shown are at 5-year age bands, e.g. age 36 covers from ages 36 to 40

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY PENSION FUND

Funding Strategy Statement 2025



Approval date – 30 March 2026
Version 1

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Welcome to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund's funding strategy statement

This document sets out the funding strategy statement (FSS) for the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund.

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is administered by the London Borough of Hackney, known as the administering authority. The London Borough of Hackney worked with the fund's actuary, Hymans Robertson, to prepare this FSS which is effective from 1 April 2026.

There's a regulatory requirement for the London Borough of Hackney to prepare an FSS. You can find out more about the regulatory framework in Appendix A. If you have any queries about the FSS, contact miriam.adams@hackney.gov.uk

What is the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund?

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). You can find more information about the LGPS at www.lgpsmember.org The administering authority runs the fund on behalf of participating employers, their employees and current and future pensioners. You can find out more about roles and responsibilities in Appendix B.

What are the funding strategy objectives?

The funding strategy objectives are to:

- take a prudent long-term view to secure the regulatory requirement for long-term solvency, with sufficient funds to pay benefits to members and their dependants
- use a balanced investment strategy to minimise long-term cash contributions from employers and meet the regulatory requirement for long-term cost efficiency
- where appropriate, ensure stable employer contribution rates
- reflect different employers' characteristics to set their contribution rates, using a transparent funding strategy
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk of an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

Who is the FSS for?

The FSS is mainly for employers participating in the fund because it sets out how money will be collected from them to meet the fund's obligations to pay members' benefits.

Different types of employers participate in the fund:

Scheduled bodies

Employers who are specified in a schedule to the LGPS regulations, including councils and employers like academies and further education establishments. Scheduled bodies must give employees access to the LGPS if they can't accrue benefits in another pension scheme, such as another public service pension scheme.

Designating employers (otherwise known as Resolution bodies)

Employers like town and parish councils can join the LGPS through a resolution. If a resolution is passed, the fund can't refuse entry. The employer then decides which employees can join the scheme.

Admission bodies

Other employers can join through an admission agreement. The fund can set participation criteria for them and can refuse entry if the requirements aren't met. This type of employer includes contractors providing outsourced services like cleaning or catering to a scheduled body.

Some existing employers may be referred to as **community admission bodies** (CABs). CABs are employers with a community of interest with another scheme employer. Others may be called **transferee admission bodies** (TABs), that provide services for scheme employers. These terms aren't defined under current regulations but remain in common use from previous regulations.

The Scheme Advisory Board refer to three different tiers of employers which may participate in the LGPS, specifically:

Tier 1 - Local Authorities (including contractors participating in the LGPS with Local Authority backing).

Tier 2 - Academy Trusts and Further Education Institutions (Colleges).

Tier 3 - Standalone employers with no local or national taxpayer backing. Including universities, housing associations and charities.

How is the funding strategy specific to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund?

The funding strategy reflects the specific characteristics of the fund employers and its own investment strategy.

How often is the Funding Strategy Statement reviewed?

The funding strategy is reviewed in detail at least every three years ahead of the triennial actuarial valuation and an annual check is carried out in the intervening years.

Amendments to the funding strategy may be in the following circumstances:

- material changes to the scheme benefit structure (e.g. HM Treasury-led)
- on the advice of the fund actuary
- significant changes to investment strategy or if there has been significant market volatility which impacts the FSS or goes beyond FSS expectation
- if there have been significant changes to the fund membership and/or fund maturity profile
- if there have been significant or notable changes to the number, type, or individual circumstances or any of the employing authorities to such an extent that they impact on the funding strategy (e.g. exit/restructuring/failure) which could materially impact cash flow and/or maturity profile and/or covenant)
- if there has been a material change in the affordability of contributions and/or employer(s) financial covenant strength which has an impact on the FSS.
- recommendations from MHCLG/GAD.

In undertaking such reviews, the fund will consider:

- looking at experiences in relation to long-term funding assumptions (in terms of both investment income and forecast contributions income) and consequences of actions taken by employers (e.g. pay awards and early retirements)
- the implications for the funding strategy and, if significant, determine what action should be taken to review the FSS
- the implications arising from the funding strategy for meeting the liabilities of individual employers and any amendments required to the Investment Strategy Statement
- consulting with individual employers specifically impacted by any changes as an integral part of the monitoring and review process and ensuring any communication regarding a review won't necessarily lead to rates changes for individual employers but could impact admissions, terminations, approach to managing risk and employer risk assessment.

Any amendments will be consulted on, approved by the Pensions Committee and included in the Committee meeting minutes.

This Funding Strategy Statement is effective from 1 April 2026 and is expected to remain in force until 31 March 2029 at the latest, unless an interim review is carried out prior to then

How does the funding strategy link to the investment strategy?

The fund maintains an Administration Strategy Statement which outlines the responsibilities, standards and procedures for employers and the fund. A [copy](#) of this can be found on the fund's website.

Adherence with the requirements of the Administration Strategy Statement is crucial to ensure the well-running of the pension fund and any failure to do so may lead to uncertainty around the value of an employer's liabilities and the need for prudent assumptions to fill any data gaps.

Actuarial valuation report

LGPS Regulations (specifically Regulation 62) require an actuarial valuation to be carried out every three years, under which contribution rates for all participating employers are set for the following three years. The Funding Strategy Statement sets out the assumptions and methodology underpinning the 2025 actuarial valuation actuarial exercise. The actuarial valuation report sets out 1) the actuary's assessment of the past service funding position, and 2) the contribution rates payable by each employer (which may be expressed as a percentage of payroll and/or monetary amounts).

How does the fund calculate employer contributions?

Calculating contribution rates

Employee contribution rates are set by the LGPS regulations.

Employer contributions are made up of three elements:

- **the primary contribution rate** – contributions payable towards future benefits
- **the secondary contribution rate** – the difference between the primary rate and the total employer contribution

The primary rate also includes an allowance for the fund's **expenses**.

The fund actuary uses a methodology known as Asset Liability Modelling to set employer contribution rates. Under this methodology, for a given proposed employer contribution rate, the model projects future asset and liability values for the employer under 5,000 different simulations of the future economic environment. Each simulation - generated by Hymans Robertson's Economic Scenario Service (ESS) model - has a different path for future interest rates, inflation rates and the investment return on different asset classes. This approach allows the fund actuary to understand the potential range of future funding outcomes that could be achieved via payment of that contribution rate.

The fund has set funding strategy criteria for each employer in the fund which must be satisfied in order for a given employer contribution to be deemed acceptable. The funding strategy criteria are specified in terms of the following four parameters:

- **the funding target** – how much money the fund aims to hold for each employer.
- **the time horizon** – the time over which the employer aims to achieve the target funding level.
- **the funding basis** – the set of actuarial assumptions used to value the employer's (past and future service) liabilities.
- **the likelihood of success** – the proportion of modelled scenarios where the funding target is met.

For example, an employer's funding strategy may be set as follows:

*The employer must have at least a **75% likelihood** of being **100% funded** on the **ongoing participation basis** at the end of a **20 year** funding time horizon*

The funding strategy criteria used by the fund are set out in Table 1. Further detail on the ESS and on the funding bases used by the fund are set out in Appendix F.

The target funding level may be set greater than 100% as a buffer against future adverse experience may lead to future contribution rises.

The contribution rate setting approach takes into account the maturing profile of the membership when setting employer contribution rates.

The approach taken by the fund actuary helps the fund meet the aim of maintaining as stable a primary employer contribution rate as possible.

The contribution rate calculation

Table 1: contribution rate calculation for individual or pooled employers

Type of Employer	Scheduled Bodies			CABs and designating employers	TABs*
Sub Type	Local Authorities	Colleges	Academies	All	All
SAB Tier	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 1
Funding basis**	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing, but may move to low risk exit basis	Ongoing
Target funding level	120%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Minimum Likelihood of success	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Maximum Time Horizon	20 years	20 years	20 years	15 years or average future working lifetime, if less	20 years
Primary Rate Approach***	The contributions must be sufficient to meet the cost of benefits earned in the future with the required likelihood of success at the end of the time horizon, expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay				
Secondary Rate	The difference between the total contribution rate payable and the primary rate. Negative adjustments are expressed as a percentage of payroll and positive adjustments can be expressed as a percentage of payroll or monetary amounts (for mature closed employers).				
Stabilised Contribution Rate?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Treatment of Surplus	Covered by stabilisation arrangement			Reductions may be permitted by the administering authority	
Recognising covenant	Stabilisation parameters			Adjust likelihood of success	
Phasing of Contribution Changes	Covered by stabilisation arrangement			3 years	None

* Employers participating in the fund under a pass-through agreement will pay a contribution rate as agreed between the contractor and letting authority

** See Appendix F for further information on funding bases.

*** The Primary Rate for the whole fund is the weighted average (by payroll) of the individual employers' Primary Rates

The fund manages funding risks as part of the wider risk management framework, as documented in the fund's risk register. The funding -specific risks identified and managed by the fund are set out in Appendix D - Risks and Controls.

Making contribution rates stable

Making employer contribution rates reasonably stable is an important funding objective. The fund may adopt a stabilised approach to setting contributions for individual employers, which keeps contribution variations within a predetermined range from year-to-year.

After taking advice from the fund actuary, the administering authority believes a stabilised approach is a prudent longer-term strategy.

Table 2: current stabilisation approach

Type of employer	London Borough of Hackney	Academies and Colleges
Maximum contribution increase per year	+1% of pay	+1% of pay
Maximum contribution decrease per year	-1% of pay	-1% of pay

Contribution reductions for London Borough of Hackney will be accelerated over the 3 years from 1 April 2026 i.e. reductions of greater than 1% per annum are permitted over this period. Thereafter (from 1 April 2029) the annual increase or decrease in this employer's contribution rate will not exceed 1.0% of payroll.

The contribution stability mechanism applies when setting rates for academies for the first time at the 2025 valuation. To enable a fair transition from the previous approach to the stabilised approach, the starting point for the stabilised rates has been set equal to the lower of the current rate in payment and the Primary Rate calculated at the 2025 valuation. This ensures that the application of the stability mechanism for academies (for the first time at the 2025 valuation) does not lead to the payment of unnecessary positive secondary contribution amounts.

Stabilisation criteria and limits are reviewed during the valuation process. The administering authority may review them between valuations to respond to membership or employer changes.

Links to investment strategy

The funding strategy sets out how money will be collected from employers to meet the fund's obligations (through the funding strategy) set by the administering authority.

The funding and investment strategies are closely linked. The fund must be able to pay benefits when they are due - those payments are met from a combination of contributions (through the funding strategy) and asset returns and income (through the investment strategy). If investment returns or income fall short the fund won't be able to pay benefits, so higher contributions would be required from employers.

The investment strategy is designed allowing for the funding position determined on an appropriate and prudent basis, with the objective of achieving the funding objective for each employer group of the specific time horizon.

The fund's strategic investment strategy as at 31 March 2025 is summarised in the table below.

Asset Class	Allocation
Global & Emerging Market Equities	40.0%
Senior Loans	10.0%
Natural Capital	5.0%
Impact Property	5.0%
Property	10.0%
Renewables	5.0%
Government Bonds	10.0%
Multi-Asset Credit	5.0%
Total	100.0%

Since the 2025 valuation date, the fund's strategic investment strategy has been revised, and is summarised in the table below. Full details are available at the [Fund's website](#).

Asset Class	Allocation
Listed Equity	45.0%
Private Credit	7.0%
Property / Real Estate	12.0%
Infrastructure	5.0%
Other Alternatives	9.0%
Credit	5.0%
Uk Government Bonds	17.0%
Total	100.0%

The Fund Actuary has confirmed that the subsequent changes to the fund's strategic investment strategy (i.e. that applied after the 2025 valuation date) did not necessitate any changes to the assumptions set for the purpose of the 2025 valuation.

Does the funding strategy reflect the investment strategy

The funding policy is consistent with the investment strategy. Future investment return expectations are set with reference to the investment strategy, including a margin of prudence which is consistent with the regulatory requirement that funds take a 'prudent longer-term view' of funding liabilities (see Appendix A)

Reviewing contributions between valuations

The fund may amend contribution rates between formal valuations, in line with its policy on contribution reviews. The fund's policy is available in [Appendix F](#). The purpose of any review is to establish the most appropriate contributions.

A review may lead to an increase or decrease in contributions.

What is contribution rate pooling?

The administering authority may operate contribution rate pools for similar types of employers. Contribution rates can be volatile for smaller employers that are more sensitive to individual membership changes – pooling across a group of employers minimises this. In a contribution rate pool, contributions are set to target full funding for the pool as a whole, rather than for individual employers.

Pooled employers are identified in the rates and adjustments certificate and only have their pooled contributions certified. Individual contribution rates aren't disclosed to pooled employers, unless agreed by the administering authority.

What are the current contribution pools?

The Fund operates the following pooling arrangements for Multi Academy Trusts participating in the Fund:

Academy pool	Pooling Arrangement	Contribution Rate Approach
Mossbourne Federation MAT	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies
Lubavitch MAT	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies
City of London Academies Trust	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies

Administering authority discretion

Individual employers may be affected by circumstances not easily managed within the FSS rules and policies. If this happens, the administering authority may adopt alternative funding approaches on a case-by-case basis.

Additionally, the administering authority may allow greater flexibility to an employer's contributions if added security is provided. Flexibility could include things like a reduced contribution rate, extended time horizon, or permission to join a pool. Added security may include a suitable bond, a legally binding guarantee from an appropriate third party, or security over an asset.

Non cash funding

Should any employer wish to provide non-cash assets in lieu of contributions, the Fund will fully consider this request based on specialist advice, and take steps to manage any conflict of interest that may arise.

Managing surpluses and deficits

The funding strategy is designed to ensure that all employers are at least fully funded on a prudent basis at the end of their own specific time horizon. The uncertain and volatile nature of pension scheme funding means that it is likely there will be times when employers are in surplus and times when employers are in deficit. The funding strategy recognises this by 1) including sufficient prudence to manage the effect of this over the time horizon, and 2) making changes to employer contribution rates to ensure the funding strategy objectives are met.

Table 1 sets out the Fund's approach to setting contribution rates for each employer group.

What additional contributions may be payable?

Pension costs – awarding additional pension and early retirement on non ill health grounds

If an employer awards additional pension as an annual benefit amount, they pay an additional contribution to the fund as a single lump sum. The amount is set by guidance issued by the Government Actuary's Department and updated from time to time.

If an employee retires before their normal retirement age on unreduced benefits, employers may be asked to pay additional contributions called strain payments.

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

Pension costs – early retirement on ill-health grounds

If a member retires early because of ill-health, no additional immediate strain payments are required to be paid by the employer.

The impact of any ill-health retirement will be captured in liability calculations as part of the next formal valuation and, as a result, will impact the funding position of the associated employer. Based on the impact on funding position, the employer's contribution rate will be adjusted to ensure the additional costs of the ill-health can be funded over the longer-term.

How does the fund calculate assets and liabilities?

How are employer asset shares calculated?

The fund adopts a cashflow approach to track individual employer assets.

The fund uses Hymans Robertson's HEAT system to track employer assets monthly. Each employer's assets from the previous month end are added to monthly cashflows paid in/out and investment returns to give a new month-end asset value.

If an employee moves one from one employer to another within the fund, assets equal to the cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) will move from the original employer to the receiving employer's asset share.

Alternatively, if employees move when a new academy is formed or an outsourced contract begins, the fund actuary will calculate assets linked to the value of the liabilities transferring.

How are employer liabilities calculated?

The fund holds membership data for all active, deferred and pensioner members. Based on this data and the assumptions in Appendix D, the fund actuary projects the expected benefits for all members into the future. This is expressed as a single value – the liabilities – by allowing for expected future investment returns.

Each employer's liabilities reflect the experience of their own employees and ex-employees

What is a funding level?

An employer's funding level is the ratio of the market value of asset share against liabilities. If this is less than 100%, the employer has a shortfall: the employer's deficit. If it is more than 100%, the employer is in surplus. The amount of deficit or surplus is the difference between the asset value and the liabilities value.

Funding levels and deficit/surplus values measure a particular point in time, based on a particular set of future assumptions. While this measure is of interest, for most employers the main issue is the level of contributions payable. The funding level does not directly drive contribution rates. See the section on '*How does the Fund calculate employer contributions?*' for further information on rates.

What happens when an employer joins the fund?

When can an employer join the fund?

Employers can join the fund if they are a new scheduled body or a new admission body. New designated employers may also join the fund if they pass a designation to do so.

On joining, the fund will determine the assets and liabilities for that employer within the Fund. The calculation will depend on the type of employer and the circumstances of joining.

A contribution rate will also be set. This will be set in accordance with the calculation set out in the Section on *'How does the fund calculate employer contributions?'*, unless alternative arrangements apply (for example, the employer has agreed a pass-through arrangement). More details on this are set out below.

New academies

New academies (including free schools) join the fund as separate scheduled employers. Only active members of former council schools transfer to new academies. Free schools do not transfer active members from a converting school but must allow new active members to transfer in any eligible service.

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated (on the ongoing basis) by the fund actuary on the day before conversion to an academy. Liabilities relating to the converting school's former employees (i.e. members with deferred or pensioner status) remain with the ceding council.

New academies will be allocated an asset share based on the estimated funding level of the ceding council's active members, having first allocated the council's assets to fully fund their deferred and pensioner members. This funding level will then be applied to the transferring liabilities to calculate the academy's initial asset share, capped at a maximum of 100%.

The council's estimated funding level will be based on market conditions on the day before conversion. The fund treats new academies as separate employers in their own right, who are responsible for their allocated assets and liabilities. They won't be pooled with other employers unless the academy is part of a multi-academy trust (MAT) which the fund has agreed to treat as a funding pool.

The new academies' contribution rate is based on the current funding strategy (set out in the section on *'How does the fund calculate employer contributions?'*) and the transferring membership.

If an academy leaves one pooled MAT and joins another, all active, deferred and pensioner members transfer to the new pooled MAT.

Pooled academies pay contributions based on the fund's approach:

Academy pool	Pooling Arrangement	Contribution Rate Approach
Mossbourne Federation MAT	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies
Lubavitch MAT	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies
City of London Academies Trust	Full risks	Single rate for all Academies

The fund's policies on academies may change based on updates to guidance from the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) or the Department for Education. Any changes will be communicated and reflected in future funding strategy statements.

New admission bodies as a result of outsourcing services

New admission bodies usually join the fund because an existing employer (usually a scheduled body like a council or academy) outsources a service to another organisation (a contractor). This involves TUPE transfers of staff from the letting employer to the contractor. The contractor becomes a new participating fund employer for the duration of the contract and transferring employees remain eligible for LGPS membership. At the end of the contract, employees typically revert to the letting employer or a replacement contractor.

Liabilities for transferring active members will be calculated by the fund actuary on the day before the outsourcing occurs.

New contractors will be allocated an asset share equal to the value of the transferring liabilities. The admission agreement may set a different initial asset allocation, depending on contract-specific circumstances.

There is flexibility for outsourcing employers when it comes to pension risk potentially taken on by the contractor.

The Fund's policy is to require all small admission bodies to be set up with a pass-through arrangement. The Fund's policy on admissions for small employers is detailed in Appendix H. You can find more details on outsourcing options from the administering authority or in the contract admission agreement.

Other new employers

There may be other circumstances that lead to a new admission body entering the fund, e.g. set up of a wholly owned subsidiary company by a Local Authority. Calculation of assets and liabilities on joining and a contribution rate will be carried out allowing for the circumstances of the new employer.

New designated employers may also join the fund. These are usually town and parish councils. Contribution rates will be set using the same approach as other designated employers in the fund.

Risk assessment for new admission bodies

Under the LGPS regulations, a new admission body must assess the risks it poses to the fund if the admission agreement ends early, for example, if the admission body becomes insolvent or goes out of business. In practice, the fund actuary assesses this because the assessment must be carried out to the administering authority's satisfaction.

After considering the assessment, the administering authority may decide the admission body must provide security, such as a guarantee from the letting employer, an indemnity or a bond.

This may cover some or all of the:

- strain costs of any early retirements, if employees are made redundant when a contract ends prematurely
- allowance for the risk of assets performing less well than expected
- allowance for the risk of liabilities being greater than expected
- allowance for the possible non-payment of employer and member contributions
- admission body's existing deficit.

What happens if an employer has a bulk transfer of staff?

Bulk transfer cases will be looked at individually, but generally:

- the fund won't pay bulk transfers greater in value than either the asset share of the transferring employer in the fund, or the value of the liabilities of the transferring members, whichever is lower.
- the fund won't grant added benefits to members bringing in entitlements from another fund, unless the asset transfer is enough to meet the added liabilities
- the fund may permit shortfalls on bulk transfers if the employer has a suitable covenant and commits to meeting the shortfall in an appropriate period, which may require increased contributions between valuations.
- where an entire employer is transferring in or out of the Fund, the bulk transfer should equal the asset share of the employer in the transferring Fund regardless of whether this is greater or less than the value of past service.

What happens when an employer leaves the fund?

What is a cessation event?

Triggers for considering cessation from the fund are:

- the last active member stops participation in the fund. The administering authority, at their discretion, can defer acting for up to three years by issuing a suspension notice. That means cessation won't be triggered if the employer takes on one or more active members during the agreed time
- insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the admission body
- a breach of the agreement obligations that isn't remedied to the fund's satisfaction
- failure to pay any sums due within the period required
- failure to renew or adjust the level of a bond or indemnity, or to confirm an appropriate alternative guarantor
- termination of a deferred debt arrangement (DDA). If no DDA exists, the administering authority will instruct the fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation to calculate if there is a surplus or a deficit when the employer leaves the scheme

What happens on cessation?

The administering authority must protect the interests of the remaining fund employers when an employer leaves the scheme. The actuary aims to protect remaining employers from the risk of future loss. The funding target adopted for the cessation calculation is below. These are defined in Appendix G.

- Where there is no guarantor, cessation liabilities and a final surplus/deficit will usually be calculated using a low-risk basis, which is more prudent than the ongoing participation basis. The low-risk exit basis is defined in Appendix G.
- Where there is a guarantor, the guarantee will be considered before the cessation valuation.
 - Where the guarantor is a guarantor of last resort, (i.e. where the guarantee will cease to have effect after the cessation event and final settlement), this will have no effect on the cessation valuation.
 - If this isn't the case (i.e. if the guarantee continues to apply in respect of the former employer's obligations post cessation), cessation may be calculated using the same basis that was used to calculate liabilities (and the corresponding asset share) on joining the Fund.
- Depending on the guarantee, it may be possible to transfer the employer's liabilities and assets to the guarantor without crystallising deficits or surplus. This may happen if an employer can't pay the contributions due and the approach is within guarantee terms.

If the fund can't recover the required payment in full, unpaid amounts will be paid by the related letting authority (in the case of a ceased admission body) or shared between the other fund employers. This may require an immediate revision to the rates and adjustments certificate or be reflected in the contribution rates set at the next formal valuation.

The fund actuary charges a fee for cessation valuations and there may be other cessation expenses. Fees and expenses are at the employer's expense and are deducted from the cessation surplus, added to the cessation deficit or charged directly to the employer. This improves efficiency by reducing transactions between employer and fund. The cessation policy is available in Appendix G.

What happens if there is a surplus?

If the cessation valuation shows the exiting employer has more assets than liabilities – an exit credit – the administering authority can decide how much will be paid back to the employer based on:

- the surplus amount
- the proportion of the surplus due to the employer's contributions
- any representations (like risk sharing agreements or guarantees) made by the exiting employer and any employer providing a guarantee or some other form of employer assistance/support
- any other relevant factors.

The fund's policy on the payment of exit credits is set out in the Policy on Cessations in [Appendix G](#).

How do employers repay cessation debts?

If there is a deficit, full payment will usually be expected in a single lump sum or:

- Spread over an agreed period, if the employer enters into a deferred spreading agreement (DSA).
- If an exiting employer enters into a deferred debt agreement, it stays in the fund and pays contributions until the cessation debt is repaid. Payments are reassessed at each formal valuation.

The fund's policy regarding employer flexibility is set out in the Cessations Policy in Appendix G.

What if an employer has no active members?

When employers leave the fund because their last active member has left, they may pay a cessation debt, receive an exit credit or enter a DDA/DSA. Beyond this they have no further obligation to the fund and either:

- their asset share runs out before all ex-employees' benefits have been paid. The other fund employers will be required to contribute to the remaining benefits. The fund actuary will portion the liabilities on a pro-rata basis at successive formal valuations
- the last ex-employee or dependant dies before the employer's asset share is fully run down. The fund actuary will apportion the remaining assets to the other fund employers on a pro-rata basis at the next triennial valuation.

Partial cessations

The fund will consider requests for partial cessations on their merits on a case-by-case basis.

What are the statutory reporting requirements?

Reporting regulations

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires the Government Actuary's Department to report on LGPS funds in England and Wales after every three-year valuation, in what's usually called a section 13 report. The report includes advice on whether the following aims are achieved.

- Compliance
- Consistency
- Solvency
- Long term cost efficiency

Solvency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate solvency level if the rate of contribution targets a funding level of 100% over an appropriate time, using appropriate assumptions compared to other funds. Either:

(a) employers collectively can increase their contributions, or the fund can realise contingencies to target a 100% funding level

or

(b) there is an appropriate plan in place if there is, or is expected to be, a reduction in employers' ability to increase contributions as needed.

Long-term cost efficiency

Employer contributions are set at an appropriate long-term cost efficiency level if the contribution rate makes provision for the cost of current benefit accrual, with an appropriate adjustment for any surplus or deficit.

To assess this, the administering authority may consider absolute and relative factors. Relative factors include:

1. comparing LGPS funds with each other
2. the implied deficit recovery period
3. the investment return required to achieve full funding after 20 years.

Absolute factors include:

1. comparing funds with an objective benchmark
2. the extent to which contributions will cover the cost of current benefit accrual and interest on any deficit
3. how the required investment return under relative considerations compares to the estimated future return targeted by the investment strategy

4. the extent to which contributions paid are in line with expected contributions, based on the rates and adjustment certificate

5. how any new deficit recovery plan reconciles with, and can be a continuation of, any previous deficit recovery plan, allowing for fund experience.

These metrics may be assessed by GAD on a standardised market-related basis where the fund's actuarial bases don't offer straightforward comparisons.

Standard information about the fund's approach to solvency of the pension fund and long-term cost efficiency will be provided in a uniform dashboard format in the valuation report to facilitate comparisons between funds.

Appendix A – The regulatory framework

A1 Why do funds need a funding strategy statement?

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) regulations require funds to maintain and publish a funding strategy statement (FSS). According to the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) the purpose of the FSS is to document the processes the administering authority uses to:

- establish a **clear and transparent fund-specific strategy** identifying how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward
- support the desirability of maintaining as constant and stable primary contribution rate as possible, as defined by Regulation 62(5) of the LGPS Regulations 2013
- ensure that the regulatory framework requirements to set contributions to ensure the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the fund are met
- explain how the fund balances the interests of different employers
- explain how the fund deals with conflicts of interest and references other policies/strategies.

To prepare this FSS, the administering authority has used guidance jointly prepared by the Scheme Advisory Board (SAB), MHCLG, and by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) dated January 2025.

The fund has a fiduciary duty to scheme members and obligations to employers to administer the scheme competently to keep employer contributions at an affordable level. The funding strategy statement sets out how the fund meets these responsibilities.

A2 Consultation

Both the LGPS regulations and most recent CIPFA guidance state the FSS should be prepared in consultation with “*persons the authority considers appropriate*”. This should include ‘*meaningful dialogue... with council tax raising authorities and representatives of other participating employers*’.

The consultation process included issuing a draft version to participating employers and attending an open employers' forum. Any policy changes from the previous version of the FSS were highlighted to employers during this process.

From time to time, the fund may share the FSS with the Department for Education.

A3 How is the FSS published?

The FSS is:

- published on the administering authority's website
- sent to each participating employer
- included in full statement or summary in the fund's annual report and accounts
- sent to members of the local pension board
- sent to employee/pensioner representatives
- freely available on request.

The FSS is published at www.hackneypension.co.uk

A4 How often is the FSS reviewed?

The FSS is reviewed in detail at least every three years as part of the valuation. Amendments may be made before then if there are regulatory or operational changes. Any amendments will be consulted on, agreed by the Pensions Committee and included in the Committee meeting minutes.

A5 How does the FSS fit into the overall fund documentation?

The FSS is a summary of the fund's approach to funding liabilities. It isn't exhaustive – the fund publishes other statements like the investment strategy statement, governance strategy and communications strategy. The fund's annual report and accounts also includes up-to-date fund information.

You can see all fund documentation at www.hackneypension.co.uk

Appendix B – Roles and responsibilities

B1 The administering authority:

- operate a pension fund
- collects employer and employee contributions, investment income and other amounts due to the pension fund as stipulated in LGPS Regulations
- have an escalation policy in situations where employers fail to meet their obligations
- pay from the pension fund the relevant entitlements as stipulated in LGPS Regulations
- invests surplus money like contributions and income which isn't needed to pay immediate benefits, in line with relevant regulations and the investment strategy
- ensures cash is available to meet liabilities as and when they fall due
- ensures benefits paid to members are accurate and undertake timely and appropriate action to rectify any inaccurate benefit payments
- take measures as set out in the regulations to safeguard the fund against the consequences of employer default.
- manage the valuation process in consultation with the fund's actuary
- prepare and maintain an FSS and associated funding policies and ISS, after proper consultation with interested parties
- monitor all aspects of the fund's performance and funding, amending the strategy statements as necessary
- establish a policy around exit payments and payments of exit credits/debits in relation to employer exists
- effectively manage any potential conflicts of interest arising from its dual role as both fund administrator and scheme employer
- enables the local pension board to review the valuation and FSS review process as set out in their terms of reference
- support and monitor the Local Pension Board (LPB) as required by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the Regulations and the Pensions Regulator's relevant Code of Practice

B2 Individual employers:

- Ensure staff who are eligible are contractually enrolled and deduct contributions from employees' pay correctly after determining the appropriate employee contribution rate (in accordance with the Regulations),
- provide the fund with accurate data and understand that the quality of the data provided to the Fund will directly impact on the assessment of their liabilities and their contributions. In particular, any deficiencies in their data may result in the employer

paying higher contributions than otherwise would be the case if their data was of high quality

- pay all ongoing contributions, including employer contributions determined by the actuary and set out in the rates and adjustments certificate, promptly by the due date
- develop a policy on certain discretions and exercise those discretions as permitted within the regulatory framework
- make additional contributions in accordance with agreed arrangements in respect of, for example, augmentation of scheme benefits and early retirement strain
- notify the administering authority promptly of all changes to active membership that affect future funding
- Pay any exit payments on ceasing participation in the fund timely, provide the fund with accurate data and understand that the quality of the data provided to the fund will directly impact on the assessment of their liabilities and their contributions. In particular, any inaccuracies in data may result in the employer paying higher contributions than otherwise would be the case if their data was of high quality.

B3 The fund actuary:

- prepare valuations including the setting of employers' contribution rates at a level to ensure fund solvency and long-term cost efficiency based on the assumptions 26 set by the administering authority and having regard to the FSS and the LGPS Regulations
- provide advice so the fund can set the necessary assumptions for the valuation
- prepare advice and calculations in connection with bulk transfers and the funding aspects of individual benefit-related matters such as pension strain costs, ill health retirement costs, compensatory added years costs, etc
- provide advice and valuations to the fund so that it can make decisions on the exit of employers from the fund
- provide advice to the fund on bonds or other forms of security against the financial effect on the fund of employer default
- assist the fund in assessing whether employer contributions need to be revised between valuations as permitted or required by the regulations
- ensure that the fund is aware of any professional guidance or other professional requirements that may be relevant in the role of advising the fund
- identify to the fund and manage any potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the delivery and the contractual arrangements to the fund and other clients.

B4 Local Pension Boards (LPB):

Local Pension Boards have responsibility to assist the administering authority to secure compliance with the LGPS regulations, other legislation relating to the governance and administration of the LGPS, any requirements imposed by the Regulator in relation to the LGPS, and to ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of the LGPS. It will be for each fund to determine the input into the development of the FSS (as appropriate within fund's own governance arrangements) however this may include:

- Assist with the development and review the FSS
- Review the compliance of scheme employers with their duties under the FSS, regulations and other relevant legislation
- Assist with the development of and review communications in relation to the FSS.

B5 Employer guarantors:

- Department of Education - To pay cessation debts in the case of academy cessations (where the obligations are not being transferred to another MAT) and to consider using intervention powers if an academy is deemed to be in breach of the regulations
- Other bodies with a financial interest (outsourcing employers)

B6 Other parties:

- internal and external investment advisers ensure the investment strategy statement (ISS) is consistent with the funding strategy statement
- investment managers, custodians and bankers play their part in the effective investment and dis-investment of fund assets in line with the ISS
- auditors comply with standards, ensure fund compliance with requirements, monitor and advise on fraud detection, and sign-off annual reports and financial statements
- governance advisers may be asked to advise the administering authority on processes and working methods
- internal and external legal advisers ensure the fund complies with all regulations and broader local government requirements, including the administering authority's own procedures
- the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government, assisted by the Government Actuary's Department and the Scheme Advisory Board, work with LGPS funds to meet Section 13 requirements.

Appendix C – Glossary

Actuarial certificates

A statement of the contributions payable by the employer (see also rates and adjustments certificate). The effective date is 12 months after the completion of the valuation.

Actuarial valuation

An investigation by an actuary, appointed by an Administering Authority into the costs of the scheme and the ability of the fund managed by that authority to meet its liabilities. This assesses the funding level and recommended employer contribution rates based on estimating the cost of pensions both in payment and those yet to be paid and comparing this to the value of the assets held in the Fund. Valuations take place every three years (triennial).

Administering Authority (referred to as ‘the fund’)

A body listed in Part 1 of Schedule 3 of the regulations who maintains a fund within the LGPS and a body with a statutory duty to manage and administer the LGPS and maintain a pension fund (the fund). Usually, but not restricted to being, a local authority.

Admission agreement

A written agreement which provides for a body to participate in the LGPS as a scheme employer

Assumptions

Forecasts of future experience which impact the costs of the scheme. For example, pay growth, longevity of pensioners, inflation, and investment returns,

Code of Practice

The Pensions Regulator’s General Code of Practice.

Debt spreading arrangement

The ability to spread an exit payment over a period of time

Deferred debt agreement

An agreement for an employer to continue to participate in the LGPS without any contributing scheme members

Employer covenant

The extent of the employer’s legal obligation and financial ability to support its pension scheme now and in the future.

Funding level

The funding level is the value of assets compared with the liabilities. It can be expressed as a ratio of the assets and liabilities (known as the funding level) or as the difference between the assets and liabilities (referred to as a surplus or deficit).

Fund valuation date

The effective date of the triennial fund valuation.

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.

Local Pension Board

The board established to assist the Administering Authority as the Scheme Manager for each Fund.

Non-statutory guidance

Guidance which although it confers no statutory obligation on the parties named, they should nevertheless have regard to its contents

Notifiable events

Events which the employer should make the Administering Authority aware of

Past service liabilities

The cost of pensions already built up or in payment

Pension committee

A committee or sub-committee to which an administering authority has delegated its pension function

Pensions Administration Strategy

A statement of the duties and responsibilities of scheme employers and Administering Authorities to ensure the effective management of the scheme

Primary and secondary employer contributions

Primary employer contributions meet the future costs of the scheme and Secondary employer contributions meet the costs already built up (adjusted to reflect the experience of each scheme employer). Contributions will therefore vary across scheme employers within a Fund.

Rates and adjustments certificate

A statement of the contributions payable by each scheme employer (see actuarial certificates)

Scheme Manager

A person or body responsible for managing or administering a pension scheme established under section 1 of the 2013 Act. In the case of the LGPS, each Fund has a Scheme Manager which is the Administering Authority.

Appendix D – Risks and controls

D1 Managing risks

The administering authority has a risk management programme to identify and control financial, demographic, regulatory and governance risks.

- The role of the local pension board is set out in the board terms of reference available here [at](#).
- Details of the key fund-specific risks and controls are set out in the risk register

D2 Employer covenant assessment and monitoring

Many of the employers participating in the fund, such as admitted bodies (including TABs and CABs), have no local tax-raising powers. The fund assesses and monitors the long-term financial health of these employers to assess an appropriate level of risk for each employer's funding strategy.

Type of employer	Assessment	Monitoring
Local Authorities	Tax-raising or government backed, no individual assessment required	n/a
Academies and Further Education Colleges	Government-backed, covered by DfE guarantee in event of MAT failure	Check that DfE guarantee continues, after regular scheduled DfE review
Admission bodies (CABs)	Bonds or Council guarantee required as a condition of participating in the Fund	Detail of monitoring of funding metrics
Admission bodies (including TABs)	Recognise effective guarantee provided by the Awarding Authority	None

Any change in covenant over the inter-valuation period may lead to a contribution rate review

D3 Climate risk and TCFD reporting

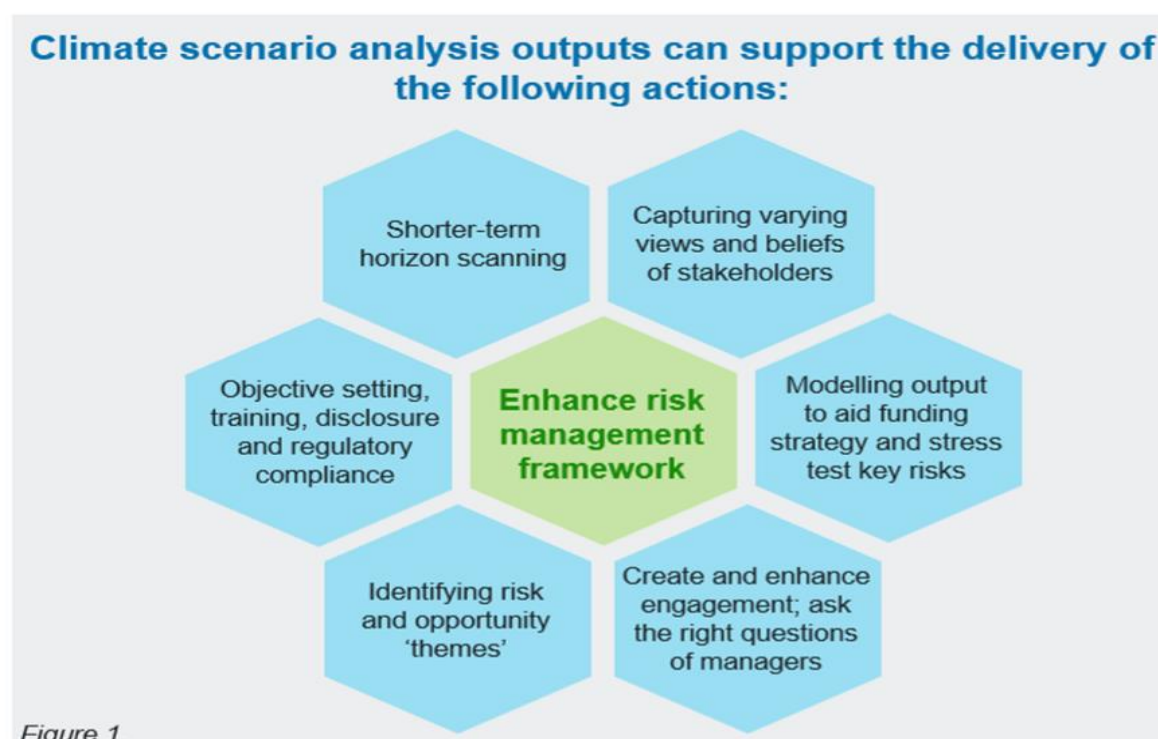
The fund has considered climate-related risks when setting the funding strategy.

The Fund has carried out climate scenario analysis incorporating both stress testing, and narrative-based scenario analysis for the local authority employers at the 2025 valuation. The narrative approach explores the complex and interrelated risks associated with climate change by defining a specific extreme, downside risk (in this instance a food shock) and constructing a narrative around potential policy and market response. This approach allows consideration to be given to the impact of sudden, severe downside risks in the short term, and potential immediate actions. Coupling the narrative approach with stress testing (to better understand the impact of possible climate scenarios) has allowed the Fund to incorporate real world climate scenarios that may occur and indicate the resilience of the Fund under these scenarios.

The results show that:

- When considering climate scenario stress tests, the Fund appears to be generally resilient to different climate scenarios, with generally modest impacts versus the base case modelled
- The results of the downside, narrative analysis suggest that the Fund is likely to be resilient in the face of some severe downside risk events (in comparison to the base case), but not all.

Climate scenario analysis helps assess risks and tests the resilience of current and long-term strategies under various scenarios. This helps to identify vulnerabilities across both assets and liabilities. Identification of these vulnerabilities can inform risk management processes (see figure 1), helping the Fund ensure appropriate controls and mitigations are in place. Scenario analysis therefore supports informed decision making, and may be used in future to assist with disclosures prepared in line with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) principles.



The climate analysis was not applied to the funding strategy modelling for smaller employers. However, given that the same underlying model is used for all employers and that the local authority employers make up the vast majority of the fund's assets and liabilities, applying the climate analysis to all employers was not deemed proportionate at this stage and would not be expected to result in any changes to the agreed contribution plans.

D4 Gender Pension Gap reporting

The government published its consultation "Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales: Access and Fairness" in May 2025. One of the proposals as part of this consultation was to include gender pension gap reporting in the 2025 valuation report. Regulation around reporting will be laid down in March 2026 and as such, the Fund has reported on the gender pension gap in the 2025 valuation report (appendix 9).

Reporting has been included for active members, pensioner members and by employer using the local government pension scheme funds account return (SF3) categorisation.

Appendix E – Actuarial assumptions

The key outputs from an employer's funding valuation are its contribution rate requirement (see the Section on *'How does the fund calculate employer contributions?'* for further details) and its funding level. For both calculations the fund actuary requires actuarial assumptions.

The fund typically reviews and sets the actuarial assumptions used for funding purposes as part of the triennial valuation. Those assumptions are then used until the next triennial valuation (updated for current market conditions where appropriate).

The fund has reviewed the actuarial assumptions used for funding purposes as part of the 2025 valuation. These are set out below.

E1 What are actuarial assumptions?

Assumptions are required to value the fund's liabilities because:

- There is uncertainty regarding both the timing and amount of the future benefit payments (the actual cost can't be known until the final payment is made). Therefore to estimate the cost of benefits earned to date and in the future, assumptions need to be made about the timing and amount of these future benefit payments
- The assets allowed to an employer today are a known figure. However, the future investment return earned on those assets and future cashflows into the fund are uncertain. An assumption is needed about what those future investment returns will be

There are two types of actuarial assumptions that are needed to perform an actuarial valuation: **financial assumptions** determine the expected amount of future benefit payments and the expected investment return on the assets held to meet those benefits, whilst **demographic assumptions** relate primarily to the expected timing of future benefit payments (i.e. when they are made and for how long).

All actuarial assumptions are set as best estimates of future experience with the exception of the discount rate assumption which is deliberately prudent to meet the regulatory requirement for a 'prudent' valuation.

Any change in the assumptions will affect the value that is placed on future benefit payments ('liabilities'), but different assumptions don't affect the actual benefits the fund will pay in future.

E2 What funding bases are operated by the Fund?

A funding basis is the set of actuarial assumptions used to value an employer's (past and future service) liabilities. The fund operates two funding bases for funding valuations: the ongoing participation basis and the low-risk exit basis. All actuarial assumptions are the same for both funding bases with the exception of the discount rate – see further details below.

E3 What financial assumptions are used by the fund?

Discount rate

The discount rate assumption is the average annual rate of future investment return assumed to be earned on an employer's assets from a given valuation date.

The fund uses a risk-based approach to setting the discount rate which allows for prevailing market conditions on the valuation date (see 'Further detail on the calculation of financial assumptions') and the Fund's investment strategy.

The discount rate is determined by the prudence level. Specifically, the discount rate is calculated to be:

The average annual level of future investment return that can be achieved on the Fund's assets over a 20 year period with a x% likelihood.

The prudence level is the likelihood. The prudence levels used by the fund are as follows:

Funding basis	Prudence level
Ongoing participation	80%
Low-risk exit	N/A - see below

The discount rate for the low risk exit basis is not set using risk-based methodology. The low-risk exit basis discount rate is set equal to the annualised yield on long dated conventional government bonds at the valuation date.

CPI inflation

The CPI inflation assumption is the average annual rate of future Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation assumed to be observed from a given valuation date. This assumption is required because LGPS benefit increases (in deferment and in payment) and revaluation of CARE benefits are in line with CPI.

The fund uses a risk-based approach to setting the CPI inflation assumption which allows for prevailing market conditions on the valuation date (see 'Further detail on the calculation of financial assumptions').

The CPI inflation assumption is calculated to be:

The average annual level of future CPI inflation that will be observed over a 20 year period with a 50% likelihood

Salary growth

The salary increase assumption is linked to the CPI inflation assumption via a fixed margin. The salary increases assumption is 0.5% above the CPI inflation assumption plus a promotional salary scale.

E4 Further detail on the calculator of financial assumptions

The ongoing participation basis discount rate and CPI inflation assumptions are calculated using a risk-based method. To assess the likelihood associated with a given level of investment return or a given level of future inflation, the fund actuary uses Hymans Robertson's propriety economic scenario generator; the *Economic Scenario Service (or ESS)*. The model uses statistical distributions to project a range of 5,000 different possible outcomes for the future behaviour of different asset classes and wider economic variables, such as inflation.

The table below shows the calibration of the model as at 31 March 2025 for some sample asset classes and economic variables. All returns are shown net of fees and are the annualised total returns over 5, 10 and 20 years. Yields and inflation refer to the simulated yields at that time horizon.

The ESS model is recalibrated monthly. The fund actuary uses the most recent calibration of the model (prior to the valuation date) to set financial assumptions for each funding valuation

E5 What demographic assumptions were used by the fund?

Demographic assumptions are best estimates of future experience. The fund uses advice from Club Vita to set demographic assumptions, as well as analysis and judgement based on the fund's experience.

Demographic assumptions vary by type of member, so each employer's own membership profile is reflected in their results.

Life expectancy

The longevity assumptions are a bespoke set of VitaCurves produced by detailed analysis and tailored to fit the fund's membership profile.

Allowance has been made for future improvements to mortality, in line with the 2021 version of the continuous mortality investigation (CMI) published by the actuarial profession. The starting point has been adjusted by +0.25% to reflect the difference between the population wide data used in the CMI and LGPS membership. A long-term rate of mortality improvements of 1.5% pa applies.

Other demographic assumptions

Retirement in normal health	Members assumed to retire at the earliest age possible with no reduction.
Promotional salary increases	Sample increases below
Death in service	Sample rates below
Withdrawals	Sample rates below
Retirement in ill health	Sample rates below
Family details	A varying proportion of members are assumed to have a dependant partner at retirement or on earlier death. At age 65 this is assumed to be 55% for males and 54% for females Dependant of a male/female is 3.5/0.6 years younger/older than him/her

Commutation	65% of maximum under HMRC limits
50:50 option	0% of members will choose the 50:50 option

Rates for demographic assumptions

Males

Age	Salary Scale	Death Before Retirement	Withdrawals		Ill Health Tier 1		Ill Health Tier 2	
		FT & PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
20	105	0.17	226.41	304.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.17	149.55	201.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	131	0.20	106.11	142.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	144	0.24	82.91	111.61	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
40	151	0.41	66.75	89.83	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.02
45	159	0.68	62.70	84.36	0.35	0.27	0.07	0.05
50	167	1.09	51.68	69.46	0.90	0.68	0.23	0.17
55	173	1.70	40.70	54.73	3.54	2.65	0.51	0.38
60	174	3.06	36.28	48.76	6.23	4.67	0.44	0.33
65	174	5.10	22.26	29.93	11.83	8.87	0.00	0.00

Females

Age	Salary Scale	Death Before Retirement	Withdrawals		Ill Health Tier 1		Ill Health Tier 2	
		FT & PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
20	105	0.10	197.36	224.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	117	0.10	132.80	150.93	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.01
30	131	0.14	111.32	126.50	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.02
35	144	0.24	96.08	109.14	0.26	0.19	0.05	0.04
40	151	0.38	79.96	90.80	0.39	0.29	0.08	0.06
45	159	0.62	74.62	84.72	0.52	0.39	0.10	0.08
50	167	0.90	62.91	71.35	0.97	0.73	0.24	0.18
55	173	1.19	46.94	53.30	3.59	2.69	0.52	0.39
60	174	1.52	37.83	42.90	5.71	4.28	0.54	0.40
65	174	1.95	18.03	20.44	10.26	7.69	0.00	0.00

Appendix F – Policy on contribution reviews

1 Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's approach to reviewing contribution rates between triennial valuations.

It should be noted that this statement is not exhaustive and individual circumstances may be taken into consideration where appropriate.

1.1 Aims and objectives

The administering authority's aims and objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- To provide employers with clarity around the circumstances where contribution rates may be reviewed between valuations.
- To outline specific circumstances where contribution rates will not be reviewed.

1.2 Background

The Fund may amend contribution rates between valuations for 'significant change' to the liabilities or covenant of an employer.

Such reviews may be instigated by the fund or at the request of a participating employer.

Any review may lead to a change in the required contributions from the employer.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

Regulation 64 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) sets out the way in which LGPS funds should determine employer contributions, including the following;

- Regulation 64 (4) – allows the administering authority to review the contribution rate if it becomes likely that an employer will cease participation in the fund, with a view to ensuring that the employer is fully funded at the expected exit date.
- Regulation 64A - sets out specific circumstances where the administering authority may revise contributions between valuations (including where a review is requested by one or more employers).

This policy also reflects statutory guidance from the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on preparing and maintaining policies relating to the review of employer contributions. Interested parties may want to refer to an accompanying guide that has been produced by the Scheme Advisory Board.

2 Statement of principles

This statement of principles covers review of contributions between valuations. Each case will be treated on its own merits, but in general:

- The administering authority reserves the right to review contributions in line with the provisions set out in the LGPS Regulations.
- The decision to make a change to contribution rates rests with the administering authority, subject to consultation with employers during the review period.
- Full justification for any change in contribution rates will be provided to employers.
- Advice will be taken from the fund actuary in respect of any review of contribution rates.
- Any revision to contribution rates will be reflected in the Rates & Adjustment certificate.

3 Policy

3.1 Circumstances for review

The fund would consider the following circumstances as a potential trigger for review:

- in the opinion of an administering authority there are circumstances which make it likely that an employer (including an admission body) will become an exiting employer sooner than anticipated at the last valuation;
- an employer is approaching exit from the fund within the next two years and before completion of the next triennial valuation;
- there are changes to the benefit structure set out in the LGPS Regulations which have not been allowed for at the last valuation;
- it appears likely to the administering authority that the amount of the liabilities arising or likely to arise for an employer or employers has changed significantly since the last valuation;
- it appears likely to the administering authority that there has been a significant change in the ability of an employer or employers to meet their obligations (e.g. a

material change in employer covenant, or provision of additional security);

- it appears to the administering authority that the membership of the employer has changed materially such as bulk transfers, significant reductions to payroll or large-scale restructuring; or
- where an employer has failed to pay contributions or has not arranged appropriate security as required by the administering authority.

3.2 Employer requests

The administering authority will also consider a request from any employer to review contributions where the employer has undertaken to meet the costs of that review and sets out the reasoning for the review (which would be expected to fall into one of the above categories, such as a belief that their covenant has changed materially, or they are going through a significant restructuring impacting their membership).

The administering authority will require additional information to support a contribution review made at the employer's request. The specific requirements will be confirmed following any request and this is likely to include the following:

- a copy of the latest accounts;
- details of any additional security being offered (which may include insurance certificates);
- budget forecasts; and/or
- information relating to sources of funding.

The costs incurred by the administering authority in carrying out a contribution review (at the employer's request) will be met by the employer. These will be confirmed upfront to the employer prior to the review taking place.

3.3 Other employers

When undertaking any review of contributions, the administering authority will also consider the impact of a change to contribution rates on other fund employers. This will include the following factors:

- The existence of a guarantor.
- The amount of any other security held.
- The size of the employer's liabilities relative to the whole fund.

The administering authority will consult with other fund employers as necessary.

3.4 Effect of market volatility

Except in circumstances such as an employer nearing cessation, the administering authority will not consider market volatility or changes to asset values as a basis for a

change in contributions outside a formal valuation.

3.5 Documentation

Where revisions to contribution rates are necessary, the fund will provide the employer with a note of the information used to determine these, including:

- Explanation of the key factors leading to the need for a review of the contribution rates, including, if appropriate, the updated funding position.
- A note of the new contribution rates and effective date of these.
- Date of next review.
- Details of any processes in place to monitor any change in the employer's circumstances (if appropriate), including information required by the administering authority to carry out this monitoring.

The Rates & Adjustments certificate will be updated to reflect the revised contribution rates.

4 Related Policies

The fund's approach to setting employer contribution rates is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically the Section on '*How does the fund calculate employer contributions?*' .

Appendix G – Policy on cessations

1 Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's approach to dealing with circumstances where a scheme employer leaves the fund and becomes an exiting employer (a cessation event).

It should be noted that this policy is not exhaustive. Each cessation will be treated on a case by-case basis, however certain principles will apply as governed by the regulatory framework (see below) and the fund's discretionary policies.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The administering authority's aims and objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- To confirm the approach for the treatment and valuation of liabilities for employers leaving the fund.
- To provide information about how the fund may apply its discretionary powers when managing employer cessations.
- To outline the responsibilities of (and flexibilities for) exiting employers, the administering authority, the actuary and, where relevant, the original ceding scheme employer (usually a letting authority).

1.2 Background

As described in the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), a scheme employer may become an exiting employer when a cessation event is triggered e.g. when the last active member stops participating in the fund. On cessation from the fund, the administering authority will instruct the fund actuary to carry out a valuation of assets and liabilities for the exiting employer to determine whether a deficit or surplus exists. The fund has full discretion over the repayment terms of any deficit, and the extent to which any surplus results in the payment of an exit credit.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) contain relevant provisions regarding employers leaving the fund ([Regulation 64](#)) and include the following:

- Regulation 64 (1) – this regulation states that, where an employing authority ceases to be a scheme employer, the administering authority is required to obtain an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of current and former employees as at the

termination date. Further, it requires the Rates & Adjustments Certificate to be amended to show the revised contributions due from the exiting employer

- Regulation 64 (2) – where an employing authority ceases to be a scheme employer, the administering authority is required to obtain an actuarial valuation of the liabilities of current and former employees as at the exit date. Further, it requires the Rates & Adjustments Certificate to be amended to show the exit payment due from the exiting employer or the excess of assets over the liabilities in the fund.
- Regulation 64 (2ZAB) – the administering authority must determine the amount of an exit credit, which may be zero, taking into account the factors specified in paragraph (2ZC) and must:
 - a) Notify its intention to make a determination to
 - (i) The exiting employer and any other body that has provided a guarantee to the Exiting Employer
 - (ii) The scheme employer, where the exiting employer is a body that participated in the Scheme as a result of an admission agreement
 - b) Pay the amount determined to that exiting employer within six months of the exit date, or such longer time as the administering authority and the exiting employer agree.
- Regulation (2ZC) – In exercising its discretion to determine the amount of any exit credit, the administering authority must have regard to the following factors-
 - a) The extent to which there is an excess of assets in the fund relating to that employer in paragraph (2)(a)
 - b) The proportion of this excess of assets which has arisen because of the value of the employer's contributions
 - c) Any representations to the administering authority made by the exiting employer and, where that employer participates in the scheme by virtue of an admission agreement, any body listed in paragraphs (8)(a) to (d)(iii) of Part 3 to Schedule 2 of the Regulations: and
 - d) Any other relevant factors
- Regulation 64 (2A) & (2B)– the administering authority, at its discretion, may issue a suspension notice to suspend payment of an exit amount for up to three years, where it reasonably believes the exiting employer is to have one or more active members contributing to the fund within the period specified in the suspension notice.
- Regulation 64 (3) – in instances where it is not possible to obtain additional contributions from the employer leaving the Fund or from the bond/indemnity or guarantor, the contribution rate(s) for the appropriate scheme employer or remaining fund employers may be amended.
- Regulation 64 (4) – where it is believed a scheme employer may cease at some

point in the future, the administering authority may obtain a certificate from the fund actuary revising the contributions for that employer, with a view to ensuring that the assets are expected to be broadly equivalent to the exit payment that will be due.

- Regulation 64 (5) – following the payment of an exit payment to the Fund, no further payments are due to the fund from the exiting employer.
- Regulation 64 (7A-7G) – the administering authority may enter into a written deferred debt agreement, allowing the employer to have deferred employer status and to delay crystallisation of debt despite having no active members.
- Regulation 64B (1) – the administering authority may set out a policy on spreading exit payments.

In addition to the 2013 Regulations summarised above, Regulation 25A of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Transitional Regulations”) give the fund the ability to levy a cessation debt on employers who have ceased participation in the fund (under the previous regulations) but for whom a cessation valuation was not carried out at the time. This policy document describes how the fund expects to deal with any such cases.

This policy also reflects statutory guidance from the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government on preparing and maintaining policies relating to employer exits. Interested parties may want to refer to an accompanying guide that has been produced by the Scheme Advisory Board.

These regulations relate to all employers in the fund.

2 Statement of Principles

This Statement of Principles covers the fund’s approach to exiting employers. Each case will be treated on its own merits but in general:

- it is the fund’s policy that the determination of any surplus or deficit on exit should aim to minimise, as far as is practicable, the risk that the remaining, unconnected employers in the Fund have to make contributions in future towards meeting the past service liabilities of current and former employees of employers leaving the fund.
- the fund’s preferred approach is to request the full payment of any exit debt (an exit payment), which is calculated by the actuary on the appropriate basis (as per the FSS and Section 3.1 below). This would extinguish any liability to the fund by the exiting employer.
- the fund’s key objective is to protect the interests of the fund, which is aligned to protecting the interests of the remaining employers. A secondary objective is to consider the circumstances of the exiting employer in determining arrangements for the recovery of the exit debt.
- the fund’s objective is to apply a robust and consistent approach to the determination of exit credits and one which is fair to all employers, including any employer(s) who retain the pension risk post cessation.

3 Policies

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 as defined in the FSS.

Where there is a deficit, payment of this amount in full would normally be sought from the exiting employer. The fund's normal policy is that this cessation debt is paid in full in a single lump sum within 30 days of the employer being notified.

However, the fund will consider written requests from employers to spread the payment over an agreed period, in the exceptional circumstance where payment of the debt in a single immediate lump sum could be shown by the employer to be materially detrimental to the employer's financial situation (see [3.2 Repayment flexibility on exit payments](#) below).

In circumstances where there is a surplus, the administering authority will determine, at its sole discretion, the amount of exit credit (if any) to be paid to the exiting employer (see [3.3 Exit credits](#) below).

3.1 Approach to cessation calculations

Cessation valuations are carried out on a case-by-case basis at the sole discretion of the fund depending on the exiting employer's circumstances. However, in general the following broad principles and assumptions may apply:

Type of employer	Cessation valuation basis	Responsible parties for unpaid or future deficit emerging
Local authority	Low risk exit basis ¹	Shared between other fund employers
Universities	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers
Colleges	Low risk exit basis	DfE guarantee may apply; otherwise see below
Academies	Low risk exit basis	DfE guarantee may apply; otherwise see below
Admission bodies (TABs)	Contractor exit basis ²	Letting authority (where applicable); otherwise shared between other fund employers
Admission bodies (CABs)	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers (if not guarantor exists)
Designating employers	Low risk exit basis	Shared between other fund employers (if not guarantor exists)

¹Cessation 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 (e.g. machinery of Government changes), these cessation principles would apply.

²Where a TAB has taken, in the view of the administering authority, action that has been deliberately designed to bring about a cessation event (e.g. stopping future accrual of LGPS benefits), then the cessation valuation will be carried out on a low risk basis.

3.2 Cessation of academies and multi-academy trusts (MATs)

A cessation event will occur if a current academy or MATs cease to exist as an entity or an employer in the fund.

The cessation treatment will depend on the circumstances:

- If the cessation event occurs due to an academy or MAT merging with another academy or MAT within the fund, all assets and liabilities from each of the merging entities will be combined and will become the responsibility of the new merged entity.
- If the MAT is split into more than one new or existing employers within the fund, the actuary will calculate a split of the assets and liabilities to be transferred from the exiting employer to the new employers. The actuary will use their professional judgement to determine an appropriate and fair methodology for this calculation in consultation with the administering authority.
- In all other circumstances, and following payment of any cessation debt, The Section '*What happens when an employer leaves the Fund?*' of the FSS would apply.

3.3 Repayment flexibility on exit payments

Deferred spreading arrangement (DSA)

The fund will consider written requests from exiting employers to spread an exit payment over an agreed period, in the exceptional circumstance where payment of the debt in a single immediate lump sum could be shown by the employer to be materially detrimental to the employer's financial situation.

In this exceptional case, the fund's policy is:

- The agreed spread period is no more than five years, but the fund could use its discretion to extend this period in extreme circumstances.
- The fund may consider factors such as the size of the exit payment and the financial covenant of the exiting employer in determining an appropriate spreading period.
- The exiting employer may be asked to provide the administering authority with relevant financial information such as a copy of its latest accounts, sources of funding, budget forecasts, credit rating (if any) etc. to help in this determination.
- Payments due under the DSA may be subject to an interest charge.
- The fund will only consider written requests within six months of the employer exiting the fund. The exiting employer would be required to provide the fund with detailed financial information to support its request.

- The Fund would take into account the amount of any security offered and seek actuarial, covenant and legal advice in all cases.
- The Fund proposes a legal document, setting out the terms of the exit payment agreement, would be prepared by the fund and signed by all relevant parties prior to the payment agreement commencing.
- The terms of the legal document should include reference to the spreading period, the annual payments due, interest rates applicable, other costs payable and the responsibilities of the exiting employer during the exit spreading period.
- Any breach of the agreed payment plan would require payment of the outstanding cessation amount immediately.
- Where appropriate, cases may be referred to the Pensions Committee for consideration and considered on its individual merit. Decisions may be made by the Chair in consultation with officers if an urgent decision is required between Committee meetings.

3.4 Deferred debt agreement (DDA)

The fund's preferred policy is for the spreading of payments, as detailed above, to be followed in the exceptional circumstances where an exiting employer is unable to pay the required cessation payment as a lump sum in full. However, in the event that spreading of payments will create a high risk of bankruptcy for the exiting employer, the fund may exercise its discretion to set up a deferred debt agreement as described in Regulation 64 (7A).

The employer must meet all requirements on Scheme employers and pay the secondary rate of contributions as determined by the Fund actuary until the termination of the DDA.

The Administering Authority will consider a DDA in the following circumstances:

- The employer requests the Fund consider a DDA.
- The employer is expected to have a deficit if a cessation valuation was carried out.
- The employer is expected to be a going concern.
- The covenant of the employer is considered sufficient by the administering authority.
- The Administering Authority will normally require:
 - A legal document to be prepared, setting out the terms of the DDA and signed by all relevant parties prior to the arrangement commencing.(including details of the time period of the DDA, the annual payments due, the frequency of review and the responsibilities of the employer during the period).
 - Relevant financial information for the employer such as a copy of its latest accounts,

- sources of funding, budget forecasts, credit rating (if any) to support its covenant assessment.
- Security be put in place covering the employer's deficit on their cessation basis and the Fund will seek actuarial, covenant and legal advice in all cases.
- Regular monitoring of the contribution requirements and security requirements
- All costs of the arrangement are met by the employer, such as the cost of advice to the fund, ongoing monitoring or the arrangement and correspondence on any ongoing contribution and security requirements.
- A DDA will normally terminate on the first date on which one of the following events occurs:
 - The employer enrolls new active fund members.
 - The period specified, or as varied, under the DDA elapses.
 - The take-over, amalgamation, insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the employer.
 - The administering authority serves a notice on the employer that the Administering Authority is reasonably satisfied that the employer's ability to meet the contributions payable under the DDA has weakened materially or is likely to weaken materially in the next 12 months.
 - The Fund actuary assesses that the employer has paid sufficient secondary contributions to cover all (or almost all) of the exit payment due if the employer becomes an exiting employer on the calculation date (i.e. employer is now largely fully funded on their low risk basis).
 - The Fund actuary assesses that the employer's value of liabilities has fallen below an agreed *de minimis* level and the employer becomes an exiting employer on the calculation date.
 - The employer requests early termination of the agreement and settles the exit payment in full as calculated by the fund actuary on the calculation date (i.e. the employer pays their outstanding cessation debt on their cessation basis).
- On the termination of a DDA, the employer will become an exiting employer and a cessation valuation will be completed in line with this policy.

3.5 Exit credits

The administering authority's entitlement to determine whether exit credits are payable in accordance with these provisions shall apply to all employers ceasing their participation in the fund after 14 May 2018. This provision therefore is retrospectively effective to the same extent as provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2020.

The administering authority may determine the amount of exit credit payable to be zero, however, in making a determination, the Administering Authority will take into account the following factors.

- a) the extent to which there is an excess of assets in the fund relating to the employer over and above the liabilities specified.
- b) the proportion of the excess of assets which has arisen because of the value of the employer's contributions.
- c) any representations to the Administering Authority made by the exiting employer, guarantor, ceding Scheme Employer (usually the Letting Authority) or by a body which owns, funds or controls the exiting employer; or in some cases, the Secretary of State.
- d) any other relevant factors

Admitted bodies

i) Where an exit credit payment is appropriate, this will normally be determined by measuring the proportion of contributions paid by the admission body (to the total asset value) and applying this proportion to the surplus identified in the cessation valuation, subject to the total credit being no greater than the level of contributions paid by the admission body during their period of participation in the Fund. The administering authority will also consider any other 'relevant factors' and adjust the exit credit payment accordingly.

ii) No exit credit will be payable to any admission body who participates in the fund via an approach which involves pensions risks remaining with the letting authority (commonly referred to as a "fixed contribution rate" or "pass-through" approach)

iii) There are a number of other types of possible risk sharing arrangements which are or could be in operation within the Fund (for example, a "Pooling" arrangement). In these circumstances, the Fund will make an exit credit payment in line with the admission terms which detail the ownership of exit credits/cessation surpluses.

iv) The fund will make an exit credit payment in line with any contractual or risk sharing agreements which specifically covers the ownership of exit credits/cessation surpluses or if the admission body and letting authority have agreed any alternative approach (which is consistent with the Regulations and any other legal obligations). This information, which will include which party is responsible for which funding risk, must be presented to the fund in a clear and unambiguous document with the agreement of both the admission body and the letting authority/awarding authority/ceding employer and within one month (or such longer time as may be agreed with the administering authority) of the admission body ceasing participation in the Fund.

v) In the absence of this information or if there is any dispute from either party with regards interpretation of contractual or risk sharing agreements as outlined above, the fund will withhold payment of the exit credit until such disputes are resolved and the information is provided to the administering authority.

vi) The Fund will also consider any representations made by the letting authority

regarding monies owed to them by the admission body in respect of the contract that is ceasing or any other contractual arrangement between the two parties. The letting authority must make such representations in a clear and unambiguous document within one month of the admission body ceasing participation in the Fund.

vii) Where a guarantor arrangement is in place, but no formal risk-sharing arrangement exists, the fund will consider how the approach to setting contribution rates payable by the admission body during its participation in the fund reflects which party is responsible for funding risks. This decision will inform the determination of the value of any exit credit payment.

viii) If the admission agreement ends early, the fund will consider the reason for the early termination, and whether that should have any relevance on the fund's determination of the value of any exit credit payment. In these cases, the fund will consider the differential between employers' contributions paid (including investment returns earned on these monies) and the size of any cessation surplus.

ix) If an admitted body leaves on a low-risk exit basis (because no guarantor is in place), then any exit credit will normally be paid in full to the employer.

x) The decision of the fund is final in interpreting how any arrangement described above applies to the value of an exit credit payment.

Scheduled bodies and designating bodies

i) If a scheduled body or designating body becomes an exiting employer due to a reorganisation, merger or take-over, then no exit credit will be paid.

ii) If a scheduled body or resolution body leaves on a low-risk exit basis (because no guarantor is in place), then any exit credit will normally be paid in full to the employer.

General

i) The Fund will advise the exiting employer as well as any letting authority and/or other relevant scheme employers of its decision to make an exit credit determination under Regulation 64.

ii) The Fund will also factor in if any contributions due or monies owed to the Fund remain unpaid by the employer at the cessation date. If this is the case, the Fund's default position will be to deduct these from any exit credit payment.

iii) The final decision will be made by the Director of Financial Management, in conjunction with advice from the Fund's Actuary and/or legal advisors where necessary.

iv) The Fund accepts that there may be some situations that are bespoke in nature and do not fall into any of the categories above. In these situations the Fund will discuss its approach with appropriate parties, and its decision in these instances is final.

v) The Fund will advise the exiting employer of the amount due to be repaid and seek to make the payment within six months of the exit date. In order to meet the

six-month timeframe, the Fund requires prompt notification of an employer's exit and all data and relevant information as requested. The Fund is unable to make any exit credit payment until it has received all data and information requested.

Disputes

In the event of any dispute or disagreement on the amount of any exit credit paid and the process by which that has been considered, the appeals and adjudication provisions contained in Regulations 74-78 of the LGPS Regulations 2013 would apply.

4 Practicalities and process

4.1 Responsibilities of ceasing employers

An employer which is aware that its participation in the fund is likely to come to an end must:

- advise the fund, in writing, of the likely ending of its participation (either within the terms of the admission agreement in respect of an admission body (typically a 3 month notice period is required) or otherwise as required by the Regulations for all other scheme employers). It should be noted that this includes closed employers where the last employee member is leaving (whether due to retirement, death or otherwise leaving employment).
- provide any relevant information on the reason for leaving the Fund and, where appropriate, contact information in the case of a take-over, merger or insolvency.
- provide all other information and data requirements as requested by the Administering Authority which are relevant, including in particular any changes to the membership which could affect the liabilities (e.g. salary increases and early retirements) and an indication of what will happen to current employee members on cessation (e.g. will they transfer to another Fund employer, will they cease to accrue benefits within the Fund, etc.).

4.2 Responsibilities of Administering Authority

The administering authority will:

- gather information as required, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - details of the cessation - the reason the employer is leaving the fund (i.e. end of contract, insolvency, merger, machinery of government changes, etc.) and any supporting documentation that may have an effect on the cessation.
 - complete membership data for the outgoing employer and identify changes since the previous formal valuation.
 - the likely outcome for any remaining employee members (e.g. will they be transferred to a new employer, or will they cease to accrue liabilities in the

Fund).

- identify the party that will be responsible for the employer's deficit on cessation (i.e. the employer itself, an insurance company, a receiver, another Fund employer, guarantor, etc.).
- commission the fund actuary to carry out a cessation valuation under the appropriate regulation.
- where applicable, discuss with the employer the possibility of paying adjusted contribution rates that target a 100% funding level by the date of cessation through increased contributions in the case of a deficit on the cessation basis or reduced contributions in respect of a surplus.
- where applicable, liaise with the original ceding employer or guarantor and ensure it is aware of its responsibilities, in particular for any residual liabilities or risk associated with the outgoing employer's membership.
- having taken actuarial advice, notify the employer and other relevant parties in writing of the payment required in respect of any deficit on cessation and pursue payment.

Payment of an exit credit

- If the actuary determines that there is an excess of assets over the liabilities at the cessation date, the administering authority will act in accordance with the exit credit policy above. If payment is required, the administering authority will advise the exiting employer of the amount due to be repaid and seek to make payment within six months of the exit date. However, in order to meet the six month timeframe, the administering authority requires prompt notification of an employers' exit and all data requested to be provided in a timely manner. The administering authority is unable to make any exit credit payment until it has received all data requested.
- At the time this policy was produced, the fund has been informed by HMRC that exit credits are not subject to tax, however all exiting employers must seek their own advice on the tax and accounting treatment of any exit credit.

4.3 Responsibilities of the actuary

Following commission of a cessation valuation by the administering authority, the fund actuary will:

- calculate the surplus or deficit attributable to the outgoing employer on an appropriate basis, taking into account the principles set out in this policy.
- provide actuarial advice to the administering authority on how any cessation deficit should be recovered, giving consideration to the circumstances of the employer and any information collected to date in respect of the cessation.
- where appropriate, advise on the implications of the employer leaving on the

remaining fund employers, including any residual effects to be considered as part of triennial valuations.

5 Related Policies

The fund's approach to exiting employers is set out in the FSS, specifically the Section '*What happens when an employer leaves the Fund?*'.

The approach taken to set the actuarial assumptions for cessation valuations is set out in Appendix G of the FSS

Appendix H – Policy on small admission bodies

1 Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's approach to admitting small admission bodies into the fund on a pass-through basis, where those admission bodies' participation in the Fund is guaranteed by another scheme employer (e.g. local authority outsourcings).

It should be noted that this statement is not exhaustive and individual circumstances may be taken into consideration where appropriate.

1.1 Aims and objectives

The administering authority's aims and objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- To set out the fund's approach to admitting small admission bodies, including the calculation of contribution rates and how risks are shared under the pass-through arrangement.
- To outline the process for admitting small admission bodies into the fund.

1.2 Background

Employees outsourced from local authorities, police and fire authorities or from independent schools (generally academies, regulated by the Department for Education (DfE)) must be offered pension benefits that are the same, better than, or count as being broadly comparable to, the Local Government Pension Scheme (as per the Best Value Authorities Staff Transfer (Pensions) Direction 2007). This is typically achieved by employees remaining in the LGPS and the new employer becoming an admitted body to the Fund and making the requisite employer contributions.

Pass-through is an arrangement whereby the letting authority (the local authority or the independent school) retains the main risks of fluctuations in the employer contribution rate during the life of the contract, and the risk that the employer's assets may be insufficient to meet the employees' pension benefits at the end of the contract.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) set out the way in which LGPS funds should determine employer contributions and contain relevant provisions regarding the payment of these, including the following:

- Schedule 2 Part 3 sets out the entities eligible to join the fund as an admitted body, their key responsibilities as an admitted body and the requirements of the admission agreement.
- Regulation 67 – sets out the requirement for employers to pay contributions in line with the Rates and Adjustments (R&A) certificate and provides a definition of the primary rate.
- Regulation 64 - covers the requirements for a cessation valuation following the exit of a participating employer from the fund.

2 Statement of principles

This statement of principles covers the admission of small admission bodies to the fund on a pass-through basis. Each case will be treated on its own merits, but in general:

- A 'small admission body' is a new employer participating in the Fund due to an outsourcing, where the number of active members at outset is less than (or equal to) 20.
- In the absence of a preferred approach from the letting authority, pass-through is the default approach for the admission of all small admission bodies to the fund from the effective date of this policy. For the avoidance of doubt, this would apply to contracts established by councils and academy trusts ("the letting authority").
- The small admission body's pension contribution rate is set equal to the total contribution rate (primary plus secondary rate) payable by the letting authority. This will change from time to time in line with changes to the letting authority's contribution rate (i.e. following future actuarial valuations).
- The letting authority retains responsibility for variations in funding level, for instance due to investment performance, changes in market conditions, longevity, and salary experience under its pass-through arrangement, irrespective of the size of the outsourcing.
- The small admission body will meet the cost of additional liabilities arising from augmentations.
- Ill health and early retirement experience will be pooled with the letting authority and no additional strain payments will be levied on the small admission body in respect of ill health or early retirements.
- The small admission body will not be required to obtain an indemnity bond.
- There will be no notional transfer of assets to the small admission body within the Fund. This means that all assets and liabilities relating to the small admission body's staff will remain the responsibility of the letting authority during the period of participation.
- At the end of the contract (or when there are no longer any active members participating in the fund, for whatever reason), the admission agreement will cease and no further payment will be required from the small admission body (or the letting authority) to the fund, save for any outstanding regular contributions and/or invoices relating to the cost of early retirement strains and/or augmentations. Likewise, no "exit credit" payment will be made from the Fund to the small admission body (or letting authority).
- The terms of the pass-through agreement will be documented by way of the admission agreement between the administering authority, the letting authority, and the small admission body's.
- All existing admission agreements are unaffected by this policy.

- This policy may apply to admissions where there are more than 20 active members at outset, subject to the agreement of the administering authority.

The principles outlined above are the default principles which will apply; however, the letting authority may request the specific details of a particular agreement to differ from the principles outlined above.

The administering authority is not obliged to agree to a departure from the principles set out in this policy but will consider such requests and engage with the letting authority to reach agreement.

3 Policy and process

3.1 Compliance

Adherence to this policy is the responsibility of the relevant responsible service manager for any given outsourcing.

The administering authority and the fund actuary must always be notified that an outsourcing has taken place, regardless of the number of members involved.

3.2 Contribution rates

The contribution rate payable by the small admission body over the period of participation will be set equal to the total contribution rate (primary plus secondary rate) payable by the letting authority from time to time. This means that the small admission body's contribution rate will change every three years, following the triennial actuarial valuation, but not between those times.

3.3 Risk sharing and cessation valuation

The letting authority will retain the risk of the small admission body becoming insolvent during the period of admission and so no indemnity bond will be required from contractors participating in the Fund on a pass-through basis. The letting authority is effectively guaranteeing the contractor's participation in the fund.

A cessation valuation is required when an employer no longer has any active members in the fund. This could be due to a contract coming to its natural end, insolvency of the employer body or the last active member leaving employment or opting out of the LGPS.

Where a pass-through arrangement is in place, the fund assets and liabilities associated with outsourced employees are retained by the letting authority. At the end of the admission, the cessation valuation will therefore record nil assets and liabilities for the ceasing employer and therefore no cessation debt or exit credit is payable to or from the Fund.

The small admission body will be required to pay any outstanding regular contributions and/or unpaid invoices relating to the cost of augmentations at the end of the contract.

However, in some circumstances, the winning bidder will be liable for additional pension costs that arise due to items over which it exerts control. The risk allocation is as follows:

Risks	Letting authority	Contractor/ Admitted body
Surplus/deficit prior to the transfer date	✓	
Interest on surplus/deficit	✓	
Investment performance of assets held by the Fund*		✓
Changes to the discount rate that affect past service liabilities*		✓
Changes to the discount rate that affect future service accrual *		✓
Change in longevity assumptions that affect past service liabilities*		✓
Changes to longevity that affect future accrual *		✓
Price inflation/ pension increases that affect past service liabilities*		✓
Price inflation / pension increases that affect future accrual *		✓
Exchange of pension for tax free cash	✓	
Ill health retirement experience	✓	
Strain costs attributable to granting early retirements (not due to ill health) (e.g. redundancy, efficiency, waiving actuarial reductions on voluntary early retirements)	✓	
Greater/lesser level of withdrawals	✓	
Changes to LGPS benefit package *		✓
Excess liabilities attributable to the contractor granting pay rises that exceed those assumed in the last formal actuarial valuation of the Fund	✓	
Award of additional pension or augmentation		✓

* These elements would be picked up at the next triennial valuation, if the contractor is still active in the Fund at that time, and would feed through into the letting authority's total contribution rate and hence the contractor's contribution rate.

3.4 Accounting valuations

Accounting for pensions costs is a responsibility for individual employers.

It is the administering authority's understanding that small admission bodies may be able to account for such pass-through admissions on a defined contribution basis and therefore no formal FRS102 / IAS19 report may be required (small admission bodies are effectively paying a fixed rate and are largely indemnified from the risks inherent in providing defined benefit pensions).

As the letting authority retains most of the pension fund risk relating to small admission bodies, it is the administering authority's understanding that these liabilities (and assets) should be included in the letting authority's FRS102 / IAS19 disclosures.

The administering authority expect employers to seek approval to the treatment of pension costs from their auditor.

3.5 Application

Letting authorities may request terms which differ from those set out in this policy and any such request will be considered by the administering authority.

All existing admission agreements (i.e. which commenced prior to the effective date of this policy) are unaffected by this policy.

3.6 Process

The procurement department at each letting authority that has responsibility for staff/service outsourcing must be advised of this policy. The process detailed below must be adhered to by the letting authority and (where applicable) the winning bidder.

- **Tender Notification** - The letting authority must publicise this pass-through policy as part of its tender process to bidders. This should confirm that the winning bidder will not be responsible for ensuring that the liabilities of outsourced employees are fully funded at the end of the contract, and that the winning bidder will only be responsible for paying contributions to the fund during the period of participation and meeting the cost of (non-ill health) early retirement strains, and the cost of benefit augmentations (assuming the terms of this policy are adhered to). It should also advise the employer contribution rate as detailed in paragraph 3.2.
- **Initial notification to Pension Team** – The letting authority must contact the administering authority when a tender (or re-tender) of an outsourcing contract is taking place and staff (or former staff) are impacted. The administering authority must be advised prior to the start of the tender and the letting authority must also confirm that the terms of this policy have been adhered to.
- **Confirmation of winning bidder** – The letting authority must immediately advise the administering authority of the winning bidder.
- **Request for winning bidder to become an admitted body** – The winning bidder (in combination with the letting authority), should request to the administering authority that it wishes to become an admitted body within the fund.
- **Template admission agreement** – a template pass-through admission agreement will be used for admissions under this policy. It will set out all agreed points relating to the employer contribution rate, employer funding responsibilities, and exit conditions. Only in exceptional circumstances, and only with the prior agreement of the administering authority, will the wording within the template agreement be changed. All admission agreements must be reviewed (including any changes) by the administering authority and possibly its legal advisors.
- **Signed admission agreement** - Signing of the admission agreement can then take place between an appropriate representative of the winning bidder, the lead finance officer of the letting authority, and the administering authority. It is at this point the fund can start to receive contributions from the small admission body and its employee members (backdated if necessary).
- **Commercial contract** – Once the admission agreement has been signed, the winning bidder is then able to enter the fund. It is the letting authority's responsibility to ensure that the commercial contract reflects the pension arrangements in the admission agreement.

3.7 Cost

The letting authority will be liable to meet any additional costs incurred by the administering authority as a result of any deviation from the fund's standard processes and agreements for pass-through arrangements, which includes (but is not limited to) the actuarial fees.

4 Related Policies

The fund's approach to setting regular employer contribution rates is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically "How does the fund calculate employer contributions?".

The treatment of new employers joining the fund is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically "What happens when an employer joins the fund?"

The treatment of employers exiting the fund is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically "What happens when an employer leaves the fund?"

Appendix I – Policy on academy funding

1 Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to set out the administering authority's funding principles relating to academies and Multi-Academy Trusts (MATs).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The administering authority's objectives related to this policy are as follows:

- to state the approach for the treatment and valuation of academy liabilities and asset shares on conversion from a local maintained school, or when joining or leaving a MAT
- to state the approach for setting contribution rates for MATs
- to outline the responsibilities of academies seeking to consolidate
- to outline the responsibilities of academies when outsourcing

1.2 Background

As described in the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), new academies join the fund on conversion from a local authority school or on creation (eg newly established academies, Free Schools, etc).

It is expected that new academies will join an existing MAT and so, upon joining the fund, academies will join an existing MAT pool for funding purposes. Where a new academy does not join an existing MAT pool, asset allocation and contribution rates will be determined by the Fund Actuary based on policy set out in the FSS.

Funding policy relating to academies and MATs is largely at the fund's discretion, however guidance on how the fund will apply this discretion is set out within this policy.

1.3 Guidance and regulatory framework

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) contains general guidance on Scheme employers' participation within the fund which may be relevant but is not specific to academies.

There is currently a [written ministerial guarantee of academy LGPS liabilities](#), which was [reviewed](#) in 2022.

Academy guidance from the Department for Education (DfE) and the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) may also be relevant.

2 Statement of Principles

This Statement of Principles covers the fund's approach to funding academies and MATs. Each case will be treated on its own merits but in general:

- the fund will seek to apply a consistent approach to funding academies that achieves fairness to the ceding councils, MATs and individual academies.

- the fund's current approach is to treat all academies within a MAT as a single employer (operating as a funding pool where all pension risks are shared). The academy liabilities will still be tracked individually but will, for funding and contribution rate setting purposes, be combined with those of the other academies in the MAT.
- academies must consult with the fund prior to carrying out any outsourcing activity.

3 Policies

3.1 Admission to the fund

Asset allocation on conversion

New academies will be allocated an asset share based on the estimated funding level of the ceding council's active members, having first allocated the council's assets to fully fund its deferred and pensioner members. This funding level will then be applied to the transferring liabilities to calculate the academy's initial asset share, capped at a maximum of 100%. The council's estimated funding level will be based on market conditions on the day before conversion.

For new academies joining a MAT, assets calculated using the approach outlined in the previous paragraph will be transferred from the ceding council to the MAT.

Asset tracking

The Fund's policy is to pool assets (and liabilities) of all academies within a MAT. Once an academy joins a MAT, the individual asset share of that academy is merged into the MAT. All funding risks within the MAT pool are shared with other academies within the MAT pool. However, where possible, the liability share for each academy within the fund will still be tracked individually.

Contribution rate

New academy contribution rates are based on the current funding strategy (set out in the Section '*How does the fund calculate employer contributions?*' of the FSS) and the transferring membership.

The default approach is that the MAT is treated as a 'full funding risks' pool meaning that all academies within the MAT pay the same contribution rate to the fund and all membership experience is shared across the MAT (i.e. full cross-subsidy exists).

If an academy is joining an existing MAT (within the fund), the transferring academy will pay the certified contribution rate of the MAT it is joining. At the discretion of the fund, a new contribution may be calculated by the fund actuary to allow for impact of the transferring academy joining the MAT.

If the new academy is not part of a MAT, or if the MAT does not already participate in the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, the new academy contribution rate will be determined based on the current funding strategy (set out in the Section '*How does the fund calculate employer contributions?*' of the FSS) and the transferring membership.

3.2 Academy transfers

Academy leaves a MAT and joins another MAT

If an academy leaves one MAT and joins another, the transfer terms will depend on whether the individual academy's underlying liability position has been tracked:

- **If tracked** - all active, deferred and pensioner members transfer to the new MAT. The individual asset share of that academy (determined based on the value of the transferring liabilities and the funding level of the MAT pool) will be transferred to the new MAT, noting that this may be more (or less) than 100% of the transferring liabilities.
- **If the underlying liability position for transferring academy has not been tracked** - all active members (only) will transfer from the existing MAT to the new MAT. The value of transferring assets will be determined based on the estimated funding level of the MAT's (from which the academy(ies) is transferring) active members, having first allocated the MAT's assets to fully fund their deferred and pensioner members. This funding level will then be applied to the transferring liabilities to calculate the transferring asset value, capped at a maximum of 100%. The MAT's estimated funding level will be based on market conditions on the day before conversion.

The academy will pay the new MAT pool rate.

Merging of MATs

If two MATs merge during the period between formal valuations, all assets and liabilities will be combined to form a new MAT pool.

The new merged MAT will pay the higher of the two certified individual MAT rates until the rates are reassessed at the next formal valuation (NB where one or both MATs are paying a monetary secondary contribution rate these will be converted to a % of pay for the purposes of determining the new merged contribution rate).

Alternatively, as set out in the fund's contribution review policy and per Regulation 64 A (1)(b) (iii) the MAT may request that a contribution review is carried out. The MAT would be liable for the costs of this review.

Standalone Academy joins a MAT

If an existing standalone academy joins a MAT, all active deferred and pensioner liabilities, along with the full asset share for the existing standalone academy, will transfer to the MAT.

The academy will pay the existing MAT pool rate.

3.3 Cessations of academies and multi-academy trusts

A cessation event will occur if a current academy or MAT ceases to exist as an entity or an employer in the fund.

The cessation treatment will depend on the circumstances:

- In the event of a MAT closure (or the closure of a standalone academy), where individual academies may be subsequently transferred to another MAT (or several

MATs), a formal cessation valuation would be carried out. Assets transferred to any new MAT(s) would be set based on the value of the transferring active liabilities, but these may be adjusted to ensure that the legacy MAT deferred and pensioner liabilities are fully funded on the low-risk cessation basis.

- If an academy or MAT merges with another academy or MAT within the fund, all assets and liabilities from each of the merging entities will be combined and will become the responsibility of the new merged entity. A formal cessation valuation would then be carried out in respect of the former entities (on the basis of their being nil assets and liabilities remaining).

If a single academy operating within a MAT ceases to exist, the legacy assets and liabilities of the academy will remain the responsibility of the MAT. This is not a cessation event (as defined in Regulation 64 of the LGPS Regulations), and a cessation valuation will not be required.

In all other circumstances, and following payment of any cessation debt, the provision set out in the Section *“What happens when an employer leaves the Fund?”* of the FSS would apply.

3.4 Academy consolidations

If an academy or MAT is seeking to merge with another MAT outside of the fund they would need to seek approval from the secretary of state to consolidate their liabilities (and assets) into one LGPS fund.

The fund will provide the necessary administrative assistance to academies seeking to consolidate into another LGPS fund, however the academy (or MAT) will be fully liable for all actuarial, professional and administrative costs.

Following the transfer of an academy or a MAT from another LGPS Fund, the Fund will assess if a revision to the contribution rate is required to allow for impact of the academy transfer.

3.5 Outsourcing

An academy (or MAT) may outsource or transfer a part of its services and workforce via an admission agreement to another organisation (usually a contractor). The contractor becomes a new participating fund employer for the duration of the contract and transferring employees remain eligible for LGPS membership.

The contractor will pay towards the LGPS benefits accrued by the transferring members for the duration of the contract, but ultimately the obligation to pay for these benefits will remain with the academy (or MAT) during and after the contract period.

It is critical for any academy (or MAT) considering any outsourcing to contact the fund initially to fully understand the administrative and funding implications.

It is the fund's preference for the contractor to participate under a pass-through basis of admission, where the contribution rate is set equal to the total rate (Primary plus Secondary) by the letting academy (or MAT).

In some cases, it is necessary to seek approval from Department for Education before completing an outsourcing (including seeking confirmation that the guarantee provided to academies will remain in place for the transferring members).

3.6 Accounting

Academies (or MATs) may choose to prepare combined FRS102 disclosures (eg for all academies within a MAT). Any pooling arrangements for accounting purposes may be independent of the funding arrangements (eg academies may be pooled for contribution or funding risks but prepare individual disclosures, or vice versa).

4 Related Policies

The fund's approach to admitting new academies into the fund is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, specifically the Section '*What happens when an employer joins the fund?*'

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London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund

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Cashflow projections

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02 March 2026

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

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Executive summary

This paper is addressed to London Borough of Hackney as the Administering Authority to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (“the Fund”). The paper considers different future projections of the Fund’s cashflows under a range of different scenarios. The analysis and projections will help the Fund better understand its current and potential future cashflow position and is part of its management of risk in this area.

From the analysis and projections set out in this paper, the following conclusions can be drawn:

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In the absence of investment income, the Fund is likely to be cashflow negative by the 2027 after recognising the proposed reductions in contribution rates that have been agreed as part of the 2025 valuation and inflation in line with the general consensus for future inflation outlook. This is earlier than previously anticipated as part of the analysis carried out in February 2025, where the Fund was expected to become cashflow negative by 2032.



The cashflow position of the Fund is sensitive to future levels of inflation. The weak demand-driven inflation scenario represents a period of “low inflation” as the government embarks on fiscal consolidation through tax increases and spending cuts. Under this scenario, the Fund’s cashflow position is improved due to salary increases exceeding inflation, however the position remains negative for most of the period. This highlights the importance of reviewing the cashflow position on a regular basis in an uncertain inflationary environment.



In the longer-term, the most significant risk to the Fund (in respect of its cashflow position) is a structurally higher inflation scenario, where inflation remains elevated for a longer period of time and the growth in payroll (and hence subsequent contribution income) does not keep pace. Under this scenario, the Fund’s cashflow position is significantly worse, with the gap between contribution income and benefit outgo increasing to a material level in the longer-term.



The Fund’s cashflow position is also sensitive to a number of other factors. The Fund should closely monitor their short term cashflow requirements to ensure that benefits can be paid in any future scenario.

Background and Inputs

What is cashflow negativity and does it matter?

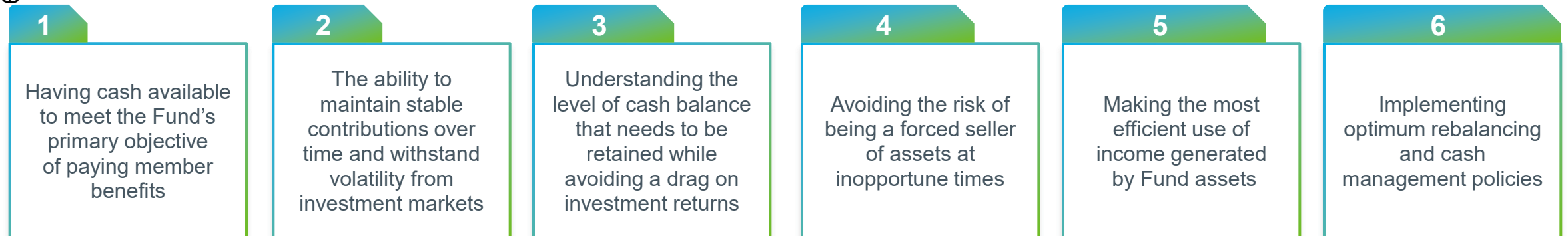
Every month, the Fund receives income via contributions and pays out benefits to members. Historically, the benefits have been paid out of the contribution income with any excess being invested. This is how the Fund's asset value has built up over time (along with investment returns).

Over time a pension fund will mature, and the level of benefit payments will start to exceed contribution income. At this point, a pension fund is considered "cashflow negative".

Being cashflow negative itself is not unexpected for a pension fund; the assets that have been accrued are for the purpose of paying benefits. However, if the transition to being cashflow negative is not monitored and managed effectively, it can pose a liquidity risk and the Fund may become a forced seller of assets.

At the 2025 valuation, there is a greater focus on cashflow. Improved funding positions mean that most employers will receive reductions in contribution rates from 1 April 2026, reducing the cash available to make benefit payments.

Knowing when the Fund is likely to be cash flow negative is helpful as it can have implications for both the funding and investment strategy:



This paper explores the Fund's cashflow position under different scenarios to inform the approach to cashflow management

Recent cashflow position

Using the annual report and accounts for years ending 2023, 2024 and 2025, we have analysed the recent cashflow position for the Fund.

The chart shows the absolute value of contribution income and benefit outgo (bars) and the net cashflow position (line and figures).

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The Fund was cashflow positive for all three years i.e. contribution income exceeding benefit outgo.

However, the magnitude of benefits in payment by the Fund is continuing to increase on an annual basis. With contribution income expected to reduce as a result of contribution rate reductions at the 2025 valuation, the Fund's cashflow position may change significantly in a short period of time.



The cashflow position has remained positive in all three years since the 2022 valuation. However, the Fund is moving towards a cashflow negative position, therefore increases in benefit outgo and decreases in contribution income may alter the position in a short period of time.

What are the cashflows of the Fund

In this paper we consider the main cashflows in and out of the Fund over the next 20 years.

The Fund's primary sources of income are:

- Contributions from employers in the Fund
- Contributions from employee members in the Fund
- Income streams generated from the Fund's investments

Contributions paid are estimated based on:

- Payroll based on membership data as at 31 March 2025
- The 2025/26 contribution rates as certified in the 2022 valuation Rates & Adjustment Certificate (equivalent to an average of 26.1% of pay).
- The proposed contribution rates for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029, as agreed as part of the 2025 valuation (equivalent to an average of 21.8% of pay).

The Fund's outflows are the benefits payable to the members and their dependants. These include:

- Retirement lump sums paid to active and deferred members on retirement
- Retirement pensions paid to pensioners and their dependents
- Death in service benefits and ill health benefits.

Transfers in and out of the Fund by individual members are not usually a significant source of income or outflow and typically balance out over time.

The projected cashflows are sensitive to a number of assumptions. The most significant are:

- Level of future benefit increases (all LGPS benefits are index-linked and increase in line with Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation)
- Level of current and future payroll (determines the amount of contributions received)

We have prepared future cashflow projections under a range of different inflation scenarios to inform decision making. This helps the Fund understand the sensitivity of its cashflow position to these sources of uncertainty and make appropriate management plans.

Data, assumptions and methodology

Membership data

We have used the membership data as at 31 March 2025 provided for the 2025 formal valuation of the Fund.

Assumptions

The demographic and financial assumptions are in line with those adopted for the 2025 valuation of the Fund unless stated otherwise.

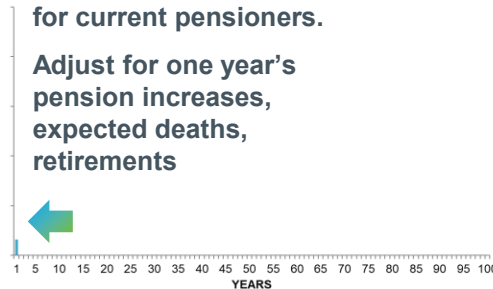
Further information on the membership data and assumptions is detailed in the 2025 valuation initial whole Fund results report dated November 2025.

Allowance for benefit outgo in respect of benefits yet to be accrued by current active members is included in the projection; however, given the relative short timeframe considered, no allowance has been made for benefit outgo in respect of accrual by members yet to join the scheme.

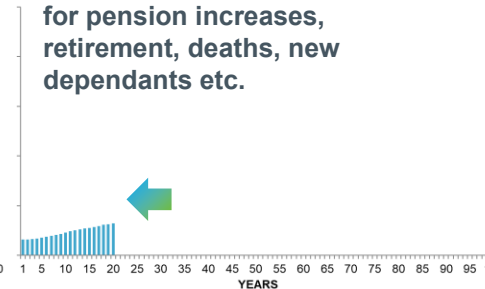
Methodology: how we project benefit payments

Known pension payments for current pensioners.

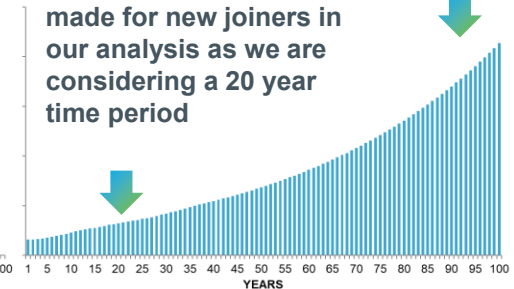
Adjust for one year's pension increases, expected deaths, retirements



Adjust each year allowing for pension increases, retirement, deaths, new dependants etc.



No allowance has been made for new joiners in our analysis as we are considering a 20 year time period



Payments many years away will be to new joiners.

Methodology: projecting contribution income

- Payroll is assumed to stay constant in real terms, i.e. it increases in line with the valuation assumption of 2.8% pa. It is uncertain how payroll may differ under varying levels of inflation, however a fixed assumption allows the sensitivity of the cashflow position to be tested against different future inflationary scenarios.
- Employer contributions are assumed to be in line with the pattern as set out on page 7
- Employee contributions are based on the weighted Fund average at the 2025 valuation (6.9% of pay).

Scenarios explored

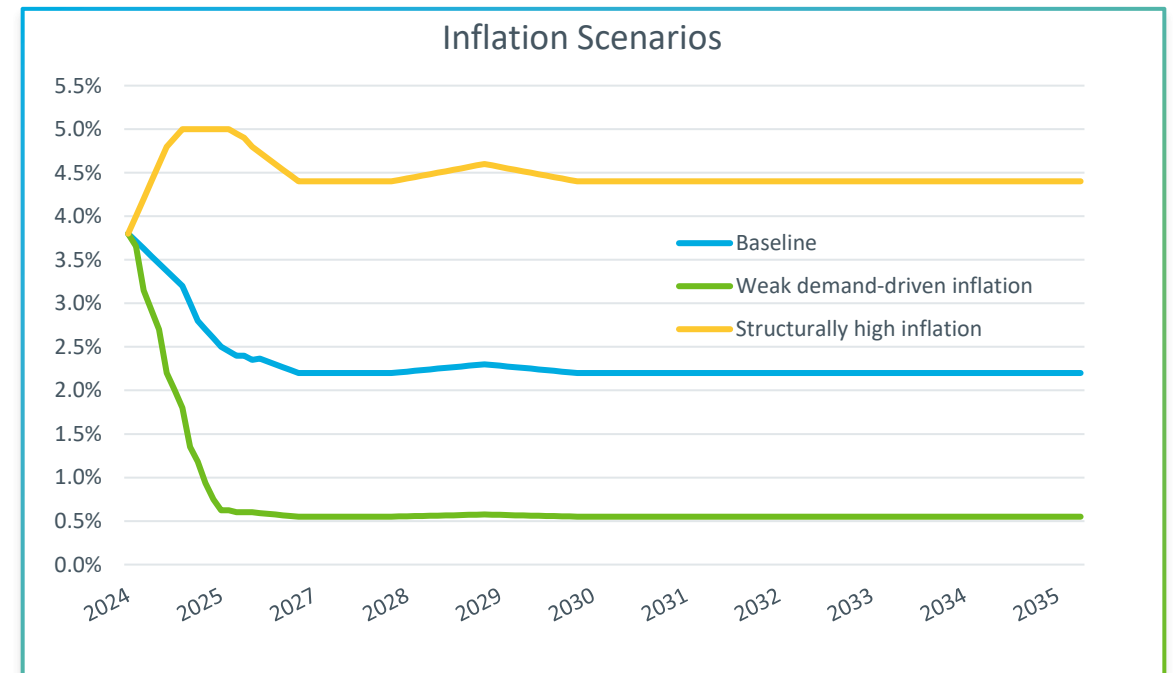
Future CPI inflation

Given the sensitivity of future benefit payments to inflation, we have considered three potential scenarios for future inflation. All scenarios recognise an expected 3.8% increase to benefits in April 2026:

Scenario 1: this **baseline** scenario represents consensus forecasts for headline CPI inflation to trend towards, albeit slightly above, the Bank of England's target over the medium-term.

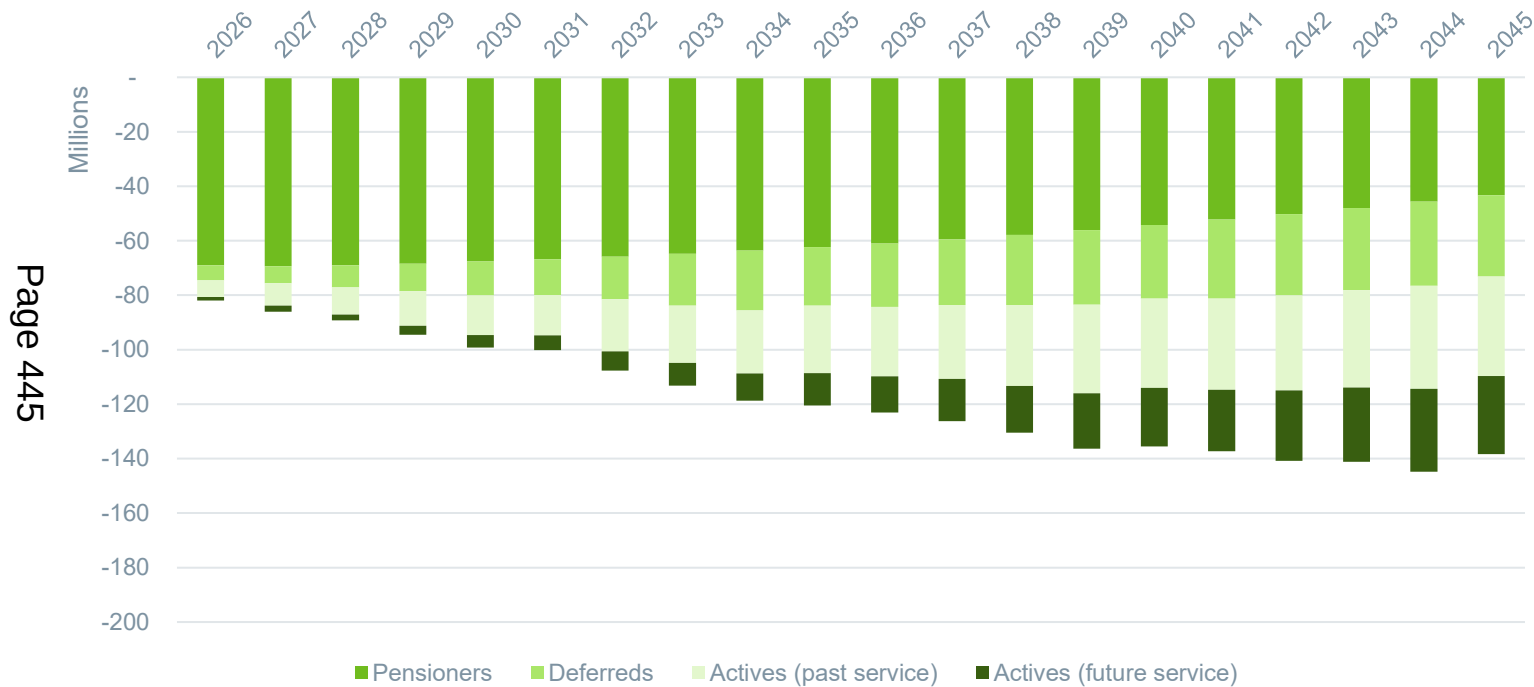
- **Scenario 2:** the **weak demand-driven inflation** scenario represents deficient demand as the government embarks on fiscal consolidation. This could be achieved through tax increases and spending cuts, leading to a period of weak growth and weak demand-driven inflation (i.e. lower inflation than the baseline scenario).
- **Scenario 3:** this represents a **structurally high inflation** scenario where persistent labour shortages and subsequent wage increases, alongside supply-side disruption owing to geopolitical risks (including trade tariffs) and climate-induced disruptions lead to a period of structurally higher inflation (i.e. higher inflation than the baseline scenario).

In all scenarios we have kept the payroll assumption constant at 2.8% pa.



Cashflow projections

Projected benefit outflows (baseline scenario)

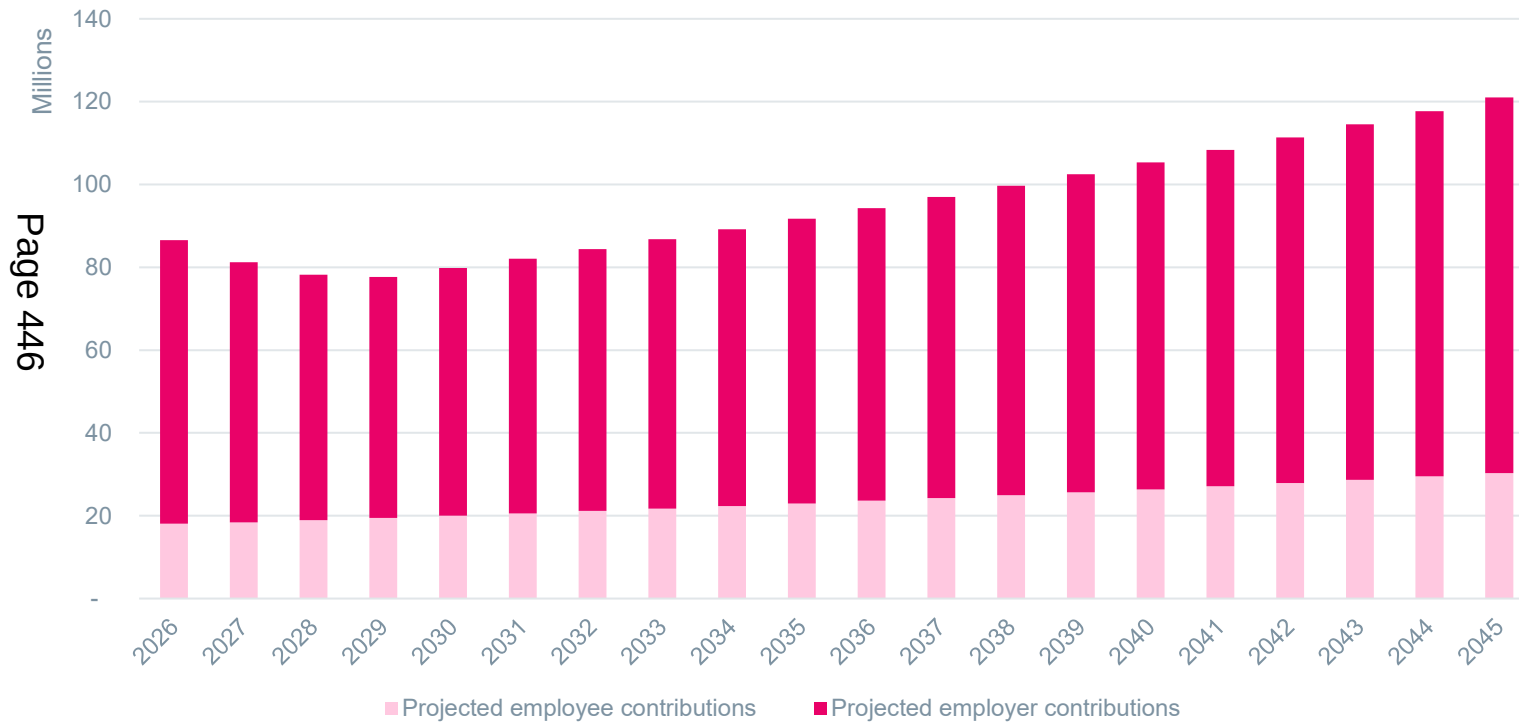


Notes

The years along the x-axis (horizontal) refer to the year-end i.e. 2026 means the 2025/26 financial year (from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026).

The Fund currently pays around £80m in benefit payments. This is expected to increase to around £140m by 2045.

Projected contribution income (all inflation scenarios)



Notes

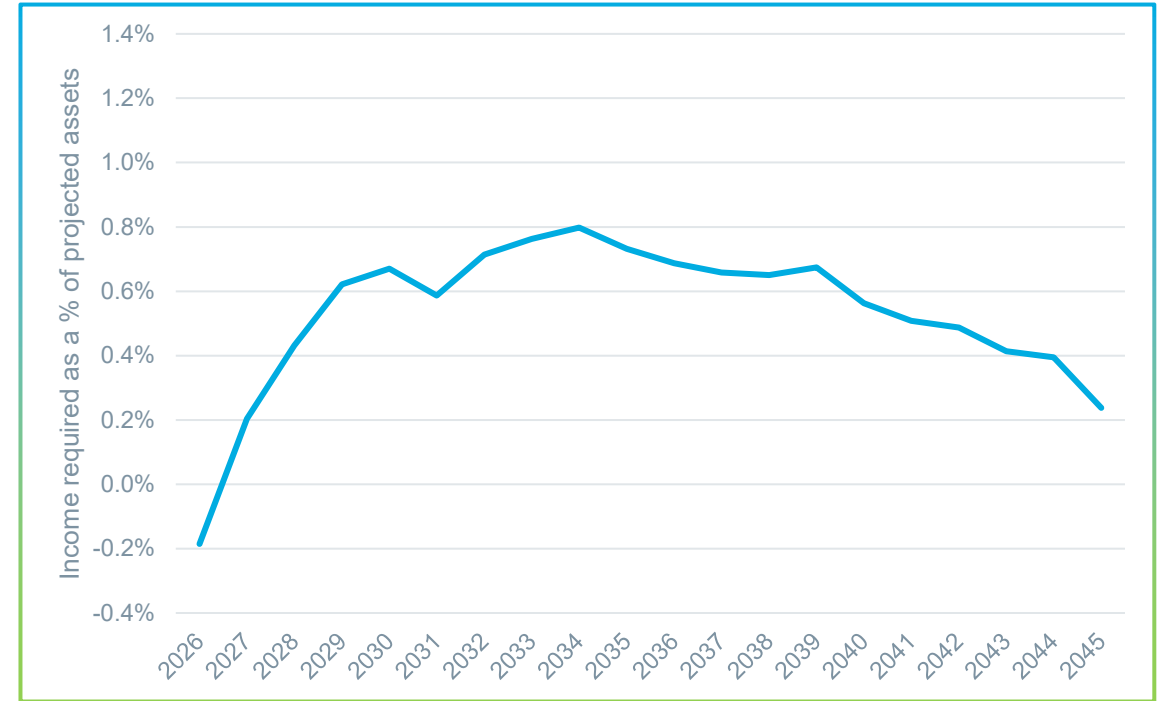
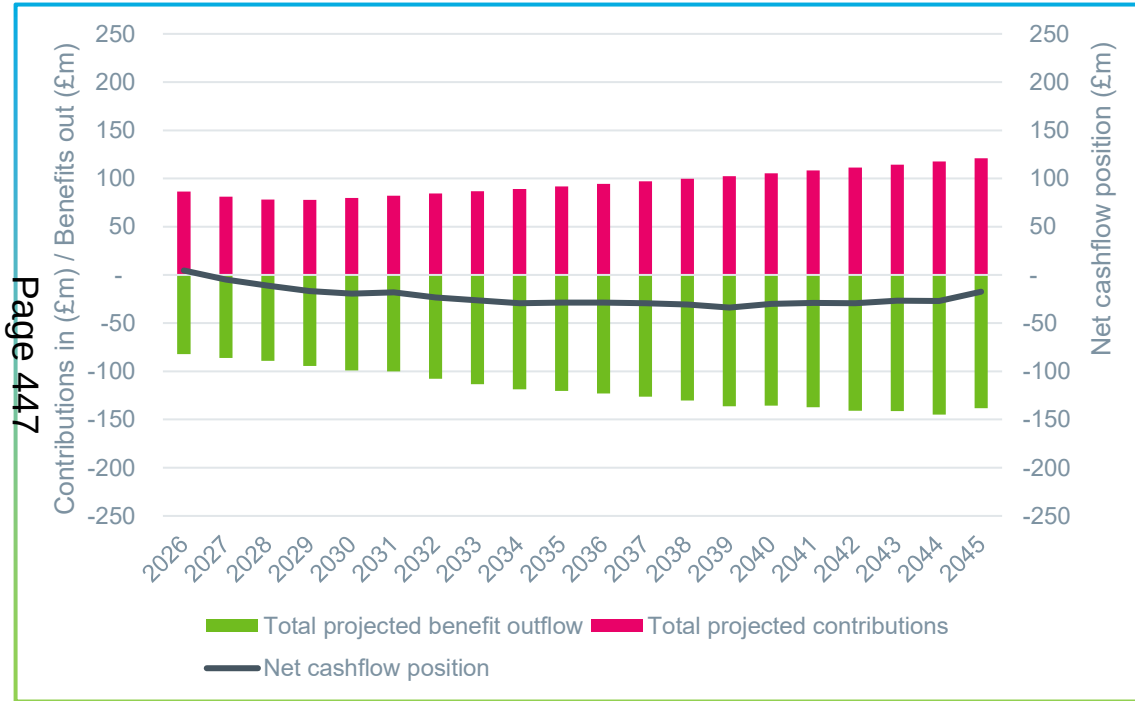
New entrants are implicitly allowed for in the income cashflow by assuming the payroll grows with inflation.

The years along the x-axis refer to the year-end i.e. 2026 means the 2025/26 financial year (from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026).

The drop in contribution income between 2026 and 2027 is due to the proposed reductions in contribution rates agreed as part of the 2025 valuation (e.g. an immediate reduction of 3% of pay for London Borough of Hackney, followed by further reductions of 2% and 1% of pay in subsequent years).

A significant risk to the Fund is a scenario where increases in benefit outgo exceeds growth in contribution income.

Whole fund net cashflow (baseline scenario)



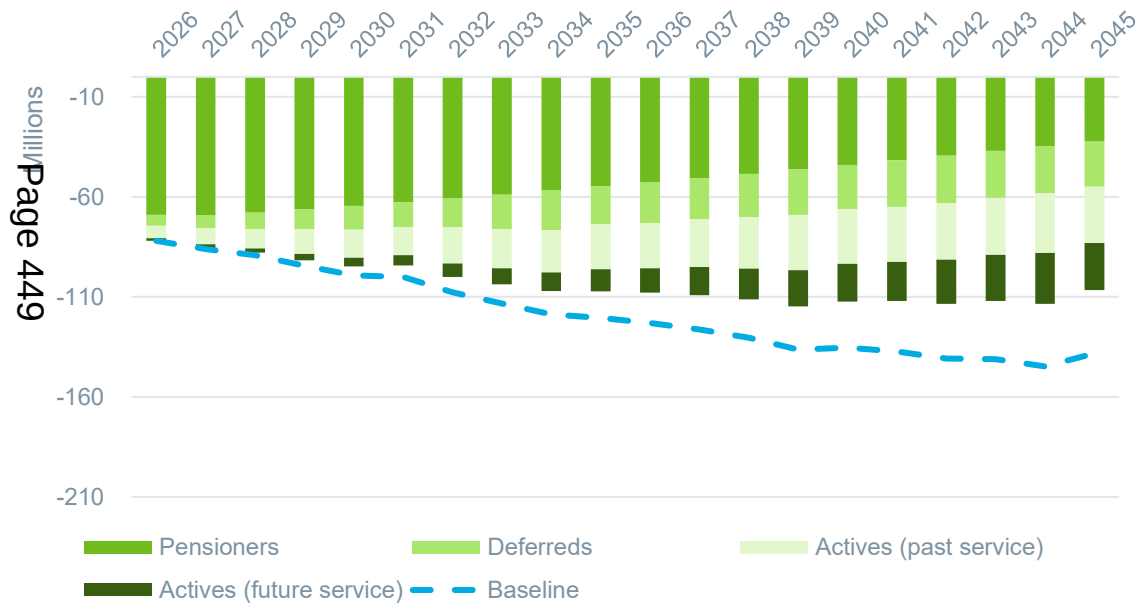
Benefit outflow is estimated to exceed contribution income from 2026/27.
However, the shortfall from contributions would not require a significant level of income from assets (requiring c.0.8% yield)

Assets are assumed to increase at 6.4% pa (this is equal to the discount rate used for funding level measurement purposes at the 2025 valuation).

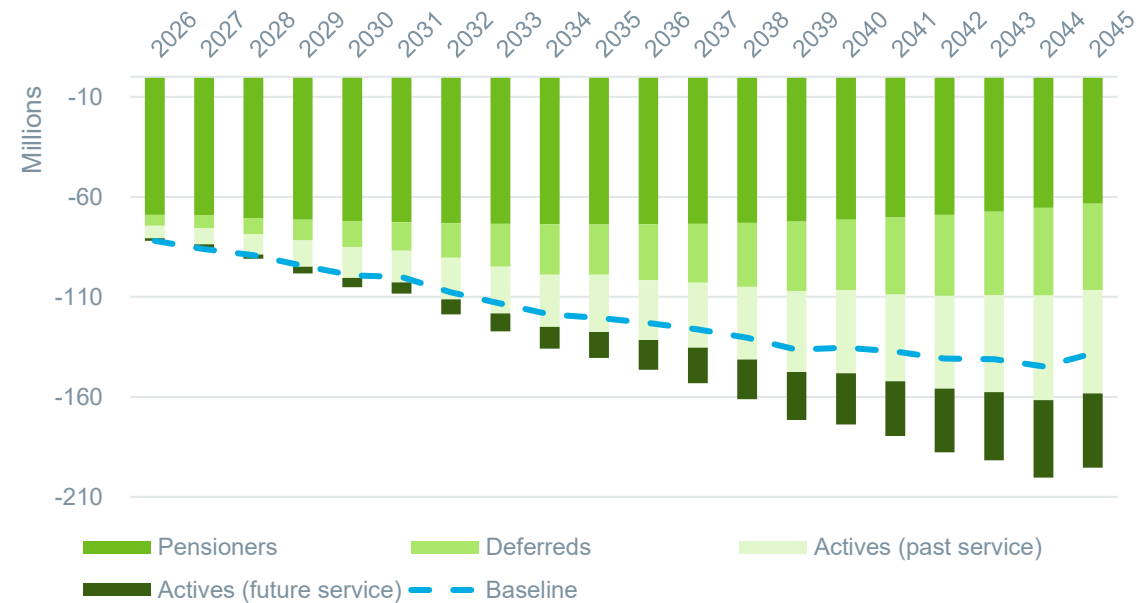
Scenario testing - inflation

Projected benefit outflows (alternative inflation scenarios)

Weak Demand-Driven Inflation

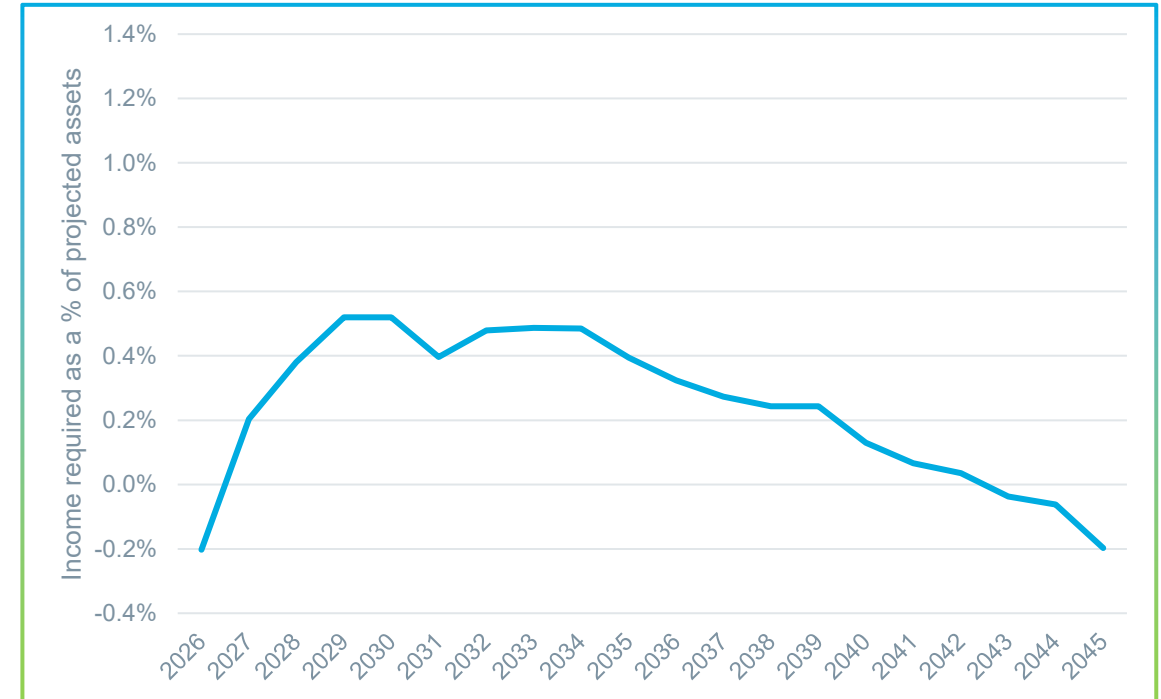
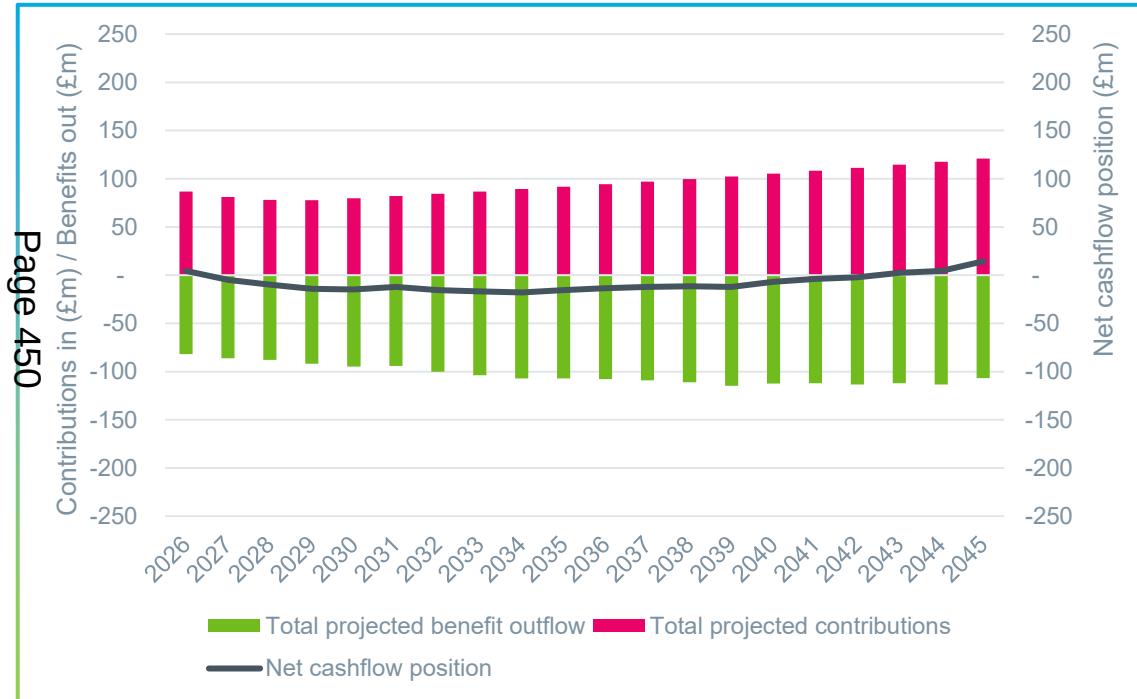


Structurally High Inflation



Scenario analysis helps understand the impact inflation may have on future benefit payments. There is a difference of c.£90m in annual benefit payments between the above scenarios by 2045

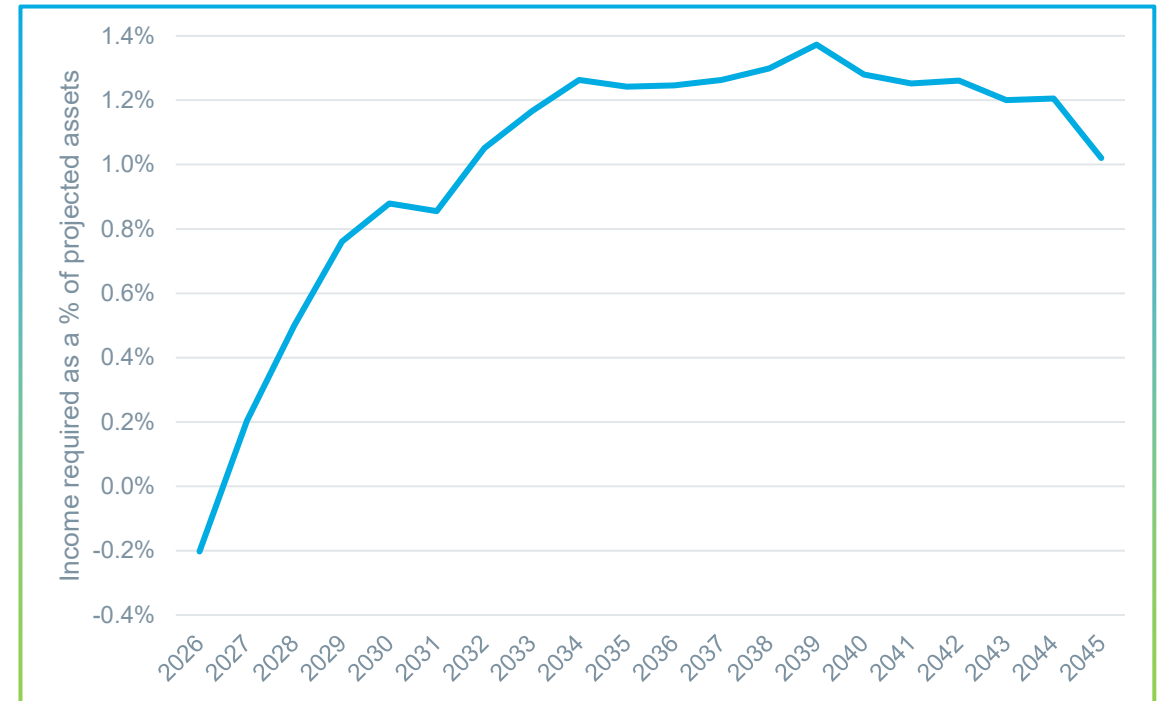
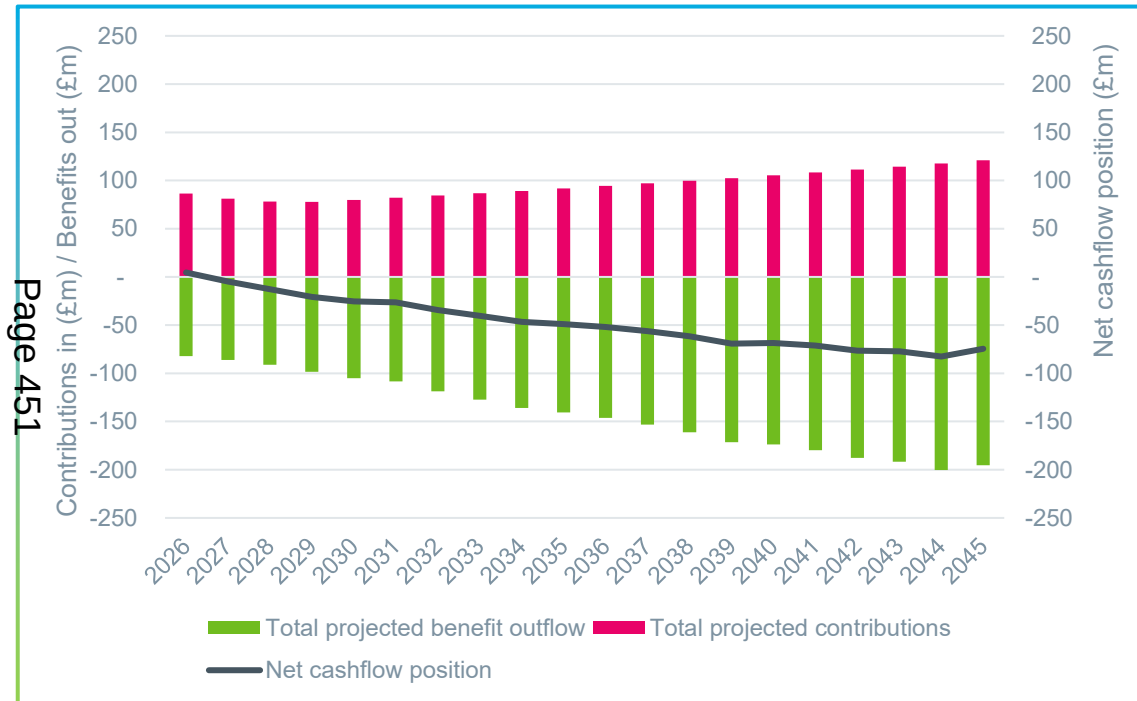
Whole fund net cashflow (weak demand-driven inflation scenario)



Assuming future pay increase remain at 2.8% pa, a weak-demand driven inflation scenario would improve the Fund's cashflow position in future years compared to the baseline scenario due to salary increases exceeding inflation. However, a small gap between contribution income and benefit outgo would remain and require an income yield of c0.5% pa.

Assets are assumed to increase at 6.4% pa (this is equal to the discount rate used for funding level measurement purposes at the 2025 valuation).

Whole fund net cashflow (structurally high inflation scenario)



In the long-term, the most significant risk to the Fund is a scenario where high inflation (applied to member benefits) exceeds the growth in contribution income. This scenario would worsen the Fund's cashflow position over the long-term. However, this position could be managed by income from the Fund's assets, requiring an income yield of up to c1.4% pa.

Assets are assumed to increase at 6.4% pa (this is equal to the discount rate used for funding level measurement purposes at the 2025 valuation).

Sensitivities

Sensitivity of cashflow position

The cashflow projections set out in this report are sensitive to a number of factors. Throughout this report we have focussed on the impact of future levels of inflation, however other factors that may impact the future cashflow position of the Fund include:

- **Future salary increases** – The analysis set out in this report considers a fixed salary increase assumption of 2.8% pa. It is uncertain how future salary increases may differ in the inflationary scenarios provided. However, if salary increases were to keep pace with inflation over the longer-term, the net cashflow position would be similar to that shown under the baseline scenario.
- **Future changes in contribution rates** – Contribution rates will be reviewed at future valuations (or between valuations) and may result in an increase or decrease in contributions paid to the Fund. If contribution rates decrease at future valuations, the Fund's net cashflow position will worsen due to reduced income (or vice versa).
- **Income generation** – The Fund is currently invested in income generating assets. The cashflow projections set out in this report assume there is no investment income from the Fund's assets (i.e. all investment income is reinvested), however investment income could be used to improve the net cashflow position.
- **Transfers in/out** – Transfers in and out of the Fund can have a significant impact on the net cashflow position of the Fund. If transfers out exceed transfers in in any year, the Fund's net cashflow position will worsen (or vice versa).
- **Redundancies** – Redundancies incur immediate costs to the Fund and bring forward the payment of benefits to members. Therefore, any planned redundancy exercises may worsen the cashflow position if a significant number of member benefits come into payment earlier than anticipated (albeit the payment of early retirement strains by employers may improve the immediate cashflow position in the year these are paid).
- **Pre-payments** – Pre-payment of future contributions can significantly alter the net cashflow position of the Fund. If employers choose to pre-pay future contributions, this will improve the net cashflow position in the year of pre-payment and, as a result, worsen the net cashflow position in the following year(s).
- **Demographic assumptions** – The cashflow projections are based on the demographic assumptions set for the purpose of the 2025 valuation. These assumptions impact the timing of benefit payments (e.g. retirement age) and actual timings may differ to the assumptions made within the projections.

The Fund should closely monitor their short term cashflow requirements to ensure that benefits can be paid in any future scenario.

Next steps

Next steps

Page 455

1

Continue to monitor the impact of reductions in contribution rates and membership changes on the cashflow position

2

Consider any factors (e.g. emerging inflation) that may affect the cashflow position

3

Consider the investment strategy in light of any future possible negative cashflow position

4

If required, consider evolving or developing new cashflow management and/or rebalancing policies with your investment advisor

Reliances and limitations

APPENDIX 1

Reliances and limitations

This paper is addressed to London Borough of Hackney as Administering Authority to the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund. It has been prepared in our capacity as actuaries to the Fund and is solely for the purpose of projecting the expected cashflows of the Fund over a 20-year time horizon. It has not been prepared for any other purpose and should not be used for any other purpose.

The cashflow projections are based on a specific set of deterministic assumptions, which are highly unlikely to be borne out exactly. We therefore do not claim that the future will exactly match the figures in this paper. The results should be used to give an indicative idea of the Fund's medium term cashflow requirements only.

Any party must accept full responsibility for establishing that the cashflows are appropriate for the purpose to which they want to put them and any decisions that are taken based on their analysis. We cannot be held responsible for any losses sustained as a result of third parties relying on the cashflows provided, or if the cashflows are used for any inappropriate purpose

The extent of the deviations from the assumptions underpinning the cashflow projections depends on uncertain economic events as well as other factors that are not known in advance such as members' decisions, variations in mortality rates, retirement rates and withdrawal rates, fluctuations and rates of salary increase, and the numbers and ages of future new entrants which cannot be accurately predicted. In addition, there could be changes in the regulatory environment and possible changes in retirement benefits. These other uncertainties are often not related to any particular investment and economic eventualities.

Three of the important uncertainties are the:

- (a) Rate of pension increases, the vast majority of which increase at the annual increase in CPI inflation
- (b) Extent to which members elect to exchange pension for cash at retirement
- (c) Level of future payroll and contribution rates which will determine the amount of contributions paid into the Fund

The Administering Authority is the only user of this advice. Neither we nor Hymans Robertson LLP accept any liability to any party other than the Administering Authority unless we have expressly accepted such liability in writing.

This report may be shared with the Fund's independent investment advisor for information purposes only but may not be passed onto any other third party (such as including in the public part of the Pension Committee & Board's meeting papers or the Fund's asset pool) except as required by law or regulatory obligation, without prior written consent of Hymans Robertson LLP.

In circumstances where disclosure is permitted, the advice may only be released or otherwise disclosed in its entirety fully disclosing the basis upon which it has been produced (including any and all limitations, caveats or qualifications).

The following Technical Actuarial Standards are applicable in relation to this advice, and have been complied with where material and to a proportionate degree:

- TAS100
- TAS300.

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Title of Report	Bulk Transfer - Brook House Sixth Form College to New City College
For Consideration By	Pensions Committee
Meeting Date	30 March 2026
Classification	Open
Ward(s) Affected	All
Group Director	Naeem Ahmed Group Director - Finance & Corporate Resources
Report Author	Miriam Adams, Assistant Director Pension Investments and Administration miriam.adams@hackney.gov.uk

1. **Introduction**

- 1.1. Brooke House Sixth Form College (BSix) merged with New City College becoming Hackney Sixth Form campus on 1 August 2024 following approval from the Secretary of State. BSix was an employer in the Hackney Pension Fund while New City College is an employer in the LPFA Pension Fund.
- 1.2. With 41 active members, 88 deferreds and 17 pensioners, the transfer is a bulk transfer out.

2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1. **The Pensions Committee is recommended to:**
- 2.2. **Approve the bulk transfer and payment of £13.5m**
- 2.3. **Approve the transfer out payment funding from the BlackRock Short Bond Fund.**

3. **Reason(s) for decision**

- 3.1. The report is to update the Pensions Committee on the LGPS pensions bulk transfer out for employees of Brooke House Sixth Form College to New City College.

- 3.2. It is good practice to ensure that the Pension Committee is aware of any employer movements within the scheme to ensure any financial implications, risk implications, and decisions in relation to the Pension Fund.

Related Decisions

- 3.3. 11 June Pensions Committee meeting - Employer Admissions and Cessations within the Fund

4. Background

- 4.1. A bulk transfer involves a group of employees changing to a new employer in a different Fund or moving with their existing employer to a new Fund. It is usually triggered by a contract being transferred, a merger or acquisition involving an LGPS employer or a service being restructured.
- 4.2. From a transferring member's perspective there is little change to their pension arrangements, the member is effectively staying within the LGPS and receives day for day membership in the new Fund. If 10 or more members move from one LGPS Fund to another LGPS Fund they are covered by Regulation 103 of the Local Government Pension Scheme 2013.
- 4.3. In essence, the value of a person's pension rights in the old scheme must equal those transferred into the new scheme. The transfer of pension rights ultimately involves cash moving from one pension scheme to another. A detailed calculation is required to be carried out by the respective funds' actuaries. Respective funds must agree on a basis of calculation, specifically each scheme's actuaries must agree a methodology between themselves and with the agreement of the respective funds.
- 4.4. A merger took place with respect to BSix Sixth Form College (BSix), which participated as an employer in the Fund, and New City College, a participating employer in the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA) Fund. BSix employees and (former employees) that were members of the Hackney Pension Fund transferred to the LPFA fund, with effect from 1 August 2024.
- 4.5. The Direction Order was granted by the Secretary of State to enable the transfer, however the transfer of data in respect of members (actives, deferreds and pensioners) did not take place until October 2025 due to the change of 3rd party administrator from Equiniti to LPPA.
- 4.6. The actuaries calculate the value of liabilities for the members transferring and the value of assets will also transfer in the form of a cash transfer. A bulk transfer payment of £13.5m will be paid to the LPFA Fund.

Risk assessment

- 4.7. Any bulk transfer depends on the number of members transferring as well as the overall funding strategy of the Fund. If a significantly large proportion of active members transfer out of a Fund, this will impact cash flow profile.

5. **Financial implications**

- 5.1. Members transfer on a 'fully funded basis'. This means that the receiving Fund receives the value of assets equal to the calculated and agreed liabilities.
- 5.2. The transferring members were employees and past employees of Brook House Sixth Form College. There is no direct financial implications

Financial Implications prepared on behalf of the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources by: Deidre Worrell, Director Financial Management
Email: deidre.worrell@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 19 March 2026

6. **Legal implications**

- 6.1. The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 contain relevant provisions regarding transfers (including bulk transfers) to and from the scheme.
- 6.2. Regulation 103 - states that any transfer between one LGPS fund and another LGPS fund (in England and Wales) where 10 or more members elect to transfer will trigger bulk transfer negotiations between Fund actuaries.
- 6.3. The Council's Constitution gives the Pensions Committee responsibility for various specified functions relating to management of the Council's Pension Fund, as reflected in the Committee's Terms of Reference. The Committee has delegated responsibility:
 - To act as quasi Trustees of the Council's Pension Fund, consider pension matters and meet the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and the various pension legislation and act as Scheme Manager to the Pension Fund.

Legal implications prepared on behalf of the Director of Legal, Democratic & Electoral Services by: Georgia Lazari , Team Leader-Places
Email: georgia.lazari@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 16 March 2026

Appendices

None

Background documents

None



Title of Report	London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund - Treasury Management Strategy
For Consideration By	Pensions Committee
Meeting Date	30 March 2026
Classification	Open
<u>Ward(s) Affected</u>	All
<u>Group Director</u>	Naeem Ahmed, Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources
Report Author	Miriam Adams, Assistant Director Pension Investments and Administration miriam.adams@hackney.gov.uk

1. **Introduction**

- 1.1. This report proposes the Treasury Management Strategy for the Pension Fund for 2026-2029 for the operational cash balances that the Administering Authority maintains to manage daily transactions of the Fund. These transactions include the payment of pensions and transfers out together with the receipt of contributions from employers and payment of invoices. These balances are invested separately from the Council's own cash.
- 1.2. The draft 2026 LGPS Regulations require investment cash to be managed by the LGPS asset pool (London CIV). However, operating cash will still need to be held at the Fund, this operating cash held at the Fund will be managed following the same principles and practices detailed within this policy, where applicable.

2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1. **The Pensions Committee is recommended to:**
 - **Approve the Treasury Management Strategy for the Pension Fund for 2026-2029 (Appendix 1)**
 - **Delegate responsibility for Pension Fund treasury management to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, including the authority to add or remove institutions from the approved lending list and amend cash and period limits as**

necessary in line with the Council's own creditworthiness policy.

3. Reason(s) for Decisions

- 3.1. The approval of the treasury management strategy for Hackney Pension Fund forms part of the governance arrangements of Hackney Pension Fund. The strategy is broadly consistent to that agreed for 2023 - 2026. From April 2026, the Treasury Management Strategy will only apply to cash held for the purpose of paying pensions in the short term. Investment cash will be managed by the London CIV.

Related Decisions

- 3.2. Pensions Committee 20 September 2023 - Pension Fund Treasury Management Strategy 2023 - 2026
- 3.3. Pensions Committee 30 September 2020 - Pension Fund Treasury Management Strategy 2020-2023

4. Background to the report

- 4.1. Treasury management activities are defined as: management of the Fund's cashflows, its banking, money market transactions, the effective control of risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks
- 4.2. The Treasury Management Strategy relates to money managed in-house, it excludes cash balances held by investment managers regarding external mandates.
- 4.3. The draft 2026 LGPS Regulations require that from April 2026 onwards, investment cash will be managed by the asset pool, London CIV. However operating cash held by the Fund will be managed following the same principles and practices detailed in this strategy where applicable.
- 4.4. The Fund does not borrow; therefore, the strategy concerns only cash at bank and cash deposits. The Fund will maintain minimal cash balances to pay pensions and meet other obligations such as paying invoices and reimbursing the Council for Fund staff salaries and other recharges. The core position is 0 - 2.5% of Fund assets as agreed in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) and Strategic Asset Allocation.
- 4.5. Counterparties are reviewed inline with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy using a range of information sources including credit rating agencies and advice from treasury management consultants. The Council's 2026/27 Treasury Management Strategy was approved by Council in March

2026.

- 4.6. The improved funding position resulting from the 2025 triennial valuation, combined with the reduction in employer contribution rates for most employers (including Hackney Council the largest employer), will reduce contribution income during the financial years 2026/27 to 2028/29.
- 4.7. In accordance with the Regulations, the Hackney Pension Fund maintains two bank accounts separate from the Council. Surplus cash is invested separately to the Council's General Fund in accordance with the Fund's Treasury Management Strategy, which outlines arrangements for managing Pension Fund cash.
- 4.8. The Pension Fund's cash is held across 3 locations:
- Two Pension Fund bank accounts
 - One bank account managed inhouse but held solely for administering benefit activities such as benefit payments and transfers to other pension funds on behalf of former members. The Fund operates a shared service outsourced function provided by Local Authority Pensions Partnership (LPPA). The bank account is monitored daily to ensure sufficient liquidity for LPPA to fulfill its functions.
 - One bank account held to make fund management payments such as invoices and recharges to the Council. Balances are managed by the Treasury Team using a range of deposits and Money Market Funds.
 - Cash held with the Pension Fund custodian, Northern Trust, assists the Fund's fixed income manager, Columbia Threadneedle in managing derivative margin calls, meeting capital calls and income distributions from the Fund's private debt and infrastructure managers and receiving historic dividend and income receivable from former investment managers.
- 4.9. From April 2026 (subject to the 2026 LGPS regulations being in place) the cash held with the custodian is excluded from the Fund's internal team management. The asset pool London CIV becomes responsible for managing investment cash.
- 4.10. The Council's Treasury Team manages the cash held in the Pension Fund bank accounts as part of the Council's overall treasury process, with sums invested in money market funds separately from the main Council monies. The Treasury Management Strategy developed for the Council has a restricted list of counterparties; these restrictions apply equally to the Pension Fund's cash balances. Pension Fund cash is therefore invested only with counterparties included on the wider Council lending list.
- 4.11. Where sums collected exceed the requirements to pay out benefits and

transfers, excess cash will be invested in Money Market Funds. If cash held in both bank accounts falls below certain levels, cash will transfer back from the custodian to the bank accounts to ensure sufficient funds for meeting LPPA's daily BACS demands for benefit, transfer payments and invoice payments.

- 4.12. The Treasury Management Strategy has been updated to reflect the changes made to the 3rd party pension administrator arrangement such that a new pension fund bank account was opened in September 2025 solely for the benefit activities of the newly appointed administrator LPPA.

Cash Balances

- 4.13. The table below shows operational cash held in money market funds managed by the Treasury Team:

Money Market Fund	Cash at 28 Feb 2026 £m
Invesco Sterling Liquidity Portfolio (Institutional)	4.250m
Fidelity Institutional Liquidity Sterling Fund (Class F)	4.526m
BlackRock Institutional Sterling Liquidity Fund (Heritage)	2.733m
Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Sterling Fund (Class L1)	5.000m
Total	16.509m

- 4.14. Pension Fund bank balances fluctuate on a daily basis. The table below shows pension fund bank account balances at 28 February 2026:

Bank Account	Balance at 28 Feb 2026 £m
LB oF Hackney Pension Fund	1.032m
LB Hackney Pension Fund (LPPA)	16.442m
Total	17.474m

Pension Fund Investment Strategy Statement (ISS)

- 4.15. The table below shows the Pension Fund Investment Strategy Statement approved by the Committee in November 2025.

	Asset Allocation (%)	Tolerance Range (+/-%)
Listed Equity	45.0	45.0 - 50.0
Private Equity	0.00	0.0 - 2.0
Private Credit	7.0	4.0 - 10.0
Property/Real Estate	12.0	10.0 - 14.0
Infrastructure	5.0	3.0 - 7.0
Other Alternatives	9.0	6.0 - 12.0
Credit	5.0	3.0 - 7.0
UK Government Bonds	17.0	14.0 - 20.0
Cash*	1.0	1.0 - 5.5
- Investment Cash	0.0	0.0 - 3.0
- Operational Cash	1.0	0.5 - 2.5

*Fund is responsible for managing operational cash at the Fund.

Risk Management Implications

- 4.16. Actions outlined in this report and appendix contribute to the management of the risk around imbalance in cashflows.
- 4.17. Risk Management is part of the Pension Fund's structured decision-making process by ensuring that investment decisions are taken by those best qualified to take them. This report together with the rigorous internal controls will enable the Fund to manage the risks associated with Treasury Management activities and the potential for financial loss.

5. Financial implications

- 5.1. Appropriate management of the Pension Fund's cash position helps to ensure the security of the Fund's cash deposits, minimising losses, and ensuring sufficient availability to meet immediate demand, preventing the Fund from becoming a forced seller of assets. Both are essential to maintain the financial health of the Fund.
- 5.2. Whilst the Pension Fund operates two separate bank accounts to meet regulatory requirements by ensuring the segregation of Pension Fund and General Fund/HRA monies, the treasury management function for the Fund is undertaken by the Council's Treasury and Banking Team.

- 5.3. Costs incurred by the service in managing Pension Fund cash are recharged to the Fund as necessary. Appropriate management of the Fund's cash position is both essential to the Fund's financial health and a legal requirement; any cost is outweighed by the financial benefit to the Fund.

Financial Implications prepared on behalf of the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources by: Deidre Worrel, Director Financial Management
Email: deidre.worrell@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 19 March 2026

6. **Legal implications**

- 6.1. The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 stipulate that the Fund must have its own bank account, separate to that of its host authority and that it must invest any money not immediately needed to make payments from the Fund (Regulation 7(8)).
- 6.2. This report, and the proposed Treasury Management Strategy, help the Committee to ensure that it is meeting these requirements and managing the Fund's cash deposits in an appropriate manner.
- 6.3.

Legal implications prepared on behalf of the Director of Legal, Democratic & Electoral Services by: Georgia Lazari , Team Leader-Places
Email: georgia.lazari@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 16 March 2026

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Pension Fund Treasury Management Strategy

Background documents

Hackney Council 2026/27 Treasury Management Strategy

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

PENSION FUND

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

DRAFT

PENSION FUND TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Summary

The 2026 - 2029 Pension Fund Treasury Management Strategy focuses on managing short-term cash balances needed for daily operations, paying pensions and receiving contributions, while investment cash is handled by investment pools. Priorities are security and liquidity over high returns, following CIPFA codes.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 ("the Regulations) state that Administering Authorities must hold in a separate bank account all monies held on behalf of the Fund. The Regulations also state that the Administering Authority must formulate an investment strategy to govern how the Pension Fund invests money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund.

The strategy is broadly consistent to that agreed for 2023 - 2026 and is purely in relation to the management of cash, not the rest of the Fund's investments. From April 2026, this Treasury Management Strategy will only apply to cash held for the purpose of paying pensions in the short term (up to one year). Investment cash will be managed by the Pension Fund's investment pool, the London CIV.

The Pension Fund Investment Strategy Statement, copies of which can be found on the website <https://hackneypension.co.uk>, sets out in greater detail the principles governing the investment of the Pension Fund and how funds will be invested. The following strategy outlines in particular how operational cash deposits are held, where they should be invested, and the criteria for investing.

The general principles adopted by the Pension Fund align with the wider treasury management strategies adopted by the Fund's Administering Authority, the London Borough of Hackney.

CIPFA has defined Treasury Management as:

"the management of the organisation's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

The main risks to the Pension Fund's treasury activities are:

- Liquidity Risk (Inadequate cash resources)
- Market or Interest Rate Risk (Fluctuations in interest rate levels and thereby in the value of investments).
- Credit and Counterparty Risk (Security of Investments)
- Legal & Regulatory Risk (i.e. non-compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, risk of fraud).

Investment Policy

There are three aspects to cash management within the Pension Fund, dependent on

where the cash is held, namely:

- Operational Cash: Cash held in the two Pension Fund bank accounts to meet benefit payments, transfers to other funds, payment of Fund invoices and other expenditures.
Operational cash from both bank accounts not immediately required is managed by the Treasury Team using a range of deposits and Money Market Funds.
- Cash held by the Pension Fund custodian, Northern Trust, permits the Fund's Fixed Income manager Columbia Threadneedle (CTI) to manage its derivative margin requirements and pay capital calls. In accordance with the 2026 LGPS regulations, from April 2026, London CIV, the asset pool, will manage this cash. The Pension Fund's investment managers are responsible for investing cash held within their portfolios, and this policy does not relate to their cash investments.

The Pension Fund's general policy objective is to invest its surplus funds prudently. The Pension Fund's investment priorities are:

- security of the invested capital;
- liquidity of the invested capital;
- an optimum yield which is commensurate with security and liquidity.

The Pension Fund will maintain a counterparty list based on the Council's lending criteria and will monitor and update the credit standing of the institutions on a regular basis. This assessment will include, for example:

- Credit Ratings (minimum long-term A- or equivalent for counterparties; AA+ or equivalent for non-UK sovereigns)
- Credit Default Swaps (where quoted)
- Gross Domestic Product; Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP
- Sovereign Support Mechanisms/potential support from a well-resourced parent institution
- Share Prices (where quoted)
- Macroeconomic indicators
- Corporate developments, news and articles and market sentiment

However, there may be occasions when the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources must use delegated Treasury powers to deviate from the published Treasury Management Strategy. However, these instances are likely only to occur in exceptional circumstances and any decision will be properly recorded and made in conjunction with professional advice.

Under delegated powers, the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources will undertake the most appropriate investments, consistent with the investment objectives, income and risk management requirements.

The Pension Fund's shorter term cash flow investments reference the outlook for the UK Bank Rate and money market rates. For these monies, the Pension Fund will mainly invest in:

- UK banks and building societies
- The Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (DMADF)
- Business Reserve Accounts and Call Accounts
- Money Market Funds with a Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV)
- UK Local Authorities
- UK Central Government
- UK Police and Fire Authorities
- Corporate Institutions

For credit-rated counterparties, the minimum criteria will be the short-term, long-term and support ratings assigned by all three main agencies: Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. The credit rating criteria used for placing deposits will align with those of the main Council and a lending list outlining counterparties is updated to reflect any changes to credit ratings. The Pension Fund will use the Council's list of counterparties when investing Pension Fund cash.

When a counterparty/country is upgraded, and meets our other creditworthiness criteria, it will be added to the lending list. Alternatively if any counterparty/country is downgraded, it will be excluded from the list immediately. Any outstanding investments will be left to mature, but no new investments will be made with that counterparty. In normal market conditions, no investments will be made with any other bank.

The Group Director, Finances and Corporate Resources may occasionally agree to invest or retain investments with a bank that falls below the minimum criteria if the risk to such an investment is assessed as minimal. Such investments will only be undertaken after due consideration of the facts and under delegated powers to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources.

Approved agreements are currently in place with the same bank as the Council for conducting banking business for the Pension Fund. The Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources is authorised to negotiate appropriate changes to the mandates needed to cover any exceptional market circumstances to protect the Council's finances.

Limits on cash held on deposit and the terms are set out in the below:

- Sufficient cash held on deposit either within the Pension Fund or at the Pension Fund administrators to cover one to two months' worth of benefit, transfer and invoice payments, with monies to be invested overnight or on short term deposits;
- Surplus cash outside of that which is required for payment of benefits, transfers or invoices will be placed on deposit in accordance with the lending list until such time as the funds are distributed to fund managers for investment. The lending list currently covers 6 funds with a limit of £5m each

Cash Held by the Fund Custodian

From April 2026, the 2026 LGPS regulations in draft at the time of writing this report require cash held by the Fund custodian to be managed by the asset pool London CIV

The Fund reviews annually a report on the internal controls of Northern Trust as a service organisation, which is an external audited report detailing the key controls and procedures that the Custodian has in place. In addition to setting out the key operating controls it also

details the governance structure. The report helps ensure adequate protection for the Fund's assets and records.

Due to having some investments denominated in other currencies, the Fund will also make use of accounts in those currencies with the custodian. Cash will only be held in these other currencies when distributions are received from investments denominated in those currencies and pending drawdown of commitments to investments denominated in those currencies.

Exchange rate risk: The Fund's cash management arrangements do not involve significant exposure to currency fluctuations; therefore, no special arrangements will be made to eliminate foreign exchange exposure.

Pension Fund Administrator

The Pension Fund Administrator (LPPA) does not operate a bank account on behalf of the Fund. However, as part of the normal third party administration process, LPPA processes benefit payments, death grants, and transfer payments to other funds on behalf of the Pension Fund.

The Fund reviews LPPA's annual AAF 01/06 report, an externally audited report detailing the key controls and procedures the Pension Administrator has in place. In addition to setting out the key operating controls, the report also details the governance structure. The reports help to provide assurance that the Fund's records have adequate protection, ensuring all transactions are properly recorded.

Investment Strategy Statement

Rebalancing activities: From April 2026, rebalancing activities fall outside the treasury management strategy. The asset pool London CIV takes over this task. The table below shows the Investment Strategy Statement approved asset allocation effective from 1 April 2026.

	Asset Allocation (%)	Tolerance Range (+/-%)
Listed Equity	45.0	45.0 - 50.0
Private Equity	0.00	0.0 - 2.0
Private Credit	7.0	4.0 - 10.0
Property/Real Estate	12.0	10.0 - 14.0
Infrastructure	5.0	3.0 - 7.0
Other Alternatives	9.0	6.0 - 12.0
Credit	5.0	3.0 - 7.0
UK Government Bonds	17.0	14.0 - 20.0
Cash*	1.0	1.0 - 5.5
- Investment Cash	0.0	0.0 - 3.0
- Operational Cash	1.0	0.5 - 2.5

*Fund is responsible for managing operational cash at the Fund.

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Title of Report	Quarterly Administration and Projects Update
For Consideration By	Pensions Committee
Meeting Date	30 March 2026
Classification	Public
<u>Ward(s) Affected</u>	All
<u>Group Director</u>	Naeem Ahmed, Group Director, Finance & Corporate Resources
Report Author	Miriam Adams, Assistant Director Pension Investments and Administration miriam.adams@hackney.gov.uk

1. **Introduction**

1.1. This report is an update on pensions administration performance across the following key areas since the last meeting:

- Pension administration service
- LGPS regulatory update
- Pension Projects, including the data improvement plan

It provides the Committee with information on the position of the Fund's benefit administration between October and December 2025.

2. **Recommendations**

The Pensions Committee is recommended to:

- 2.1. **Approve the Death Grant Policy (Appendix 1)**
- 2.2. **Note the Administration Performance Monitoring for the quarter ending December 2025 (Appendix 2)**
- 2.3. **Agree LPPA's 2026/27 Shared Service Budget Proposal for Hackney Pension Fund (Appendix 3)**
- 2.4. **Note the LGPS Regulatory Updates**
- 2.5. **Note the Data Improvement Plan (Appendix 4)**
- 2.6. **Note Update on other Pension Administration areas**

2.7. Approve the draft Pension Communication for Councillors (Appendix 5)

3. Related Decisions

3.1. Various previous policies and strategies agreed at Pensions Committees.

4. Pensions Administration and Communications Update

4.1 Policy reviews

Death Grant Policy (Appendix 1)

LGPS regulations give Administering Authorities discretion over who receives a death grant and how it is split and paid. The policy, included at appendix 1 is a new policy, although it is referred to in the Administering Authorities discretion policy under the relevant discretion.

Having a robust process in place, which clarifies the decision makers roles and documents the decision making process may help members understand how decisions are made and reduces misunderstanding and complaints at a distressing time.

The Fund has worked with LPPA to dovetail the process with their operational working practices.

4.2 Hackney Pension Fund administration

4.2.1 LPPA performance (Appendix 2)

The Quarter 3 administration reporting from LPPA is attached at Appendix 2. The LPPA performance report covers the period from 24 October when the administration service switched from Equiniti to LPPA up to 31 December 2025.

In summary:

- LPPA's reported performance remained above its 95% SLA; the average over all case types is 99.9% for the quarter.
- Contact Centre: The average call wait time in Q3 was 3 minutes 03 seconds, under the 4 minute target.
- As at the end of Q3, the number of registered Hackney pension fund members for the online portal was 4,575. This has seen a month on month steady increase and a further written communication targeting pensioner members is being planned for April 2026, ahead of P60's being produced.

4.2.2 Hackney Pension Internal Team Update

The Hackney Pension Fund has four members of staff who make up the in-house administration team. The team supports the Council's HR team with redundancy requests. To the end of the reporting quarter 380 redundancy estimates were completed for Council and schools.

General work volumes of the Hackney In-House Administration team for the quarter ending December 2025 is reported in the table below. Tasks reported on include email enquiries, telephone calls from scheme members and member facing meetings.

	Email enquiries	Telephone calls	Member Facing Meetings
Q1 25/26	1,074	519	60
Q2 25/26	1,275	385	55
Q3 25/26	840	374	15

4.2.3 LPPA Shared Service 2026/27 Budget (Appendix 3)

The table below shows the 2026/27 budget estimate for LPPA shared service. The budget of £946k is based on membership at 24 October 2025 when the service was transferred over with assumed membership growth of 3% per annum. This budget excludes the cost of any data improvement plan, other services such as member tracing, communications or any additional work. The Committee is asked to approve the budget.

Hackney	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29
Budget	£946.0k		
Forecast*		£971.0k	£999.0k
Absolute Budgeted Cost Per Member	£33.59	£33.47	£33.43
Real Budgeted Cost Per Member	£32.44	£32.32	£32.28
Membership (estimated for 27/28 & 28/29)	28,166	29,011	29,881

4.3 Communications

Since the last update the following communications have been issued:

4.3.1 Employer Valuation Forum and Results

An Employer valuation forum was held on 4th February where Hymans Robertson LLP, the Fund's actuaries, discussed the valuation and were able to speak to the Employers in attendance regarding their draft valuation results and their new contribution rates. The final individual valuation results have since been sent out to all Employers, which confirms their contribution rates from April 2026- March 2029.

4.3.2 Employee Contribution rates 2026-27

The Pensions Team have provided all Employers and known payroll providers with the new Employee Contribution Bandings for 2026-27 so that they can implement them from the April 2026 payroll onwards. These bandings are subject to change each year to reflect inflation.

The updated employee contribution rates are below:

Band	Actual pensionable pay for an employment	Main section contribution rate for that employment	50/50 section contribution rate for that employment
1	Up to £18,400	5.50%	2.75%
2	£18,401 to £29,000	5.80%	2.90%
3	£29,001 to £47,300	6.50%	3.25%
4	£47,301 to £59,800	6.80%	3.40%
5	£59,801 to £84,000	8.50%	4.25%
6	£84,001 to £119,100	9.90%	4.95%
7	£119,101 to £140,400	10.50%	5.25%
8	£140,401 to £210,700	11.40%	5.70%
9	£210,701 or more	12.50%	6.25%

4.3.3 Website

The Fund's website is currently under review given the change in administration function. Officers are working with Gallagher, the current website hosts, to update the website. Currently "under construction" notices have been added to the website as an interim measure and the key contact details and links to the LPPA member portal have been updated.

The website also hosts Fund consultation notices such as the still recently concluded draft Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) consultation with stakeholders.

4.3.4 Pre Retirement Seminars and Employer Support

The In-House Pensions Team arranges 'Pre-retirement workshops' with a company called Affinity Connect, aimed at members who are thinking of retiring within the next 2 to 5 years. These workshops are held remotely with Affinity providing the facilitator, learning material and bookings free of charge. These are currently being held on a bimonthly basis and feedback received has been positive.

4.3.5 Employer Support - School visits

The In-House Pensions Team have attended pension surgeries/presentations at three different schools and children's centres, with these sessions being well received by staff. The team were able to explain the basis of the LGPS scheme and ask any member specific queries that members had, and offered assistance in helping members register for the LPPA Pension Point portal. .

4.4 Complaints & Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP)

Complaints

LPPA received the following complaint this reporting quarter:

EMPLOYER	STATUS	REASON
HACKNEY HOMES	COMPLETE	Delay in putting pension into payment- EQ had done original quote, lack of clarity around retirement date/forms. Now in payment
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY	COMPLETE	Lump sum payment not picked up as EQ had set up the payment but had not paid it due to operational blackout. Now paid
BRIDGE ACADEMY	COMPLETE	Scheme Member unclear regarding the right to a refund and found the letters unclear.
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY	COMPLETE	Data complaint - member unable to view historic pension details
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY	COMPLETE	Delay in paying pension
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY	ONGOING	Member dissatisfied that they cannot view data regarding their pension on Pension Point.

Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP)

This is the procedure used by the Fund for dealing with appeals from members both active and deferred. The majority of the appeals are in regard to either disputes around scheme membership or the non-release of ill health benefits. The process is in two stages:-

- Stage 1 IDRP's for the reporting period are reviewed and determinations made for those against the administering authority by the technical manager of the resolutions team in LPPA. All Employers should have a policy to appoint an adjudicator for those made against them as an Employer; those made against the council as an Employer are done by the the Fund's Pensions Manager
- Stage 2 IDRP's are determined by the Group Director, Finance & Resources taking external specialist technical advice from the Fund's benefits consultants.

Stage 1 – One application was received during this reporting period in relation to a data and record dispute from the employer, the Council. The complaint was partially upheld as payroll had not submitted the data correctly

through to EQ. The member records have now been corrected by LPPA and an apology issued.

Stage 2 – No applications were received during this reporting period.

4.5 Pension Dashboard

On 9th August the Pensions Dashboards (Amendment) Regulations 2023 came into effect. The main result of these regulations is to confirm the removal of the phased staging dates for schemes, replacing it with a final deadline of 31st October 2026. However, the regulations do allow for DWP to issue guidance which dictates when individual schemes must connect to the dashboard, and this guidance must be complied with. All public sector pension schemes must be connected by 31 October 2025.

The Fund had an agreed extension to 28 February 2026 due to the service transfer. Civica successfully connected Hackney to the Pensions Dashboard on 23rd February. LPPA continues to work through data reconciliation activities with Civica. It is worth noting that the Dashboard will not be available to members at this point; it is estimated they will be able to access it in the summer of 2027.

4.6 Administration Service Migration

4.6.1 Employer onboarding

At the time of reporting 70% of Employers were up to date with their monthly electronic payroll submissions.

A total of 3 employers are yet to successfully submit a monthly return since LPPA service commenced. As part of the escalation process, employers have been contacted by Fund officers and reminded of their responsibilities.

The Fund team will continue to work with LPPA in escalating matters with these employers. Ongoing engagement will focus on supporting employers to resolve any issues that may be preventing submission.

The Fund and LPPA are working closely with the Council's payroll team to ensure that all monthly return backlogs are cleared and monthly employee payroll submissions are brought up to date to avoid year end processes such as Council's IAS 19 report, Annual Benefit Statements being impacted.

4.6.2 Data Improvement Update

As previously reported the available pension data was imported from Compendia (Equiniti's pensions administration platform), to UPM (LPPA's pension administration platform). During data migration for the service onboarding, it was identified that Compendia did not store all the information that UPM requires to process pension member benefits on an ongoing basis. Additionally, the data migration was made more complex by the amount of work which was being processed by Equiniti 'off system' (i.e. changes not stored in the main Compendia database, but on offline documentation).

As a result, a data issues 'flag' has been added on UPM to c17,000 Hackney member records (active and deferred status) to signify that the record cannot be processed until the data has been rectified. For UPM functionality to work and be fully utilised, all data must be present and correct within the database. Missing or incorrect data will result in calculations, bulk processes, automation and self-service tools all failing and/or exception handling.

This does not fit with LPPA's standard operating model and therefore currently requires additional resources to service the work until all data issues are resolved. The project work to tackle these data gaps/issues have now been agreed upon by LPPA and the Fund and a data improvement plan (Appendix 4) has been formally agreed. This is expected to improve the Hackney member experience, reduce regulatory risks and support the Fund's longer term data strategy. The estimated cost of the data improvement plan over 3 months is £134k.

The high-level milestone plan is set out below:

Data Improvement Phases	Description	Estimated Timeline (2025-2026)
Phase 1 24 Oct 2025 - 15 Jan 2026	Bulk Data Import	24/10 – 10/01
	Intellica Set Up	24/10 - 20/11
	Intellica Data Analysis (for Data Rebuild)	21/11 - 24/12
	Data Rebuild (CARE, etc.)	28/11 - 15/01
	Casework Automation (Active & Deferred)	19/12 - 15/01
	Phase 2 Planning	29/12 - 15/01
Phase 2 15 Jan - 31 March 2026	Bulk Data Import (for complex Active & Deferred)	16/01 - 02/03
	Data Rebuild (CARE, etc.) for complex Active & Deferred	16/01 - 02/03
	Casework Automation (complex Active & Deferred)	16/01 - 02/03
	Intellica Driven Priority Fixes (for Data Rebuild)	16/01 - 27/03
	Annual Pension Increase (for Data Rebuild)	05/01 - 31/03
	Phase 3 Planning	11/03 - 31/03

LPPA's latest update has confirmed that focus continues on resolving the issues that impact the 2026/27 application of annual pension increase to scheme members' records. LPPA reports that good progress has so far been made.

The plan excludes assessment of the McCloud eligibility. Additional work to be completed in respect of the remedy will fall outside the scope of this plan. LPPA indicated that the number of McCloud in scope records identified by the previous administrator seemed a lot lower than their experience with other LGPS funds.

There are other interdependencies with ongoing Business As Usual (BAU) projects, such as the Pensions Dashboard, Annual Benefit Statement and Annual Pensions Savings Statement.

4.7 Other administration and communications related developments and news

4.7.1 MHCLG responds to Access and Fairness consultation

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) responded to the Access and Fairness Consultation in February.

The Government has confirmed that it will introduce the changes proposed in the consultation in two stages. The first phase of changes will come into force on 1 April 2026. These are:

- Death grants and survivor benefits
- Qualifying additional pension arrangements (QAPAs) covering the buying back of pension 'lost'.
- Gender pensions gap – other provisions covering compulsory pension contributions during authorised unpaid absences of 14 or less days.
- Abolition of lifetimes allowance
- Amendments related to McCloud protection

The Secretary of State also issued actuarial guidance on reporting the gender pensions gap (GPG) on 3 February 2026. The guidance sets out how the GPG should be reported for the 2025 actuarial valuations.

The [LGPS \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Member Benefits\) Regulations 2026](#) [SI2026/226] have been laid. These regulations amend multiple LGPS Regulations to bring about the above changes.

Further guidance will now be issued from the LGA setting out detailed information about the changes, including any transitional arrangements and the implications of backdating some of the regulation changes.

The Fund and LPPA are currently considering what processes and communications need updating in response to these changes.

4.7.2 MHCLG responds to Access for Elected Members consultation

MHCLG has published a partial response to the Access and Protections consultation. This response covers only one of the four policy areas in the consultation - pensions for elected members. The Government will issue a separate response later this year covering the remaining policy areas.

Following consultation, the Government has confirmed that it will proceed with plans to extend the LGPS to councillors and mayors in England. This change will give access to the LGPS to:

- all mayors and deputy mayors in England
- all councillors at principal authorities in England, and
- all London Assembly members.

The regulations are expected to come into force on 11 May 2026, the first Monday after the local elections. Elected members who wish to join will be required to opt in to the Scheme under regulation 3(6) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. LGA are continuing to work with MHCLG to consider and resolve any technical queries on the regulations. An update is expected in April, that will set out the key differences between elected and non-elected member participation in the LGPS and outline in more detail the actions all administering authorities will need to take.

The Fund and LPPA are considering what processes and communications need updating in response to these changes. A holding draft member communication to be issued to elected Members after the 11th of May is attached at Appendix 5.

4.7.3 LGPS England & Wales Scheme Advisory Board (SAB)

Board statement on Government's response to Access and Fairness

On 4 February 2026, the Board published a [statement](#) on the [Government response](#) to the Access and Fairness consultation.

4.7.4 Confirmation of annual revaluation, earnings and pensions increase

On 26 February 2026, HM Treasury (HMT) published a written ministerial statement confirming the rates of annual revaluation, earnings and pensions increase due to apply from April 2026. The statement confirms:

- public service pensions will increase on 6 April 2026 by 3.8%, in line with the Consumer Prices Index for the year up to September 2025
- revaluation of 3.8% plus any local addition will be used in April 2026 to revalue CARE accounts in public service pension schemes that use prices as the measure of revaluation
- revaluation of 4.8% will be used in April 2026 to revalue CARE accounts in public service pension schemes that use earnings as the measure of revaluation.

LPPA are already planning the annual pension increase activities mentioned in paragraph 4.6.2 to implement the above increase.

5. Financial implications

- 5.1. The Pensions Committee has delegated responsibility for management of the Pension Fund. Whilst there are no direct financial impacts from the information contained in this report, quarterly monitoring of key aspects of the Pension Fund helps to provide assurance to the Committee of the overall financial performance of the Fund and enables the Committee to make informed decisions about the management of the Fund.
- 5.2. Monitoring of key administration, communication and project targets ensures that the Fund monies are being used appropriately including ensuring that the Fund is achieving value for money.

Financial Implications prepared on behalf of the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources by: Deidre Worrel, Director Financial Management
Email: deidre.worrell@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 19 March 2026

6. Legal Implications

- 6.1. The Council's Constitution gives the Pensions Committee responsibility for various specified functions relating to management of the Council's Pension Fund, as reflected in the Committee's Terms of Reference. The Committee has delegated responsibility:
- To act as quasi Trustees of the Council's Pension Fund, consider pension matters and meet the obligations and duties of the Council under the Superannuation Act 1972, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and the various pension legislation.
 - To act as Scheme Manager for the Pension Fund.
 - 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.
- 6.2. Given these responsibilities, it is appropriate for the Committee to consider a regular quarterly update covering scheme administration, communication and pension projects.

Legal implications prepared on behalf of the Director of Legal, Democratic & Electoral Services by: Georgia Lazari , Team Leader-Places
Email: georgia.lazari@hackney.gov.uk
Date: 16 March 2026

Appendices

Appendix 1- Death Grant Policy

Appendix 2 - LPPA Q3 Administration Performance Update

Appendix 3 - 2026/27 LPPA Budget Proposal for Hackney Pensions

Administration Service

Appendix 4 - Post Migration Data Cleanse Report

Appendix 5 - Pensions Communication for Councillors

Background documents

None

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LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY PENSION FUND

Death Grant Policy 2026



London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund - Death Grant Policy

Local Government Pension Scheme: Policy on the exercising of discretionary powers in relation to the payment of death grants

Objectives of this policy

1. To ensure that The London Borough of Hackney ("LBH") exercises its discretion over who should receive a death grant in a way that is compliant with the Local Government Pension Scheme ("LGPS") Regulations, in accordance with acknowledged best practice and consistent with precedence established by The Pensions Ombudsman.
2. To ensure that the death benefit process is fair and transparent for all potential death grant recipients.
3. To provide a robust process that mitigates the risks of successful appeals under the Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure.

Background

Payment of death grants under the LGPS is discretionary which means that when paid to an individual beneficiary they will not form part of the deceased's estate and so will not be subject to inheritance tax. Death grants can also be paid free of other taxes in most circumstances.

The LGPS Regulations 2013 permit payment of death grants to beneficiaries following the death of an active, deferred and pensioner member. In all cases the definition of who receives the death grant is the same;

The appropriate administering authority may, at its absolute discretion, pay the death grant to or for the benefit of the member's nominee, personal representatives or any person appearing to the authority to have been a relative or dependent of the member.

Eligibility for a death grant

LBH may, at its absolute discretion, pay the death grant to or for the benefit of the member's nominee, personal representatives or any person appearing to the authority to have been a relative or dependant of the member.

This means there are three categories of potential beneficiary;

1. A member's nominee or personal representative, in which case there is no need to establish any dependency.
2. A relative by blood or marriage/civil partnership, in which case there is no need to establish dependency.

3. Any other person, in which case dependency on the member at the point of death must be established.

General Principles

The key phrase is “absolute discretion”. While the administering authority should seek to establish the views of the deceased member and may consider the views of other relevant parties in reaching its decision, they are not bound by anyone else’s will and the sole responsibility of the decision lies with the administering authority.

There are well established principles that public bodies should follow when exercising a discretion¹. These are summarised below;

- In making a decision, the decision maker must ask themselves and others the correct questions and direct themselves correctly in law (in particular, they must adopt a correct construction of the relevant regulations).
- It is for the decision maker to decide how much weight to attach to any piece of evidence. The only requirement is that the evidence is considered, and the decision maker takes account of all relevant matters and disregards any irrelevant matters.
- The decision maker must not arrive at a perverse decision, i.e. a decision which no reasonable person, properly directing themselves, could arrive at in the circumstances.

Experience of Pensions Ombudsman decisions underlines these principles. It is possible for reasonable people, faced with identical circumstances, to reach different decisions about the payment of a death grant. The Pensions Ombudsman will not overturn or second guess a decision where it can be evidenced that the above principles have been properly applied.

The decision-making process

In reaching a decision LBH operates a process based on the following principles;

Gathering the relevant information

An information gathering exercise will be carried out. This involves contacting the next of kin, personal representatives and/or family and friends of the deceased to obtain relevant documentation and information. On occasion legal advice may also be sought.

Identifying all possible beneficiaries

Using the information obtained, the full list of individuals with a beneficial claim to a death grant will be established.

Considering all relevant factors and disregarding irrelevant factors

There are a number of factors to consider in deciding who should receive a death grant, some will be relevant, and some will need to be disregarded as irrelevant. LBH has the absolute discretion to attach whatever weight to a factor as it chooses, nor is it bound by any single factor.

The LBH process requires a note to be made of each factor, whether that factor has been considered or disregarded, the reasons why and the extent to which any factor has been relied upon.

¹ Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation (1948)

Reach a reasonable decision

In making a final determination LBH will start from the position that the member's wishes, where they can be identified, should be upheld. However, this will not always be the case and there may, on occasion, be sufficient reason for the death grant to not be distributed in accordance with the member's wishes.

Where it exists, one of the prime factors in determining who should receive a death grant will be an Expression of Wish Form, completed by the member.

The presence of an Expression of Wish Form is not definitive. It is merely one piece of evidence to be considered alongside others.

Appendix 1: Summary of the process

Determination of Beneficiary

1. Payment of the death grant will be made to or for the benefit of a member's nominee(s), personal representatives or any person or persons appearing to the authority to have been a relative or dependent of the member. The decision will take account of all the relevant circumstances of a particular case, including the following scenarios which will be considered in the following order: -
 - There is a clear, effective, and valid nomination in respect of the death grant by the Scheme member;
 - A dependant's pension is payable;
 - There are other dependants (e.g. a cohabiting partner who was not able to marry so does not meet the criteria for a survivor pension);
 - There are children;
 - There are other relatives- parents followed by siblings;
 - There is a personal representative who has legal authority to administer the Estate;
 - There are no valid beneficiaries and payment is to be made to the Duchy of Lancaster

In all cases the payment of the death grant will be made at the absolute discretion of the London Borough of Hackney as the administering authority.

Delegation

2. The powers to decide who is to receive payment of death grants under the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations shall be delegated to any two of the following:
 - Pensions Manager
 - Assistant Director, Pension Fund Investments & Administration
 - Director, Financial Management
 - Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources

A quorum of two of the officers is required for a decision to be made (unless paragraph 3 applies in which case it is delegated to the relevant individual at Local Pensions Partnership Administration Ltd).

3. Where the death grant does not exceed £100,000 and there are no competing death grant claims, and:
 - there is a valid nomination held on record with no evidence which may undermine that nomination (for example, a change in partnership status since the nomination was made); or
 - where there is a dependant's pension; or
 - there are children (satisfying the definition of a child under the LGPS regulations)

responsibility will be further delegated to the Operations Director of Local Pensions Partnership Administration Ltd.

Payment made under the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act

4. Where a pension scheme member dies and payments due from the Pension Fund do not exceed the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act the same process is followed as set out above.

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LPP

Local Pensions Partnership
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Quarterly Administration Report

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Hackney Pension Fund
24 October - 31 December 2025



Committed to excellence



Forward thinking



Doing the right thing



Working together



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DEFINITIONS

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Total Fund Membership

Total Fund Membership is the number of member records held on the LPPA pensions administration system that are contributing to, awaiting, or receiving benefits from the pension fund.

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Casework Performance - All Cases

Performance is measured once all information is made available to LPPA to enable them to complete the process.

Relevant processes are assigned a target timescale for completion, and the performance is measured as the percentage of processes that have been completed within that timescale.

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Casework Performance - Standard

The category of 'Other' on this page covers processes including, but not limited to:

APC/AVC Queries

Cessation of Additional Contribution

Change of Hours

Change of Personal Details

Under Three Month Opt-Out

Please note that this page includes cases that have met the SLA target, but the stop trigger may also have been actioned before the process has been completed.

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Ongoing Casework at the end of the Reporting Quarter

Please note the number of processes brought forward, does not match the corresponding number of outstanding processes reported in the previous quarter (due to various reasons which can include but are not limited to, the deletion of a process, or changes to the process category that a case is assigned to).

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Contact Centre Performance

Average wait time measures the time taken from the caller being placed into the queue, to them speaking with a Contact Centre adviser.

Page 16

Contact Centre Call Satisfaction

Members are given the option to answer two questions, following a call with the LPPA Contact Centre (these relate to general satisfaction with LPPA, and satisfaction with the adviser they have spoken to – both responses follow a three-point rating scale).

Page 19

Member Online Portal

The number of member records by status, that are registered for LPPA's member self-service portal, PensionPoint.

Page 20

Member Log Ins

The number of unique log ins and total log ins by period on PensionPoint, these are only successful log ins where the password and one-time-pin has been successfully entered.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forward thinking...
Working together...
Doing the right thing...
Committed to excellence...

This performance report covers the reporting period of Q3 2025/26 (October – December 2025)

LPPA are pleased to welcome London Borough of Hackney as our 11th LGPS client.

Service was successfully transferred from the previous pensions administration provider on 24th October 2025, and the first full monthly pensioner payroll ran successfully in November.

This first quarterly report is not a full quarter but covers the period 24th October (service commencement) to 31st December. Trends highlighted in the graphics on some of the following pages will grow and develop over the coming quarters.

Casework SLA performance

Overall operational casework performance was **99.9%** against overall Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for the quarter. Focus continues to be on driving further improvements to the member experience.

Contact Centre

The average call wait time in Q3 was **3** minutes **03** seconds, under the 4 minute target.

Satisfaction scores

Contact Centre satisfaction includes both overall satisfaction and satisfaction with the individual call handler that the member spoke to. Satisfaction with the individual call handler is typically higher than overall satisfaction, with satisfaction rates for the quarter at **93.7%** and **71.3%** respectively.

Statutory deadlines

Regulatory and statutory deadlines for the reporting period:

Pension Saving Statements (PSS)

- Pensions Savings Statements (PSS) deadline was the 6 October. These were delivered by the previous administration provider as this was prior to contract commencement with LPPA.

LPPA won the Pension Administration Award (2 October) at the 2025 LAPF Investment Awards. The award acknowledged LPPA's operational service performance across the previous 12 months and recognised the positive impact of AI and automation within the business. Other nominees were Essex pension fund, Greater Manchester pension fund, NE Scotland pension fund, Surrey pension fund and West Yorkshire pension fund.

Outlook

Activity levels are, and are expected to remain high, due to:

- Data improvement work
- Significant regulatory change including McCloud remedy, Pensions Dashboard, LGPS Access and Fairness changes, and Access and Protections changes
- Ongoing activity to continue to improve the member experience in key areas.

LPPA PROJECTS - UPDATE

Data Improvement

Hackney migrated their LGPS pension administration to LPPA on 24th October 2025. The available pension data was imported from Compendia (Equiniti's pensions administration system), to LPPA's UPM system.

During data migration for service onboarding to LPPA, it was identified that the different systems did not store and use data in the same way. For UPM functionality to work and be fully utilised, all data must be present and correct within relevant fields in the database. Missing or incorrect data will result in calculations, bulk processes, automation and self-service tools failing and needing to be exception handled, which does not fit with LPPA's standard operating model.

The purpose of the project is to implement post-onboarding data improvements, and the project work is expected to improve the Hackney member experience, reduce regulatory risks and support Hackney Pension Fund's longer term data strategy.

A proposal and plan has been shared with Hackney and is currently being reviewed and discussed with work due to start in January 2026.

McCloud Remedy

Following the McCloud judgment, changes to all public service pension schemes that provided transitional protections to older members, including the LGPS came into force on 1 October 2023. The changes were designed to rectify unlawful discrimination against younger scheme members. In the LGPS, the impact is an extension of the underpin to all eligible members.

Work will have been completed by the previous administration service provider. LPPA will bring Hackney into our wider McCloud project and do further validation on eligibility and assessment of benefits in payment and transfers and establishing BAU processes.

Work is underway to ensure plans are in place and shared with Funds for data work ahead of 2025-26 Annual Benefit Statements for remedy members, completion of retrospective cases and BAU processes.

Forward thinking...
Working together...
Doing the right thing...
Committed to excellence...

Pensions Dashboard

The Pensions Dashboard will enable members to access their pensions information online, securely and all in one place. The connection date for public sector schemes to connect to the Pensions Dashboard was 31 October 2025, however Hackney has an agreed extension to 28 February 2026 due to the service transfer. It is worth noting that the Dashboard will not be available to members at this point; it is estimated they will be able to access in the summer of 2027.

Good progress is being made with data quality for the Dashboard and data matching. A decision is due to be made in January whether to proceed with existing connection date or extend further.

The project is also looking at business readiness, including consideration on the unknown demand into LPPA and how to manage this. One of the project aims is to drive member self-service as much as possible.

Project communications and engagement are continuing, including Client round tables, AVC provider meetings and TPR sessions.

Fund Membership

In this section...

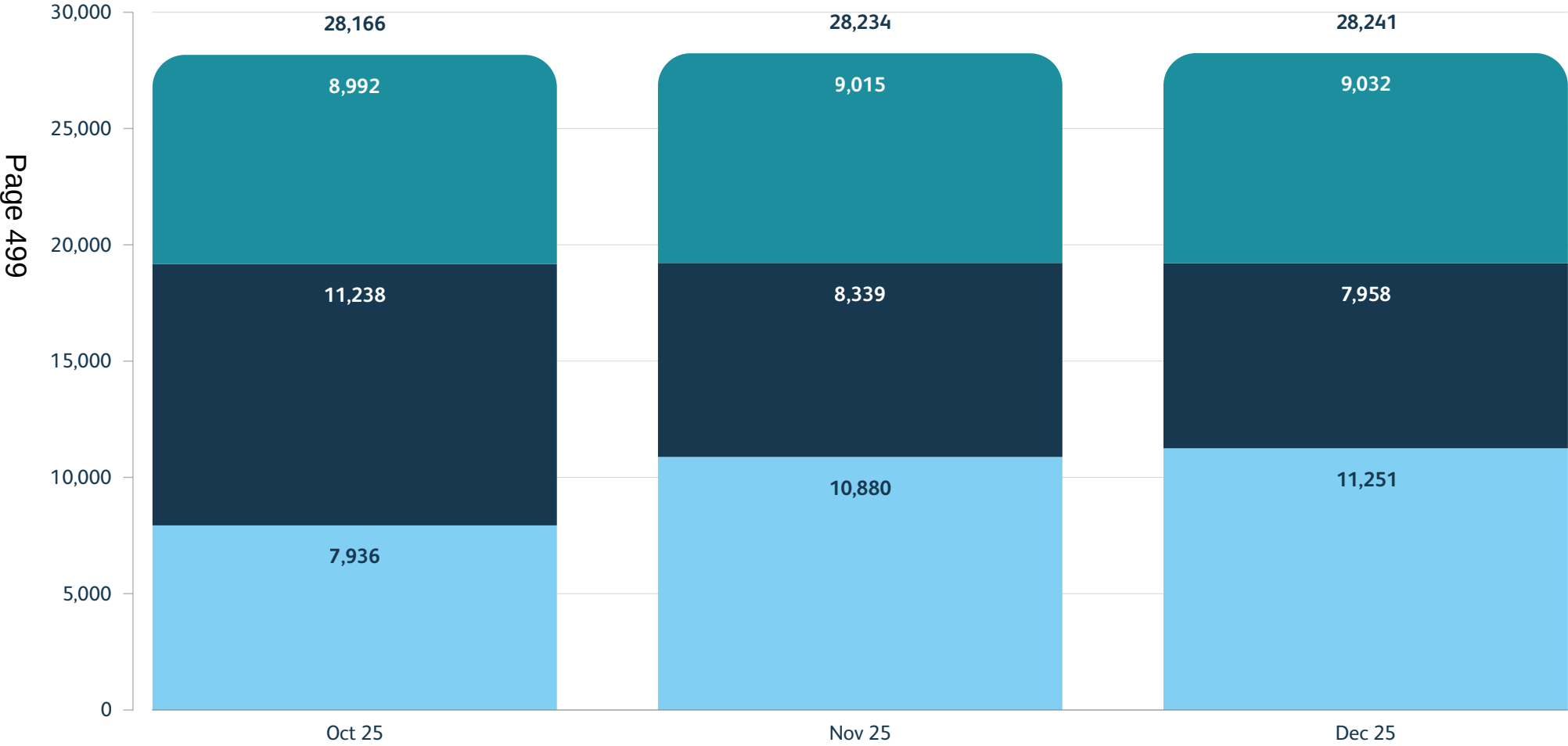
- Total fund membership

TOTAL FUND MEMBERSHIP

TOTAL FUND MEMBERSHIP

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Active Members Deferred Members Pensioners & Dependants



Casework Performance

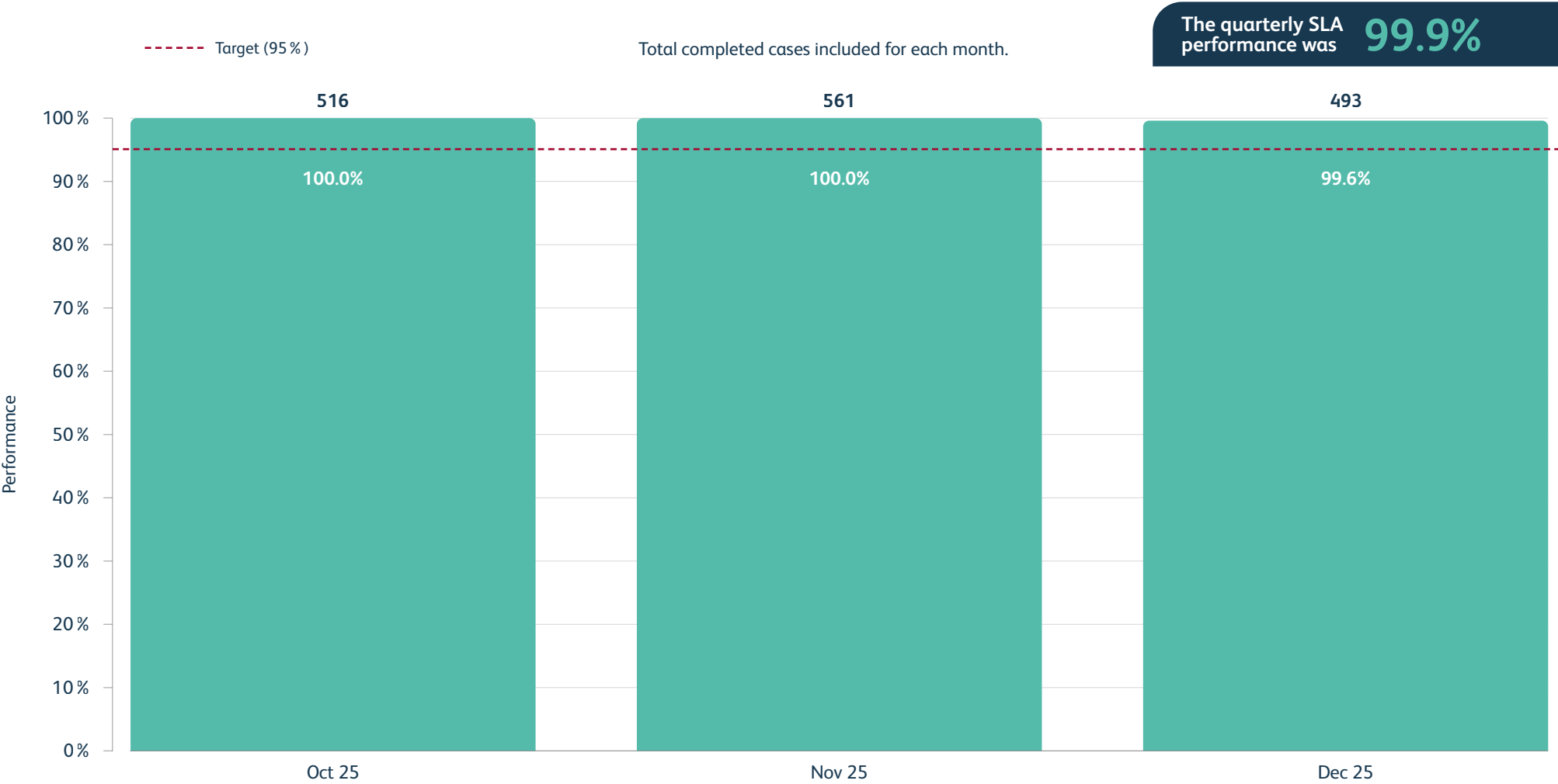
In this section...

- Performance – all cases
- Performance standard
- Ongoing casework at the end of the reporting quarter

CASEWORK PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE – ALL CASES

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

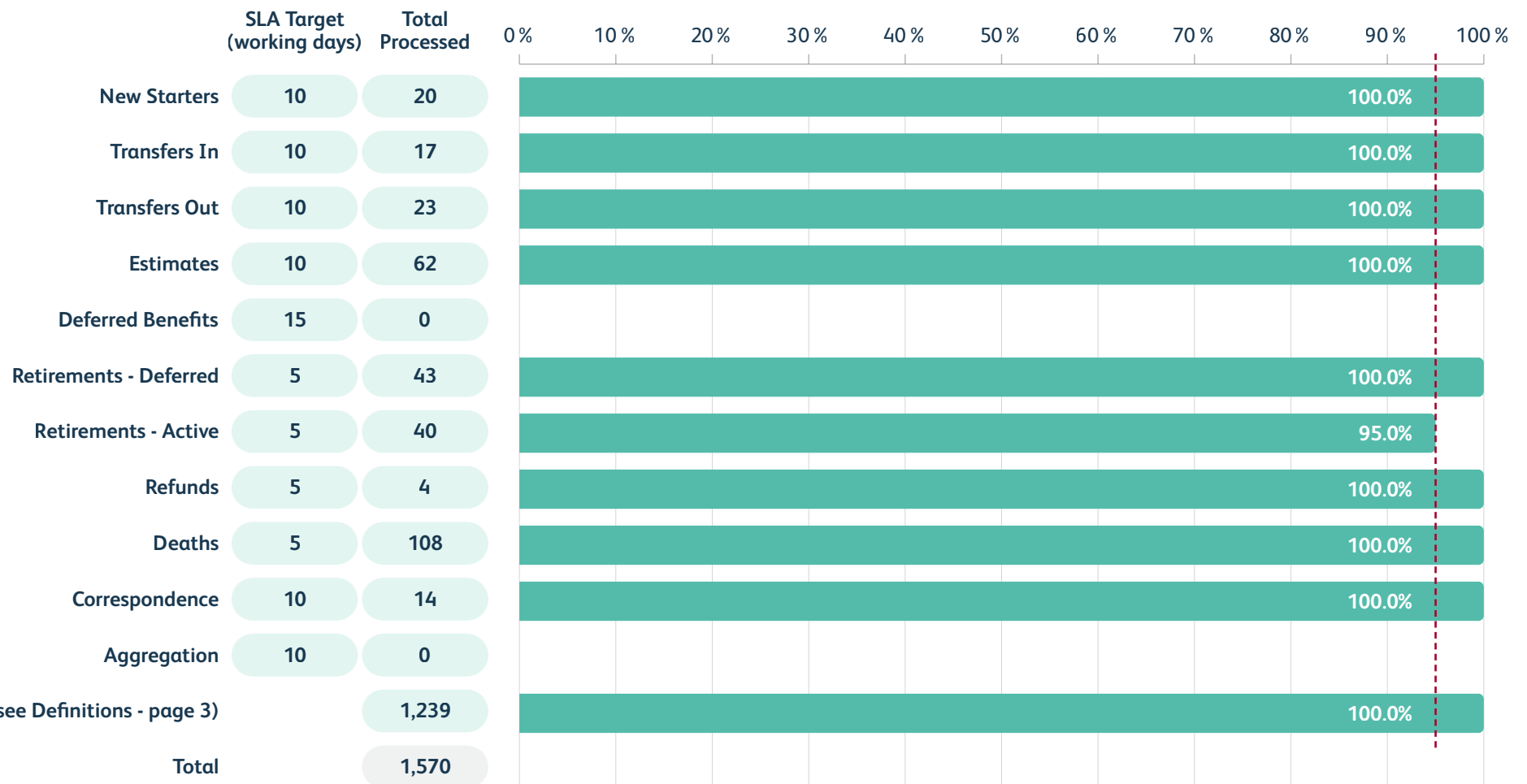


CASEWORK PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE STANDARD

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

----- Target (95 %)



CASEWORK PERFORMANCE

ONGOING CASEWORK AT THE END OF THE REPORTING QUARTER

CLIENT SPECIFIC

Please note:

The table below shows numbers of cases with SLAs. When migrating from the previous administrator, there were a larger number of cases (referred to as Work in Progress, or WIP) that were set up. Not all of these had an associated SLA, hence not appearing in the brought forward number. These non-SLA cases are reviewed on worked on alongside SLA cases, and are reported to Hackney separately.

The following table is created by identifying all reportable casework within UPM, and includes those that have subsequently Completed / Aborted / Remain Outstanding within the quarter. The figures in this table cannot be compared to those in the previous slide for a number of reasons including: the table includes aborted cases, but the horizontal bar graph does not; the SLA 'stop trigger' can be actioned before the process has been completed.

	Brought forward at 24/10//25	Received (Inbound)	Completed (Outbound)	Work in Flight as of 31/12/25
New Starters	1	31	29	3
Transfers In	318	103	54	367
Transfers Out	43	193	71	165
Estimates	3	99	71	31
Deferred Benefits	202	80	86	196
Retirements - Deferred	0	182	113	69
Retirements - Active	124	227	261	90
Refunds	16	23	27	12
Deaths	141	278	192	227
Correspondence	262	274	292	244
Aggregation	0	29	2	27
Other	103	1,299	1,277	125
Total	1,213	2,818	2,475	1,556

Contact Centre Calls Performance

The Contact Centre deals with all online enquiries and calls from members for all funds that LPPA provides administration services for.

In this section...

- Wait time range
- Calls answered

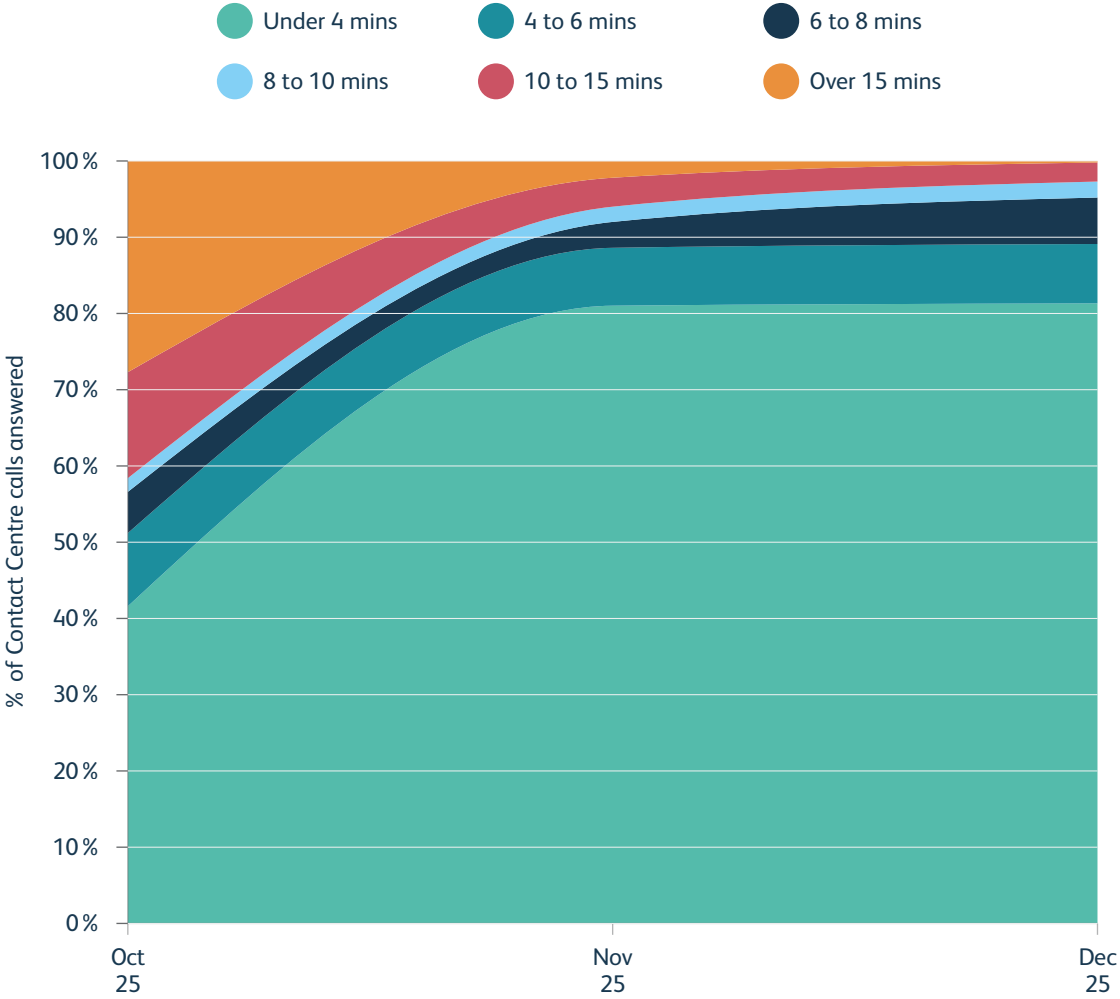
CONTACT CENTRE CALLS PERFORMANCE

WAIT TIME RANGE

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Page 505

	Under 4 mins	4 to 6 mins	6 to 8 mins	8 to 10 mins	10 to 15 mins	Over 15 mins
Oct 25	41.6%	9.6%	5.4%	1.8%	13.9%	27.7%
Nov 25	81.1%	7.6%	3.4%	2.0%	3.8%	2.2%
Dec 25	81.4%	7.8%	6.1%	2.1%	2.5%	0.2%



CONTACT CENTRE CALLS PERFORMANCE

CALLS ANSWERED

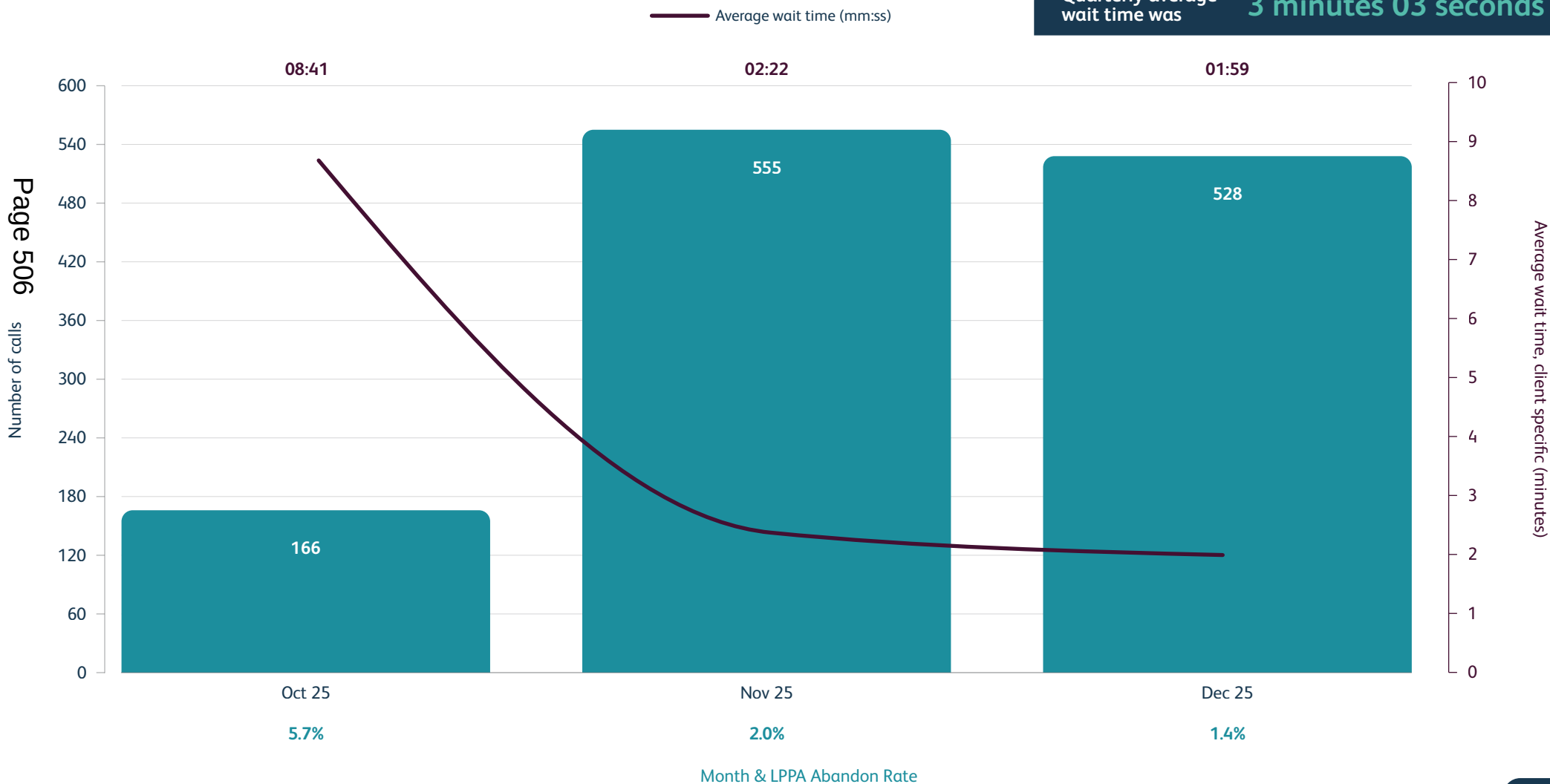
CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Please note:

The graph highlights seasonal activities which deliver higher volumes of in-bound enquiries from members into the Contact Centre.

Increase in October's average wait time was due to resource challenges (including unplanned absences) in the Contact Centre, combined with an overall year on year increase in call volumes (across all clients combined).

Quarterly average wait time was **3 minutes 03 seconds**



Customer Satisfaction Scores

In this section...

- Contact Centre calls satisfaction
- Contact Centre calls satisfaction - Agent

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SCORES

CONTACT CENTRE CALLS SATISFACTION
- OVERALL

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Please note:
The graph measures monthly member satisfaction with LPPA (“How satisfied are you with the overall service you have received from LPPA?”).



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SCORES

CONTACT CENTRE CALLS SATISFACTION
- AGENT

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Please note:

The graph measures monthly member satisfaction with the Contact Centre adviser ("In connection with the adviser you have just spoken to, how satisfied are you with the service they provided?")





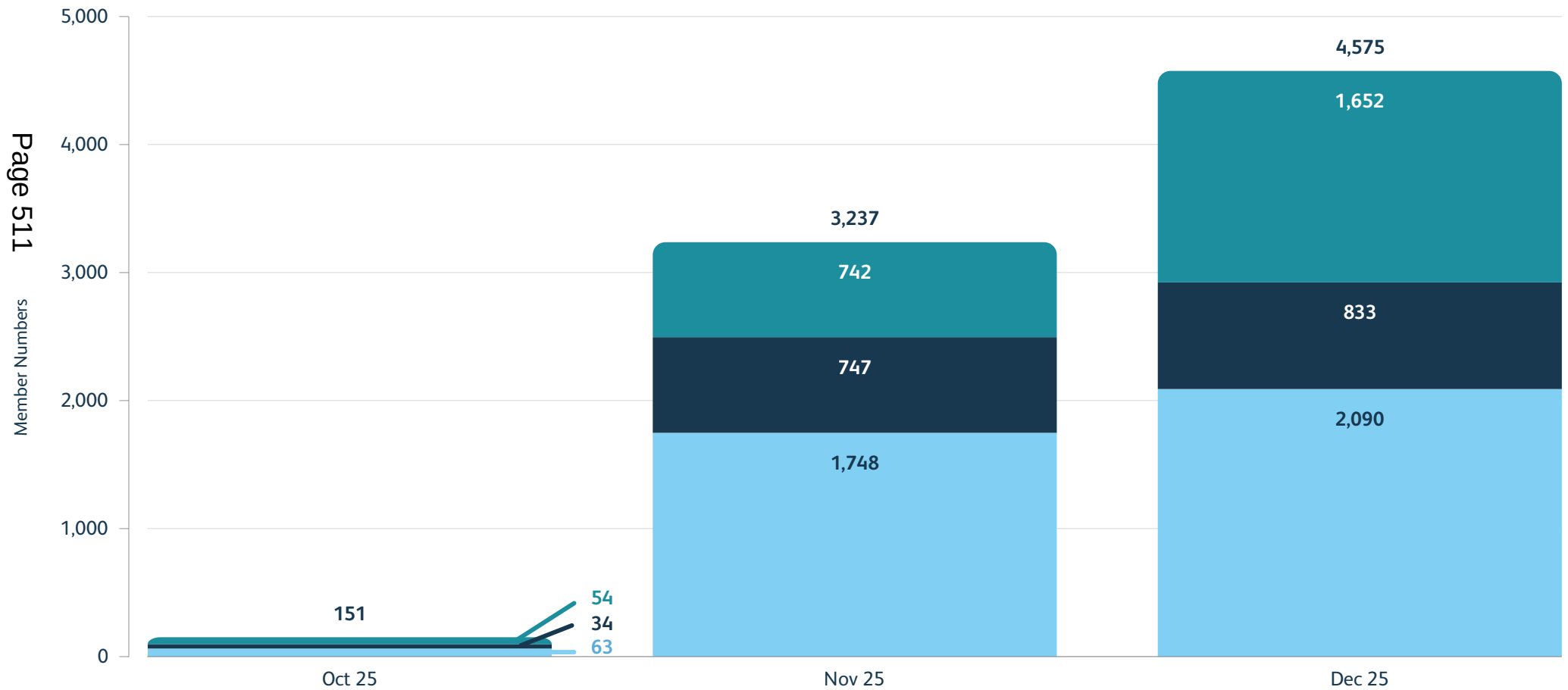
Member Online Portal

In this section...

- Total members registered
- Member Log Ins

TOTAL MEMBERS REGISTERED

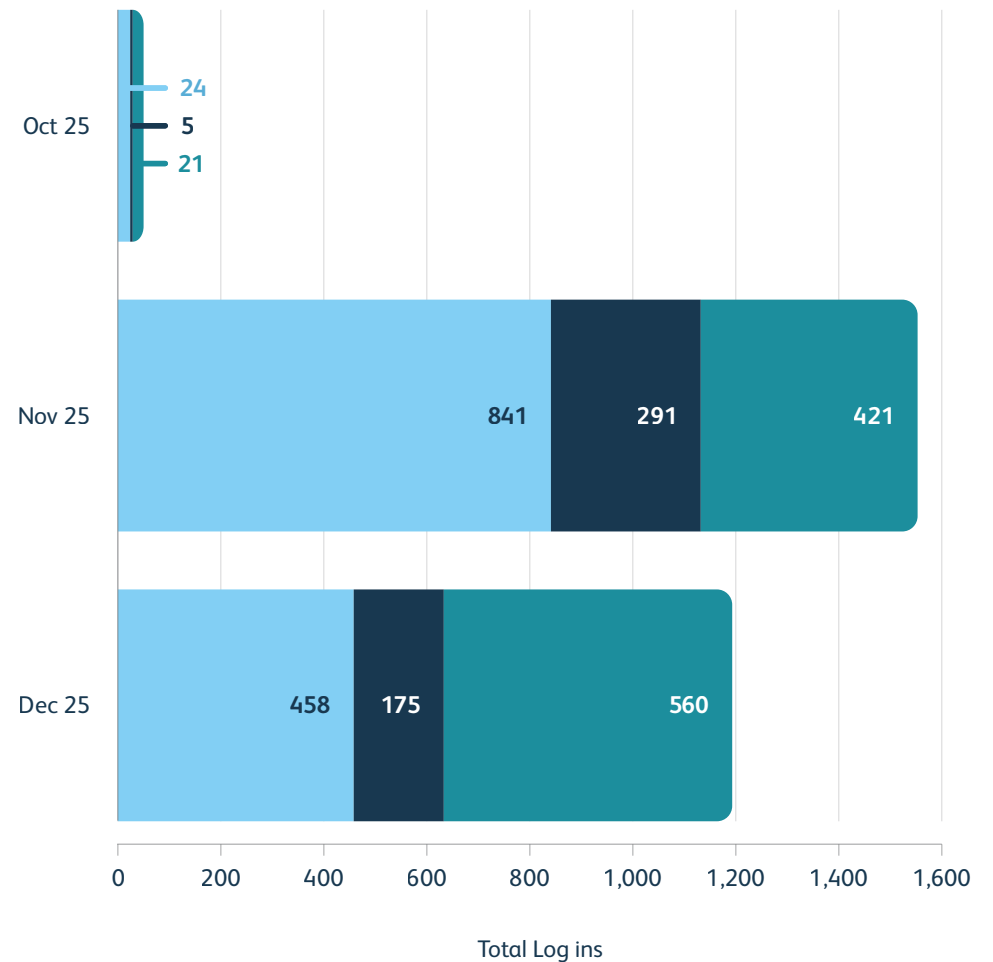
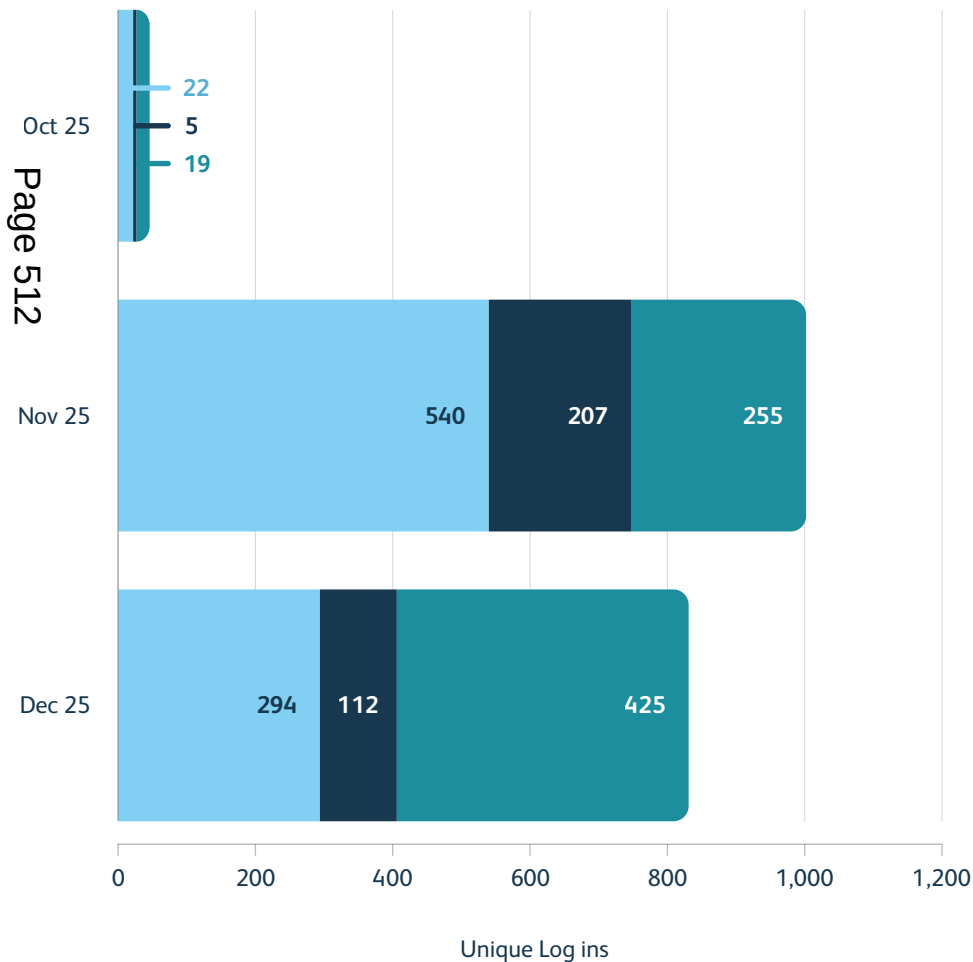
Active Members Deferred Members Pensioners & Dependents



Please note:

The following charts help visualise the increase in online engagement (PensionPoint login) across different member groups, at different times of the year. For example, more retired members access their P60 in May and June, whilst active and deferred members login in higher numbers in August and September to access their annual benefit statement.

Active Members Deferred Members Pensioners & Dependants



Employer Engagement & Member Communication Activity

In this section...

- Delivered
- Scheduled
- Engagement communications (employers & members)

EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

ALL
LG CLIENTS

Delivered

- Member training sessions were delivered, including Making Sense of Your (LGPS) Pension (to support new joiners in understanding their LGPS pension), and Making Sense of Your Retirement (to prepare members in their plans for retirement).
- Training sessions were successfully delivered to support employers including:
 - Monthly Returns (successfully submitting files and resolving data queries).
 - Scheme Leavers (support with how and when to submit leaver details to LPPA using the employer portal).
 - Employer Responsibilities (support with ongoing pension administration responsibilities).
 - Absence and Ill Health Retirement (support with managing different types of absence in the LGPS).
- LPPA won the Pension Administration Award (2 October) at the 2025 LAPF Investment Awards. The award acknowledged LPPA's operational service performance across the previous 12 months and recognised the positive impact of AI and automation within the business. Other nominees were Essex pension fund, Greater Manchester pension fund, NE Scotland pension fund, Surrey pension fund and West Yorkshire pension fund.
- LPPA's key employer strategy started in Q3, with the aim of providing 1-1 support through meetings with large employers, and a focus on addressing pension administration challenges, to provide solutions that improve operational performance (for example, working with employers to submit timely and accurate retirement notifications). Meetings have been positive and employers are open to collaboration and exploring process improvements.
- Several employer and member communication activities were undertaken alongside Get Online Week (w/c 20 October 2025), to promote the benefits of PensionPoint (our secure, online portal) and to encourage member to register and login. These activities included:
 1. [Employer Toolkit communications](#) – ready-made communications that employers can download to promote the benefits of PensionPoint (and other aspects of the pension scheme) for their members.
 2. [Member email communications](#) – to encourage members to register for PensionPoint.

3. [LPPA website communications](#) – straightforward and accessible case studies to help promote the benefits and ease of access of PensionPoint.

- [Pension Tracing Day](#) (26 October 2026) also featured on the LPPA website, to encourage members to locate any missing pensions.
- [Employer communications](#) were issued to encourage feedback and comment on the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) consultation on proposed changes to the LGPS in England and Wales.
- A [new employer Leaver Form](#) was launched in December, to make the process easier when submitting leaver details, and an email was issued in advance to ensure employers were consulted.
- [Pension Pulse](#) (newsletter) was issued to employers in October, with features including reminders on monthly returns deadlines, and retirement notifications notice period.
- Communications were issued to the LPPA Member Panel to examine attitudes towards AVC's, as well as general awareness and understanding. Feedback and insight will help shape LPPA communications in the future.
- Information on the McCloud Remedy was updated on the LPPA website for LGPS members.

Scheduled

January to March 2026

- McCloud activity will be ongoing in Q4, including activity to further refine member eligibility and ongoing data validation, payments for retrospective members, and data analysis for active and deferred members in advance of the 2026 ABS deadline.
- Further improvements will be made to the LPPA pensions website, and the new online contact form (PensionPoint) will be launched for any remaining LG members to raise enquiries and submit documents.
- Pension Pulse (employer newsletter) communications will be issued in Q4.
- Planning will start for the annual P60 communications exercise to retired members.

EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

CLIENT
SPECIFIC

Employers

Date	Activity	Employer	Number in attendance
14 Oct	Onboarding Training - Employer Portal	Various	3
15 Oct	Onboarding Training - Monthly Returns	Various	3
16 Oct	Onboarding Training - Leaver Process	Various	4
21 Oct	Onboarding Training - Employer Portal	Various	2
22 Oct	Onboarding Training - Monthly Returns	Various	2
22 Oct	Onboarding Training - Leaver Process	London Borough of Hackney	1
28 Oct	Onboarding Training - Employer Portal	Various	8
29 Oct	Onboarding Training - Monthly Returns	Various	8
30 Oct	Onboarding Training - Leaver Process	Various	4
04 Nov	Onboarding Training - Employer Portal	Various	2
05 Nov	Onboarding Training - Monthly Returns	GLL	1
06 Nov	Onboarding Training - Leaver Process	Various	2
17 Nov	Employer Support Meeting - Monthly Returns	Fuel4Learning	1
19 Nov	Monthly Data Returns Training	Clapton Girls	1
19 Nov	Monthly Data Returns Training	London Development Trust	1
19 Nov	Employer Support Meeting - Employer Portal	SAAF Education	1

Date	Activity	Employer	Number in attendance
28 Nov	Employer Support Meeting - Monthly Returns	GLL	1
02 Dec	Employer Support Meeting - Monthly Returns	Fuel4Learning	1
08 Dec	Employer Support Meeting - Monthly Returns	GLL	1
09 Dec	Monthly Data Returns Training	Ultraserve London Limited	1
11 Dec	Employer Support Meeting - Monthly Returns	Fit for Sport Betty Layward School	1

Members

Date	Activity	Employer	Number in attendance
16 Dec	Making Sense of Retirement Session		1

Appendices

In this section...

- Appendix A - Annual Activity

APPENDIX A

LPPA ANNUAL ACTIVITY

Page 517

	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26
Annual Benefit Statement and Newsletter to Deferred Members												
Pension Increases												
P60s and Newsletter to Pensioners												
Annual Benefit Statement and Newsletter to Active Members												
Pension Saving Statements												
McCloud Remedy												
Pensions Dashboards connection												

LPP

Local Pensions Partnership
Administration

LOCAL PENSIONS PARTNERSHIP ADMINISTRATION

2026/27 Annual Budget

London Borough of Hackney

FEBRUARY 2026

2026/27 Budget Overview

LPPA are pleased to confirm a budget increase of 0.3% per member for 2026/27 which is significantly below the inflation rate.

Hackney	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29
Budget	£946.0k		
Forecast*		£971.0k	£999.0k
Absolute Budgeted Cost Per Member	£33.59	£33.47	£33.43
Real Budgeted Cost Per Member	£32.44	£32.32	£32.28
Membership (estimated for 27/28 & 28/29)	28,166	29,011	29,881

** figures for FY 2027/28 & FY 2028/29 are future projections which will be subject to the budget setting process and formal approval for that financial year.*

- Budget proposal for the year 2026/27 is **£946,037**
- This represents a cost per member (cpm) increase of **£0.09 (0.3%)** – *cpm for 2025/26 is £33.50*
- The ‘Real budgeted cost per member’ is adjusted to negate inflation to show the underlying cost on a “like for like” basis and shows a cost reduction of **£1.06** per member

Key Budget Assumptions

- Membership for 2026/27 is at 24/10/2025 and assumed to grow at 3% per annum
- General inflation assumption of 3.2% (CPI @ November 25) has been applied for costs (including systems and licenses) where we have not been advised on supplier costs for next year, otherwise actual known costs have been included.
- Wage inflation of 3% in line with market review and external validation of our benchmarking
- Adoption of the Real Living Wage (UK)
- 2026/27 budget is made up as follows:
 - 76% Staff costs
 - 4% System costs (includes Pension Dashboard license)
 - 20% Other

We are continuing the review of Transfer Pricing and early conclusion is that we will need to apply a transfer pricing mark up to our pricing at the end of FY26/27 to comply with UK tax legislation. We will provide more information on this throughout the course of the year.

2026/27 Budget Drivers

LPPA has been able to offset most of the 3% wage increase and 3.2% annual inflation as a result of:

- Efficiency and Service Programme (ESIP) investment in technology has delivered operational efficiencies through the automation of key processes. These include improvements to the monthly returns process, portal development and semi-automated retirement online
- Following the 2025 triennial valuations, LPPA's employer pension contribution rates have reduced

2025 CEM Benchmarking Survey

- For the 2025 CEM Pension Administration Benchmarking Report (review of the year 01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025) there were 14 other participants which LPPA was benchmarked against which primarily deliver public sector pension administration, including 25 LGPS Funds and their 3.1m members.
- Findings from the 2025 CEM Survey:
 - Our average cost per member for pension administration was £6.51 less than the peer average
 - LPPA's average staff remuneration (per FTE) was 8.7% lower than the peer average and the no. of employees (FTE) per member was 2.7% less
 - LPPA's overall service score was **63** (out of 100) compared to the peer median score of 64.
 - Our overall service score increased from 59 in the 2024 Survey

Next Steps

- LB Hackney to take this budget proposal through the appropriate governance channels for approval. LPPA will be happy to support this process as required.
- The proposed budget is subject to final LPPA Board approval
- LPPA will provide a formal letter to sign and return to confirm your acceptance of the 2026/27 budget once agreed and no later than 30th June 2026
- Quarterly budget packs will be provided to you through 2026/27 covering Q2 onwards. These packs will summarise the actual spend to the end of the quarter against the budget and include a full year forecast.
- At the end of the 2026/27 financial year, any shortfall to budget will be invoiced via the “true up” mechanism; any underspend to budget will be refunded.

Post Migration Data Improvement

for

London Borough of Hackney

Adam Fisher
Commercial Manager, LPPA
December 2025

Project Sponsor:	Tyrone Samuel
Project Manager:	John Lahart

Date	Author	Version	Reason
18/11/2025	Adam Fisher	v1.0	Draft proposal
28/11/2025	Adam Fisher	v1.1	Reviewed and updated within LPPA
18/12/2025	John Lahart	v1.2	Reviewed and updated within LPPA
18/12/2025	John Lahart	Final	Reviewed within LPPA
29/01/2026	John Lahart	Comments	Comments with responses
30/01/2026	John Lahart	v1.3	Final clean version

Distribution LPPA	Job Title
John Crowhurst	Chief Customer Officer
Adam Fisher	Commercial Manager
Tyrone Samuel	Head of Data and Employer Engagement
John Lahart	Project Manager (data improvement plan)
Chris Batts	Senior Client Relationship Manager
Ed Simmons	Head of Applications

Distribution Hackney	Job Title
Miriam Adams	Assistant Director, Pension Fund Investments & Administration
Lucy Patchell	Pensions Manager

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1 PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is to implement the post-onboarding data improvement plan agreed by the London Borough of Hackney and LPPA.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Hackney migrated their LGPS pension administration to LPPA on 24th October 2025. The available pension data was imported from Compendia (Equiniti's pensions administration platform), to UPM.

During data migration for the service onboarding, it was identified that Compendia did not store all the information that UPM requires to process pension member benefits on an ongoing basis. Additionally, the data migration was made more complex by the amount of work which was being processed by Equiniti 'off system' (i.e. changes not stored in the main Compendia database, but on offline documentation).

As a result, a data issues 'flag' has been added on UPM to c17,000 Hackney member records (active and deferred status) to signify that the record cannot be processed until the data has been rectified.

For UPM functionality to work and be fully utilised, all data must be present and correct within the database. Missing or incorrect data will result in calculations, bulk processes, automation and self-service tools all failing and/or exception handled. This does not fit with LPPA's standard operating model and will require additional resource to service the work until all data issues are resolved.

The project work is expected improve the Hackney member experience, reduce regulatory risks and support Hackney Pension Fund's longer term data strategy.

3 PROJECT SCOPE

The scope of this project will include key activities to remove the data 'flag' from a significant number of active and deferred records and will ensure that Pensions Increase can be run successfully across the pensioner/dependant records in UPM during 2026.

3.1 Within scope

1. The project will fund dedicated LPPA resource to work on fixing the data issues that are required for the removal of the 'flag' from the impacted active and deferred member records. This will help facilitate the switch from the interim service model to the LPPA standard model— see examples in Appendix 2. This will also incorporate:
 - a. Bulk import of additional data to UPM from offline sources (such as historical HK221 files), as made available by Equiniti or Hackney
 - b. Running of UPM processes developed by the onboarding project to rebuild additional historical data (CARE, PIP, etc.) based on the extra data imported
 - c. A decision point on when to enable calculations on PensionPoint, subject to progress with the data fixes
2. Running of Intellica data analysis to identify other potential data issues specifically in support of the data record rebuild
3. Assessment and fixes to pensioner/dependant records so that the 2026 PI is successfully run and increases are paid on time.

3.2 Out of scope

1. Any data fixes for members who have joined the Hackney LGPS Fund since the date of migration 24/10/2025. This will be BAU ongoing activity.
2. Connection to the Pensions Dashboard – This has been changed controlled into our dedicated pension dashboard project.
3. Pensions Dashboard data readiness improvements. Any data cleanse activity required in preparation for dashboard readiness will be assessed as part of the pension dashboard project.
4. Assessment of the McCloud eligibility will be changed controlled into our dedicated McCloud project. Any work due to be completed in respect of remedy will fall outside of the scope of this project.
5. Annual Benefit Statement readiness – will be assessed outside of the scope of this project.
6. Targeted tracing for a specific group of members – this will be dealt with as part of a wider tracing exercise at the appropriate time and costs will be confirmed accordingly
7. Assessment of discrepancies against Hackney's latest valuation submitted by Equiniti – the timings and potential costs for this work will be assessed at a later date

4 DELIVERABLES

Key deliverables will include, but are not limited to:

- Progress reports and lists of fixes by status
- Evidence of data fixes from UPM as practical and appropriate
- Regular progress meetings
- Other communications as appropriate

5 HIGH LEVEL PLAN

The main milestones are as defined during the onboarding project and subsequent data improvement progress meetings. These are subject to further definition and changes.

Data Improvement Phases	Description	Estimated Timeline (2025-2026)
Phase 1 24 Oct 2025 - 15 Jan 2026	Bulk Data Import	24/10 – 10/01
	Intellica Set Up	24/10 - 20/11
	Intellica Data Analysis (for Data Rebuild)	21/11 - 24/12
	Data Rebuild (CARE, etc.)	28/11 - 15/01
	Casework Automation (Active & Deferred)	19/12 - 15/01
	Phase 2 Planning	29/12 - 15/01
Phase 2 15 Jan - 31 March 2026	Bulk Data Import (for complex Active & Deferred)	16/01 - 02/03
	Data Rebuild (CARE, etc.) for complex Active & Deferred	16/01 - 02/03
	Casework Automation (complex Active & Deferred)	16/01 - 02/03
	Intellica Driven Priority Fixes (for Data Rebuild)	16/01 - 27/03
	Annual Pension Increase (for Data Rebuild)	05/01 - 31/03
	Phase 3 Planning	11/03 - 31/03

6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

All work will be carried out by Local Pensions Partnership Administration Ltd (LPPA).

In general terms, the project will seek to achieve the following elements: -

- Has an acceptable level of risk that Hackney and LPPA can manage and accept
- Sufficient resources from LPPA will be provided for the duration of the project
- All work will be carried out in line with LPPA pension administration standard processes and procedures
- Project update will be provided by a monthly report by the LPPA Project Manager

6.1 Project Initiation

For this project to commence the following key point will need to take place:

- Project acceptance documents, including, PID, Work Order and LPPA standard T&C's must be signed by both parties.

7 KEY PROJECT RISKS

The major risks for this project have been identified as:

- Data gaps – there is a risk that certain historical information relating to member records cannot be made available by Hackney and this could impact the quality of the data output on the project
- Residual data issues – there is a risk that a relatively small subset of data issues cannot be fixed despite repeated iterations; a risk-based decision will be needed from Hackney on the cost vs. benefit of continuing work on those
- Valuations – there were issues with the latest valuation files submitted by Equiniti for Hackney in 2025 which reduces the value of them as a data comparator, which could limit the scope or quality of some of the data fixes
- Member experience – there is a risk of negative member experience driven by residual data issues
- TPR sanctions – The Pensions Regulator can impose sanctions on funds who do not hold correct or full information on its members; the risk will be mitigated through effective prioritisation of the fixes to reduce the highest risk areas first

A risk log will be maintained throughout the project. The relevant data related risks from the service onboarding project will be carried over into this project.

8 LINKS TO OTHER PROJECTS

Interdependencies will be managed internally by LPPA with other relevant projects in flight – McCloud, Pensions Dashboard, Pensions Increase, Annual Benefit Statements, other Intellica driven initiatives, etc.

The London Borough of Hackney will also advise if there are any changes at their end that are likely to impact the work on this project.

9 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE & RESPONSIBILITIES

Project Sponsor: Tyrone Samuel
Example responsibilities

- Overall **accountability** for the Project
- Provide guidance and support to the project manager
- Resolution of issues raised by senior users or project manager
- Chair project meetings
- Review risks and issues with project manager
- Approve all project documentation

Project Manager: John Lahart

Example responsibilities

- Overall **responsibility** for the Project
- Project is managed to the agreed time scales
- Authorisation for IT expenditure
- Ensure completion of key deliverables
- Responsible for project change control
- Management and update of risks and issues logs
- Provide status reports to sponsor and senior users
- Responsible for production of meeting notes, and chase action points
- Direct project team
- Project closure report and any follow-on activities

10 FINANCING

10.1 Project Costs

The project cost is specifically to fund dedicated data improvement LPPA resource for the period of 27 October 2025 to 31 March 2026.

Change control can be used nearer the end of this period to agree the resource cost for the continuation of the work after 31 March 2026 to resolve the remaining data quality issues.

The cost is to provide the dedicated LPPA resource for the period of 27 October 2025 to 31 March 2026 is £133,615 (+ Vat).

It is not expected that all records will be cleansed (i.e. data issues flag removed) by 31 March 2026 but significant progress will be delivered which will be documented through monthly updates issued by the Project Manager.

Proposed schedule of fees:

Schedule of fees	Invoice amount
01 January 2026	£44,538.33 (+ Vat)
01 February 2026	£44,538.33 (+ Vat)
01 March 2026	£44,538.34 (+ Vat)
TOTAL	£133,615.00 (+ Vat)

Payments terms are 30 days from date of invoice

The cost has been based on the following dedicated LPPA data improvement resource being assigned to the project:

1.1 FTE IT System Specialists and 0.5 FTE Operations Manager for the period 27/10/2025 - 31/12/2025

2.2 FTE IT System Specialists and 1.0 FTE Operations Manager for the period 01/01/2026 - 31/03/2026

In addition, a part-time Project Manager will initiate and maintain oversight of the project for the full period and a small amount of Civica resource will be required.

Some of the data improvement work will be carried out outside of normal working hours (ie. as overtime) – this is to ensure the operational requirements to deliver ‘business as usual’ member services are unaffected by this project.

11 PROJECT MONITORING & CONTROLS

11.1 Project Initiation Document (PID)

Currently version 1.2, this document needs to be approved by Hackney.

11.2 Status reports

A monthly progress report will be provided by the Project Manager.

11.3 Change control request process

Once this document is agreed and signed by Hackney and LPPA, any change to the Project will be managed through a Change Control system. All changes will be documented and will include reason for change, expected benefits and potential risks, time scales and costs. All changes will require sign off from the Project Sponsor and Hackney. Dependant on the change request made, additional costs may be chargeable to Hackney. No such work will begin until the agreement to pay such costs has been received from the Senior Customer.

11.4 Exception reports

An exception report will be used to identify any areas where the Project is failing to meet its success criteria for time, cost and quality expectations. The report will be produced by the Project Manager and issued by the Project Sponsor to Hackney.

11.5 Closure report

At the end of the project, the Project Manager will provide a project report which will include a statement of work completed and provide an update of the data cleanse work and number of records which still require rectifying.

12 STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

12.1 Key Stakeholders

The main stakeholders are:

Name	Reason
Tyrone Samuel	LPPA Project Sponsor – overall accountability for the project
Miriam Adams	Hackney Assistant Director, Pension Fund Investments & Administration
Lucy Patchell	Hackney Pensions Manager

John Lahart	LPPA Project Manager – overall responsibility for the delivery of the project within timeframe and budget

13 PROJECT APPROVAL

On behalf of Local Pensions Partnership Administration Ltd

Signature:

Name:

Date: __ / __ / ____

On behalf of London Borough of Hackney



Signature:

Name: Miriam Adams

Date: _05 / 02 / 2026_ _ _

14 APPENDIX 1. Data Validation Checks for Case Work Automation

The following checks will be used to validate the records to remove the flag in UPM and enable standard (automated) processing.

14.1 Data Validation Checks Active members

- 1) Comparing the total pension written back to the Pension Input table from the 2025 ABS database updates to the total pension from the active valuation extract provided
- 2) Comparing the total lump sum written back to the Pension Input table from the 2025 ABS database updates to the total lump sum from the active valuation extract provided
- 3) Comparing the total CARE pension prior to HMT revaluation written back to the CARE table from the 2025 CARE Revaluation database updates to the CARE pension from the active valuation extract provided
- 4) Comparing the Pre 2014 FS Pension written back to the Calculation result elements from the 2025 ABS database updates to the FS pension from the active valuation extract provided
- 5) Comparing the migrated FPP value to the FPP value on the Active valuation
- 6) Comparing if an added years contract exists on the member record to if an added years value > 0 exists on the Active valuation
- 7) Comparing if a Transfer-in purchasing service exists on the member record to if a TV in Service value > 0 exists on the Active valuation
- 8) Comparing if a Court Order exists on the member record to if a Pension Debit value > 0 exists on the active valuation
- 9) Comparing the Tapered group calculated by UPM equals the Tapered group on the active extract
- 10) Comparing if an APC on the member record to if an APC value > 0 exists on the active valuation
- 11) Comparing if an ARC on the member record to if an ARC value > 0 exists on the active valuation
- 12) Comparing if an EAP on the member record to if an EAP value > 0 exists on the active valuation

If 1) - 4) are within 1% and 5-12 equal i.e. FPP on valuation equals FPP on UPM and no added years exists on UPM and 0 on valuation file then the validations will pass and the impossible case flag will be removed, which will enable the standard automated workflow on these records.

14.2 Data Validation Checks Deferred members

- 1) Comparing the total pension calculated in the UPM Deferment calculation to the migrated deferred pension from the EQ database
- 2) Comparing the total pension calculated in the UPM Deferment calculation to the total revalued pension from the EQ deferred valuation
- 3) Comparing the total lump sum calculated in the UPM Deferment calculation to the migrated deferred lump sum from the EQ database
- 4) Comparing the total lump sum calculated in the UPM Deferment calculation to the total revalued lump sum from the EQ deferred valuation
- 5) Comparing the CARE pension calculated in the UPM Deferment calculation to the CARE pension from the EQ deferred valuation
- 6) Comparing the migrated upmfolderschemehist.dateleft to the deferment date on the deferred valuation
- 7) Comparing the migrated FPP value to the FPP value on the deferred valuation
- 8) Comparing if an added years contract exists on the member record to if an added years value > 0 exists on the deferred valuation
- 9) Comparing if a Transfer-in purchasing service exists on the member record to if a TV in pension value > 0 exists on the deferred valuation
- 10) Comparing if a Court Order exists on the member record to if a Pension Debit value > 0 exists on the deferred valuation
- 11) Comparing the Tapered group calculated by UPM equals the Tapered group on the deferred extract

If 1) - 5) are within 1% and 6-11 equal i.e. FPP on valuation equals FPP on UPM and no added years exists on UPM and 0 on valuation file then the validations will pass and the impossible case flag will be removed, which will enable the standard automated workflow on these records.

15 APPENDIX 2. Examples of Specific Data Improvements

Below is a non-exhaustive list of data issues identified during service on-boarding and the corresponding tasks (fixes).

The list will be expanded in time to include Intellica data analysis results and other sources of information.

Note: the numbers at the front are internal LPPA reference for associated tasks.

1. Tasks relating to HK221 data imports

- 9814: Hackney Off System Admin (HK 221 Spreadsheets) - Load of Earnings Data
- 10113: Insert UPMMONTHLYCONTRIBUTION entries
- As part of the CARE Reval/ABS process, it checks that all monthly contribution entries have been transferred and that the sum of the CARE earnings on both earnings and monthly contributions earnings equal.
- 10114: Update to active data cleanse component map to check for complete earnings in YOL
- A check will need adding into the active data cleanse map to ensure all earnings are up to date on the earnings table for the YOL. This may mean reviewing the HK221 files and manually adding in each month.

2. Tasks to improve data accuracy and consistency (others might be added in future assessments)

- 9946: ('B','P','PEX') members with no Date pension commenced on UPMFolder (3 members)
- 10042: Active Members with GMP FE Date but no GMP FE value (33 members)
- 10025: Added Years contracts - need to determine if buying 60th or 80th pension (235 members)
- 9978: Added Years contracts - NULL EXPDATEENDED (2 members)
- 9955: Added Years contracts purchasing no benefits (1 member)
- 10024: APC CONTRACTS MIGRATED AS UPMTRANSFERIN entries incorrectly but maybe shouldn't be APC or UPMTRANSFERIN entries (2 members)
- 9956: Beneficiaries and ex-spouse with service records to delete (985 members)
- 10010: Beneficiaries with incorrect spouse pension types (1 member)
- 10050: Beneficiaries with short term due to cease shortly (12 members)
- 10080: CARE member pensioners do not have 1st April following leaving HMT increase Pension entry (1630 members)
- 10081: CARE spouse pensioners do not have 1st April following leaving HMT increase Pension entry (519 members)
- 10032: Concurrent employment looks incorrect (289 members)
- 10047: Create PR Future Review Dates (1844 members)
- 10040: DC2 - Pension History mismatches with pay elements and looks incomplete (1 member)
- 10089: Deferment element Post 88 Exit GMP exists but not a Total Exit GMP element (2686 members)
- 9969: Deferred Retirements - Pensions been created all as Basic rather than split between basic and PI (3875 members)
- 10111: Delete migrated monthly contributions data (119 members)
- 9975: Delete spouse entries for Pre 14 leavers (24256 members)
- 10086: Duplicate Crystallised benefit date entries (1199 members)
- 10031: Duplicate folder status history effective dates (285 members)
- 9953: Duplicate PI Override Date Folder Extra elements (444 members)
- 9958: Duplicate service end dates (96 members)

- 9964: Duplicate Service Start Dates (80 members)
- 9979: Ees ARC Pension contract - no pension being bought (2 members)
- 10018: EQ to UPM Gross Earnings Reconciliation Issue (Affecting 93 members)
- 10017: EQ to UPM Pension reconciliation issues (10 members)
- 9976: Folder Scheme Hist Date Left + 1 day <> minimum folder status entry after latest active entry (2 members)
- 9988: Folder Scheme Hist date left before date joined (59 members)
- 10057: Folder status of 'A' and folder status <> 'A' at the same date (260 members)
- 10026: Folder status on folder and folder status history is inconsistent (15997 members)
- 9998: Incorrect UPMTransferin.Transferschemetypefg (32 members)
- 9980 - 9959: Invalid member movement (3347 members)
- 9959 - 10067: Invalid statement movements (183 members)
- 10058: Members with folder status history entry prior to minimum active entry (6 members)
- 9957: Members with no active folder status history (1155 members)
- 9985: Members with no pension history entries (15 members)
- 10021: Members with no service records (158 members)
- 9977: Missing TOTALSPAGMP Retirement element (407 members)
- 10046: Need to create child review dates (109 members)
- 9973: Negative retirement element values (337 members)
- 9972: Negative transfer-in element values (7 members)
- 10054: No Pension and Lump Sum Before/after conversion retirement elements (2404 members)
- 10020: No pension entry at date pension commenced (3305 members affected)
- 9999: Non-Active statuses but date left on folder scheme hist is not populated (431 members)
- 10079: Non-deferred members who have left Post March 2014 who incorrectly have no CARE pension elements (17 members)
- 10087: Pension Sharing orders - missing data on UPMCOURTORDERDEDUCTION and UPMCOURTORDERDEDELEMENT (46 members)
- 10083: Pension values appeared to have decreased whilst in payment (99 members)
- 10056: Pensioner / Pension Ex-spouse with no retirement table (9 members)
- 9971: Pensioners with no PI Override date (9 members)
- 10082: Pensioners with 'PI on Pre 2012 ARC Pension' element but not 'Pre 2012 ARC Pension' element (3 members)
- 10030: Post 14 leaver with no CARE Pension elements (54 members)
- 9954: Pre 14 leaver pensioners with no FPP element (375 members)
- 9992: Pre 14 leavers with CARE Pension element (10 members)
- 10048: Pre April 2016 PR members with no migrated NI (537 members)
- 10039: Preserved Refund migrated as 'I' (1365 members)
- 10044: Retirement element POST88SPAGMP exists but not TOTALSPAGMP (881 members)
- 9991: Service - Part time members with part time hours of 0 (2 members)
- 10028: Service dates not continuous (1160 members)
- 9996: Service entry should be an APC contract? (2 members)
- 10045: Service not continuous (1160 members)
- 9997: Service records but should be transfers-in (51 members)
- 9989: Service records with more than 1 null end date (23 members)
- 10027: Service type <> Concurrent but part time hours are > full time hours (57 members)
- 10000: Service/Status Hist/Scheme hist dates not aligned (291 members)
- 10049: Tier 3 IHR with no review date (19 members)
- 10099: Unknown Default email address (8867 members)
- 10019: UPMFOLDER - Date Pension Commenced differs to folder status history effective date for when pension should have commenced (1 member)

- 10016: UPM Pension date effective is prior to latest PI date (165 members affected)
- 10088: UPMSchemeCONTRIBUTION - 50/50 members (453 members)
- 9994: UPMService - Post 14 interfund service (1377 members)
- 10029: UPMTRANSFERIN - entries have no transfer-in benefits purchased (13 members)
- 10038: UPMTRANSFERIN.POST2005YEARS AND POST2005DAYS (99 members)
- 10041: UPMTRANSFERINELEMENT - DQSTART but no DQEND date (6 members)

DRAFT

Extension of LGPS Access to Councillors and Mayors in England

Important update: access to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

We are writing to inform you of an important change to pension arrangements for councillors and mayors in England.

From **11 May 2026**, new regulations will allow elected councillors and mayors in England to join the **Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)**. This brings England into line with arrangements that already apply in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and reflects the government's view that elected office represents significant public service.

When does this change take effect?

The new regulations will come into force on **11 May 2026**, which is the first Monday after the May local elections. Only service from this date onwards will be pensionable.

Who can join and how?

Membership of the LGPS for councillors and mayors will be opt-in, not automatic. This means that you will need to make an active decision if you wish to join. Further details on how to opt in, including the relevant forms and deadlines, will be issued closer to the implementation date.

How will benefits be calculated?

If you choose to join:

- You will build up pension benefits on the same basis as other LGPS members.
- Pensionable pay will include your basic allowance and any special responsibility allowances.

- You will have access to the 50/50 section, which allows you to pay half contributions for half the pension buildup for a period if you choose.
- Benefits built up as a councillor or mayor will normally become deferred benefits when you leave office and will be payable in line with standard LGPS rules.

There are some restrictions that apply specifically to elected members. In particular, payment of additional pension contributions or additional voluntary contributions will not be permitted.

Contributions and costs

If you opt in, you will pay **member contributions** at the standard LGPS rates, based on your pensionable pay.

The council will also pay an **employer contribution** in respect of your membership. Further information on contribution rates will be provided as part of the opt-in process.

LGPS Member Contribution Bands for 2026/27:

If your actual pensionable pay is:	You pay a contribution rate of:
Up to £18,400	5.5%
£18,401 to £29,000	5.8%
£29,001 to £47,300	6.5%
£47,301 to £59,800	6.8%
£59,801 to £84,000	8.5%
£84,001 to £119,100	9.9%
£119,101 to £140,400	10.5%
£140,401 to £210,700	11.4%
£210,701 or more	12.5%

What happens next?

We are expecting further guidance from MHCLG. We will aim to issue additional guidance on how:

- to opt in
- Information to help you understand the **benefits and costs** of LGPS membership

Given that the decision to join the LGPS is a personal one and may have long-term financial implications, we encourage you to review the information carefully before making your choice and seek professional tax advice if you require it.

If you have any immediate questions, please contact the LPPA Contact Centre on 0300 323 0260.

More information can be found on the LGPS [website](#)

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Agenda Item 12

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Agenda Item 13

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Agenda Item 16

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Agenda Item 17

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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