

# PENSION FUND

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

[TO BE INSERTED AT END OF AUDIT]

# PENSION FUND

2016/17	Pension Fund Account	Note	2015/16
£000			£000
	<b>Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund</b>		
47,249	Contributions	7	43,851
2,839	Transfers in from other pension funds	8	1,741
50,088			45,592
(47,223)	Benefits	9	(44,321)
(3,662)	Payments to and on account of leavers	10	(3,790)
(50,885)			(48,111)
<b>(797)</b>	<b>Net dealings with those involved in the fund</b>		<b>(2,519)</b>
(4,646)	Management expenses	11	(4,415)
	<b>Returns on Investments:</b>		
4,146	Investment Income	12	4,675
(4)	Taxes on income	13	(25)
262,508	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments	17b	3,206
<b>266,650</b>	<b>Net return on investments</b>		<b>7,856</b>
261,207	<b>Net increase in the net assets available for benefits during the year</b>		<b>922</b>
<b>1,046,277</b>	<b>Opening net assets of the scheme</b>		<b>1,045,355</b>
<b>1,307,484</b>	<b>Closing net assets of the scheme</b>		<b>1,046,277</b>

31/03/17	Net Asset Statement	Note	31/03/16
£000			£000
150	Long Term Investments - London CIV		150
150			150
1,275,186	Investment assets	14a	1,024,883
33,907	Cash deposits	14b	20,694
1,309,093			1,045,577
1,488	Current assets	21	2,140
(3,247)	Current liabilities	22	(1,590)
<b>1,307,484</b>	<b>Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the period end</b>		<b>1,046,277</b>

\*Restated from 2015/16 to show the equity investment in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (CIV) as a long term investment, not a current asset.

The Fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the year end. The actuarial present value of promised benefits is disclosed at note 20.

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## Introduction

Haringey Local Government Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Haringey Council. The Council is the reporting entity for this pension fund. However, the Fund is separately managed by the Council acting in its role as Administering Authority and its accounts are separate from the Council's accounts. The following description of the fund is for summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to Haringey Council Annual Pension Fund Report and Accounts.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 (as amended) and Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations and with the guidelines set out in the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2016/17*, which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards as amended for the UK public sector. The fund is administered in accordance 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) Regulations 2016

The Net Asset Statement sets out the assets and liabilities for the Fund as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

## Investments and Statement of Investment Principles

The Pension Fund's investment strategy is formulated within the parameters of the Local Government Pension Scheme

(Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The Pensions Committee and Board is responsible for setting investment strategy with the aid of independent advice from the Pension Fund's advisers. Day to day investment decisions are delegated to fund managers.

The strategy is set out in detail in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), (previously the Statement of Investment Principles), which is published in the Pension Fund Annual Report. The ISS is regularly updated to reflect any changes made to investment management arrangements and reports the extent of compliance with the Myners principles of investment. All investments are externally managed, with the exception of a small allocation of cash required for the payment of benefits, which is managed internally. The Fund awarded two new mandates in 2016/17, one to a long lease property fund to Aviva, and a renewable energy mandate to Blackrock and Copenhagen Investment Partners. Neither of these mandates were funded as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

## Fund administration and membership

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, there were 6,167 (2016: 6,229) active fund memberships with employees contributing to the Fund and 7,508 (2016: 7,304) pensioner and dependent memberships with individuals receiving benefits. There were also 8,769 (2016: 8,519) deferred pensioner memberships. Some individuals have multiple memberships due to having had multiple contracts of employment with fund employers.

Employees in the following organisations, in addition to Council staff contribute to and accordingly benefit from the fund.

Transferee Admission Bodies:

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- Cofely Workplace Limited
- Churchill Contract Services
- Fusion Lifestyle
- Urban Futures London Limited
- Veolia Environmental Services (UK) PLC
- Lunchtime UK Limited (nine school contracts)
- ABM (two school contracts)
- Caterlink (four school contracts)
- Absolutely Catering
- Cooperscroft Care Home
- Superclean Services
- ISS Catering
- K M Cleaning
- Tottenham UTC
- Amey Community Limited
- Pabulum (nine school contracts)
- Hillcrest Cleaning

## Community Admission Bodies:

- Alexandra Palace Trading Co Limited
- Haringey Citizens Advice Bureau

## Scheduled Bodies:

- Homes for Haringey
- College of Haringey, Enfield & North East London
- Greig City Academy
- Fortismere School
- Alexandra Park Academy
- Woodside Academy
- Eden Free School
- Harris Academy Coleraine
- Harris Academy Philip Lane
- AET Trinity Primary

- AET Noel Park
- Haringey 6<sup>th</sup> Form Centre
- St Paul's & All Hallows Infant Academy
- St Paul's & All Hallows Junior Academy
- St Michael's Academy
- St Ann CE Academy
- Holy Trinity CE Academy
- Heartlands High School
- St Thomas More RC Academy
- Brook House Primary
- Millbrook Primary School
- Harris Academy Tottenham
- The Octagon

Scheduled bodies are public bodies required by law to participate in the LGPS. Admitted bodies are in the LGPS either because services have been outsourced or because they have sufficient links with the Council to be regarded as having a community interest.

## **Notes to the Haringey Pension Fund Accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

### **1. Description of the fund and effect of any changes during the period**

The Fund is a defined benefit scheme and was established on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1965 to provide retirement pensions and lump sum allowances, survivor dependants' and death benefits to all eligible employees of Haringey Council. Certain other organisations also participate in the Fund and details of these are set out above. The Fund's income is derived from employees, contributions from employing organisations and income from investments.

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Haringey Council in its role as Administering Authority has delegated responsibility for administering the Pension Scheme to the Pensions Committee and Board. Details of the individuals who served on the Pensions Committee and Board during 2016/17 are shown below.

The terms of reference for Pensions Committee and Board are set out in the Council's constitution. The Committee and Board consists of six elected Councillors and four employer and employee representatives, (two of which were vacant in 2016/17). Councillors are selected by their respective political groups and their appointment is confirmed at a meeting of the full Council. Councillors are not appointed for a fixed term but the membership is reviewed regularly, normally annually, by the political groups. The membership of the Committee and Board during the 2016/17 year was:

Cllr Clare Bull	-	Chair
Cllr John Bevan	-	Vice Chair
Cllr Mark Blake	-	Member
Cllr Gideon Bull	-	Member
Cllr Viv Ross	-	Member
Cllr Noah Tucker	-	Member
Randy Plowright	-	Employee representative
Keith Brown	-	Employer representative

## 2. Basis of Preparation

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

The accounts summarise the transactions of the fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year.

## 3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies of the Fund are set out below.

### Contributions

Employer and employee contributions are included on an accruals basis relating to wages and salaries payable for the financial year. Employers' capital cost payments are also accounted for on an accruals basis relating to the period in which the liability arises.

### Transfers in and out

Transfers in and out are accounted for on a cash basis whenever the transfer value is paid or received.

### Investment income

Interest on cash and short term deposits is accounted for on an accruals basis. Distributions from equity and bond pooled funds are recognised on the date of payment. Distributions from property unit trusts are shown on an accruals basis by reference to the ex-dividend date. Income retained within pooled funds is accounted for as part of the change in the market value of investments.

### Benefits

Benefits are shown on an accruals basis relating to the date on which they become payable. The benefits payable in respect of service from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings and years of eligible service. Pensions increase each year in line with CPI.

### Taxation

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The Fund is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and 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. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as an expense as it arises.

## Management expenses

Administrative, governance and oversight expenses are shown on an accruals basis. A proportion of relevant Council officers' time, including related on-costs, has been charged to the Fund on the basis of actual time spent on scheme administration and investment related matters. Charges paid to HMRC in respect of scheme members breaching the Pensions Lifetime allowance are disclosed under administrative expenses.

Fund managers' fees are based on the market values of the portfolios under management. Where managers invest in in-house investment vehicles, e.g. unit trusts where management fees are covered in the price of the units, the market value of such holdings are deducted from the portfolio value before calculating chargeable fees. All the investment management expenses are shown on an accruals basis.

## Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are included in the net assets statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset or liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund became party to the contractual acquisition of the asset or party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses from changes in the fair value of the asset or liability are recognised by the Fund.

## Investments – valuation

Investments are stated at fair value on the final working day of the financial year as follows:

- Listed securities are stated at bid value;
- Unquoted securities are stated at the estimate of fair value provided by the investment manager;
- Units in managed funds and pooled investment vehicles are stated at bid value; and
- Investments in unquoted property and infrastructure pooled funds are valued at the net asset value or single price advised by the fund manager

The value of these holdings is based on the Fund's share of the net assets in the private equity fund or limited partnership using the latest financial statements published by the respective fund managers adjusted for draw-downs paid and distributions received in the period from the date of the private equity financial statements to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. Infrastructure holdings are valued by third parties appointed by the fund manager using mark to market modelling.

The valuation of securities denominated in overseas currencies is calculated by using the overseas bid or mid price current at the year-end date and the exchange rate for the appropriate currency at the year-end to express the value as a sterling equivalent.

## Foreign currency transaction

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 held in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

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Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than a three month period from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary and a roll forward approximation is applied in the intervening years. This is done in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under IAS 26, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits as an annex to the financial statements.

## Additional Voluntary Contributions (“AVCs”)

Members of the Fund are able to make AVCs in addition to their normal contributions. The related assets are invested separately from the main fund, and in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016, are not accounted for within the financial statements. If on retirement members opt to enhance their Scheme benefits using their AVC funds, the amounts returned to the Scheme by the AVC providers are disclosed within transfers-in.

Further details about the AVC arrangements are disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements.

## **4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

There are two areas in the accounts where critical judgements are applied which are materially significant to the accounts:

Private Equity valuations – the value of the Fund’s private equity holdings is calculated by the General Partners of the fund using valuations provided by the underlying partnerships. The variety of valuation bases adopted and quality of management data of the underlying investments in the partnership means that there are inherent difficulties in determining the value of these investments. Given the long term nature of these investments, amounts realised on the sale of these investments may differ from the values reflected in these financial statements and the difference may be material.

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits – the liability to pay pensions is based on a significant number of assumptions including the discount rate, mortality rates and expected returns on fund assets. The Pension Fund’s qualified actuary calculates this figure to ensure the risk of misstatement is minimised. The liability is calculated on a three yearly basis with annual updates in the intervening years. The Actuary has advised that this has provided a reasonable estimate of the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.

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## 5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

Items	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
<b>Actuarial Present Value of promised retirement benefits</b>	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgments relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance: - 0.5% increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £180m (10%) - 0.5% increase in assumed earnings would increase the value of the liabilities by approximately £32m (2%) - 0.5% increase in assumed pension earnings inflation would increase the value of liabilities by approximately £145m (8%)
<b>Private Equity</b>	Private Equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with international Private Equity and Venture Capital Guidelines. These assets are not publicly listed, and as such there is a degree of estimation.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £54m. There is a risk that this may be over or understated: however, the private equity investments only represent 4% of overall assets

## 6. Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events which occurred after the



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reporting date.

## 7. Contributions receivable

2016/17		2015/16	
£000	By category	£000	
9,341	Employee contributions	9,122	
	Employer contributions		
25,469	- Normal contributions	24,224	
10,494	- Deficit recovery contributions	9,014	
1,945	- Augmentation contributions	1,491	
37,908	Total employers' contributions	34,729	
<b>47,249</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,851</b>	

2016/17		2015/16	
£000	By authority	£000	
33,430	- Administering authority	32,249	
11,301	- Scheduled bodies	9,705	
2,517	- Admitted bodies	1,897	
<b>47,249</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,851</b>	

## 8. Transfers in from other pension funds

There were transfers in to the Pension Fund during 2016/17 of £2.839 million (£1.741 million in 2015/16) and these all related to individuals.

## 9. Benefits payable

2016/17		2015/16	
£000	By category	£000	
37,194	- Pensions	36,387	
8,040	- Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	7,107	
1,989	- Lump sum death benefits	827	
<b>47,223</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,321</b>	

2016/17		2015/16	
£000	By authority	£000	
42,192	- Administering authority	39,585	
3,904	- Scheduled bodies	3,480	
1,127	- Admitted bodies	1,256	
<b>47,223</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,321</b>	

## 10. Payments to and on account of leavers

2016/17		2015/16	
£000		£000	
87	Refunds to members leaving service	73	
3,575	Individual transfers	3,717	
<b>3,662</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,790</b>	

## 11. Management expenses

2016/17		2015/16	
£000		£000	
865	Administrative costs	722	
3,493	Investment management expenses	3,325	
288	Oversight and governance costs	368	
<b>4,646</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,415</b>	

This analysis of the costs of managing the Haringey Pension Fund during the period has been prepared in accordance with CIPFA guidance. The oversight and governance costs category includes

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£21k for external audit fees in 2016/17 (£21k in 2015/16).

2016/17		2015/16
£000		£000
3,237	Management Fees	2,927
0	Performance Related Fees	0
57	Custody fees	78
199	Transaction Fees	320
<b>3,493</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,325</b>

## 12. Investment income

2016/17		2015/16
£000		£000
4,113	Pooled investments - unit trusts and other managed funds	4,654
33	Interest on cash deposits	21
<b>4,146</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,675</b>

## 12a. Property income

Property income from the Fund's pooled property funds is included in the above figures and totals £3.768 million in 2016/17 (£4.252 million in 2015/16). The Fund does not directly own property, and no contingent rents were recognised as income during the period.

## 13. Taxes on income

The income tax shown on the face of the Pension Fund Account relates to withholding tax (pooled).

## 14. Investments

### 14a. Reconciliation of movements in investment assets and liabilities

The changes in market value during the year comprise all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on sales of investments during the year.

2016/17	Value at 1st April 2016	Purchases at cost/derivative payments	Sales proceeds & derivative receipts	Changes in market value	Value at 31st March 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled investment vehicles	1,022,300	13,310	(22,832)	262,371	1,275,149
Cash deposits	20,694	63,364	(50,292)	141	33,907
Other investment assets	2,583	5	(2,547)	(4)	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045,577</b>	<b>76,679</b>	<b>(75,671)</b>	<b>262,508</b>	<b>1,309,093</b>

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2015/16	Value at 1st April 2015	Purchases at cost/derivative payments	Sales proceeds & derivative receipts	Changes in market value	Value at 31st March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled investment vehicles	1,032,723	57,541	(69,269)	1,305	1,022,300
Cash deposits	13,150	14,786	(9,145)	1,903	20,694
Other investment assets	68	3,872	(1,355)	(2)	2,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045,941</b>	<b>76,199</b>	<b>(79,769)</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>1,045,577</b>

## 14b. Analysis of investments

31/03/2017	By category	31/03/2016
£000		£000
	<b>Pooled Investment Vehicles</b>	
90,876	Unit Trusts - Property - UK	103,149
329,747	Unitised Insurance Policies - UK	310,647
721,999	Unitised Insurance Policies - Overseas	499,971
0	Other managed funds - Property - Overseas	420
27,819	Other managed funds - Other - UK	21,611
104,745	Other managed funds - Other - Overseas	89,085
<b>1,275,186</b>		<b>1,024,883</b>
	<b>Cash Deposits</b>	
29,771	Sterling	19,393
4,136	Foreign Currency	1,301
<b>33,907</b>		<b>20,694</b>
<b>1,309,093</b>	<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>1,045,577</b>

## 14c. Analysis by Fund Managers

31/03/2017		By fund manager	31/03/2016	
£000	%		£000	%
0	0.00	BlackRock Investment Mngt	0	0.0
5	0.00	Capital International	9	0.0
1,051,745	80.3	Legal and General	810,619	77.5
113,023	8.6	CBRE Global Investors	111,024	10.6
27,814	2.1	Allianz Global Investors	21,621	2.1
50,467	3.9	CQS	46,529	4.5
58,424	4.5	Pantheon	44,110	4.2
7,615	0.6	In house cash deposits	11,665	1.1
<b>1,309,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045,577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The managed funds in which the Scheme has invested are all operated or managed by companies registered in the United Kingdom.

The following investments represent more than 5% of the net assets of the scheme.

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31/03/2017		Name of holding	31/03/2016	
£000	%		£000	%
138,965	10.6%	Legal & General World Emerging Equity Index	102,915	9.8
151,526	11.6%	Legal & General UK Equities Index	160,204	15.3
222,584	17.0%	Legal & General North American Equities	240,793	23.0
74,404	5.7%	Legal & General European (ex UK) Equities	79,217	7.6
183,837	14.0%	Legal & General Index Linked Gilts	150,733	14.4
214,432	16.4%	Legal & General Low Carbon Index	0	0.0

## 15. Analysis of derivatives

The Fund does not hold any derivatives at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

## 16. Fair Value Hierarchy

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of asset	Valuation Hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Pooled passive equity and index linked gilts	Level 2	Published bid market price at end of the accounting period	NAV per share	Not Required
Pooled multi asset credit fund	Level 2	Published bid market price at end of the accounting period	NAV per share	Not Required
Infrastructure Debt	Level 2	Most recent valuation	NAV published, cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls	Not Required

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Description of asset	Valuation Hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Pooled UK property unit trusts	Level 3	Most recent published NAV updated for cashflow transactions to the end of the accounting period	NAV published, cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls	Valuations could be affected by material events between the date of the financial statements fund's own reporting date, and by differences between audited and unaudited accounts. Valuations of underlying property assets.

Description of asset	Valuation Hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Private Equity	Level 3	Most recent valuations updated for cashflow transactions and foreign exchange movements to the end of the accounting period. The Market approach may be used in some circumstances for the valuation of underlying assets by the fund manager.	Cashflow transactions, i.e. distributions or capital calls, foreign exchange movements. Audited financial statements for underlying assets, which may include market approach valuations: taking into account actual observed transactions for the underlying assets or similar assets to help value the assets of each partnership.	Valuations could be affected by material events between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, and by differences between audited and unaudited accounts

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## Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data, current market trends and information received regarding the valuation techniques of the fund managers, the fund has determined that the valuation methods described above 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 2017.

Asset	Assessed Valuation Range +/-	Valuation as at 31/03/2017	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
		£000	£000	£000
Pooled UK property unit trusts	2%	90,845	92,662	89,028
Private Equity	5%	54,278	56,992	51,564
		<b>145,123</b>	<b>149,654</b>	<b>140,592</b>

## 16a. Fair Value Hierarchy

Asset and liability valuations have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values. Transfers between levels are recognised in the year in which they occur. Criteria utilised in the instrument classifications are detailed below.

### 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. Cash and short term investment debtors and creditors are classified as level 1.

### Level 2

Financial instruments at level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an investment 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 market data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments (private equity), and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable. The figures below do not include the cash holdings of the fund.

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Values as at 31/03/17	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	37	1,130,026	145,123	1,275,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,130,026</b>	<b>145,123</b>	<b>1,275,186</b>

Values as at 31/03/16	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	2,581	878,760	143,542	1,024,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>878,760</b>	<b>143,542</b>	<b>1,024,883</b>

The figures for level 2 and level 3 investments have been restated from 2015/16 to show £29.286m of pooled property fund investments as level 3 investments rather than level 2 investments.

## 16b. Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

## 16c. Reconciliation of fair value measurements within level 3

2016/17	Value at 1st April 2016	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Purchases in the year	Sales in the year	Unrealised gains (losses)	Realised gains (losses)	Value at 31st March 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled UK property unit trusts	100,988			2,000	(9,791)	(2,275)	(77)	90,845
Private Equity	42,554			9,106	(8,959)	10,404	1,173	54,278
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,542</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>(18,750)</b>	<b>8,129</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>145,123</b>

The value of pooled UK property unit trusts as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 has been restated from the previous year, as £29.286m of pooled UK property trust holdings were disclosed as level 2 investments as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. The fund has taken the view that all of the pooled property holdings should be recognised as a Level 3 investments.

## 17. Financial Instruments

### 17a. Classification of financial instruments

The majority of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities are classified as "fair value through profit and loss". This means that the assets can be exchanged between parties at a market price. The Accounting Policies describe how fair value is measured. Assets which have fixed payments and are not quoted in an active market are classified as "Loans and Receivables". The only

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financial assets in this class held by the Fund are cash deposits and debtors. Creditors to the Fund are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost because they are not held for trading. No assets or liabilities have been reclassified.

31/03/2017		Name of holding	31/03/2016	
Carrying Value	Fair Value		Carrying Value	Fair Value
£000	£000		£000	£000
<b>Long Term Investments</b>				
150	150	- London CIV	150	150
<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
1,275,149	1,275,149	- Pooled investment vehicles	1,022,302	1,022,302
37	37	- Other investment balances	2,581	2,581
<b>1,275,186</b>	<b>1,275,186</b>		<b>1,024,883</b>	<b>1,024,883</b>
<b>Loans and receivables</b>				
33,907	33,907	- Cash deposits	20,694	20,694
1,488	1,488	- Debtors	2,140	2,140
<b>35,395</b>	<b>35,395</b>		<b>22,984</b>	<b>22,984</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>				
(2,736)	(2,736)	- Creditors	(1,467)	(1,467)
(511)	(511)	- Cash overdrawn	(123)	(123)
<b>(3,247)</b>	<b>(3,247)</b>		<b>(1,590)</b>	<b>(1,590)</b>
<b>1,307,484</b>	<b>1,307,484</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>1,046,277</b>	<b>1,046,277</b>

## 17b. Net gains and losses on financial instruments

2016/17		2015/16
£000		£000
	Financial Assets	
262,512	Fair value through profit or loss	1,305
(4)	Loans and receivables	1,901
<b>262,508</b>		<b>3,206</b>

The Fund has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

## 18. Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

The Pension Fund's investment objective is to achieve a return on Fund assets, which is sufficient, over the long term, to fully meet the cost of benefits and to ensure stability of employer's contribution rates. Achieving the investment objectives requires a high allocation to growth assets in order to improve the funding level, although this leads to a potential higher volatility of future funding levels and therefore contribution rates.

### a) Management of risk

The Pension Fund is invested in a range of different types of asset – equities, bonds, property, private equity and cash. This is done in line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Management and Investment of Funds Regulations 2016, which require pension funds to invest any monies not immediately required to pay benefits. These regulations require the formulation of an Investment Strategy Statement which sets out the Fund's approach to investment including the management of risk. The latest version is attached to the Pension Fund Annual Report and Accounts.

The majority of the Pension Fund's assets are managed by external



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fund managers and they are required to provide an audited internal controls report regularly to the Council which sets out how they ensure the Fund's assets are safeguarded against loss and misstatement.

The listed equity and index linked portfolios held within pooled investment vehicles, representing 67.5% of the fund's investment strategy (this mandate is currently overweight in actual terms as newer investment mandates are funded from the passive portfolios), are managed on a passive basis to minimise the volatility of returns compared with market indices and to reduce the fees and governance requirements.

### b) Market price risk

The key risk for the Pension Fund is market risk, which is the risk that the values of the investments fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The majority of the Fund is invested in pooled funds with underlying assets which can fluctuate on a daily basis as market prices change e.g. equities and bonds. To demonstrate the impact of this volatility, the table below shows the impact of potential price changes based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. The potential volatilities are consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over the last three years.

As at 31/03/2017	Value	%	Value on	Value on
	£000	change	increase	decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
UK equities	145,910	2.9	150,108	141,712
Overseas equities	721,999	25.5	905,950	538,047
UK bonds	234,304	9.4	256,267	212,341
Cash	33,907	0.0	33,907	33,907
Property	90,876	24.0	112,719	69,033
Alternatives	82,097	31.1	107,667	56,527
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,309,093</b>		<b>1,566,617</b>	<b>1,051,567</b>
As at 31/03/2016	Value	%	Value on	Value on
	£000	%	£000	£000
UK equities	159,980	10.3	176,458	143,502
Overseas equities	499,971	9.3	546,468	453,474
UK bonds	197,196	9.1	215,141	179,251
Cash	20,496	0.0	20,496	20,496
Property	100,989	2.7	103,716	98,262
Alternatives	66,945	6.5	71,296	62,594
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,045,577</b>		<b>1,133,575</b>	<b>957,579</b>

A number of controls have been put in place to minimise this risk. A key method to reduce risk is to diversify the Pension Fund's investments. This is achieved through the setting of a benchmark, which incorporates a wide range of asset classes and geographical areas. Eight (2015/16: five) investment managers have been appointed to further diversify the Pension Fund's investments and lower risk. No funds had been invested with the three new fund managers appointed in 2016/17 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. In addition to diversification, parameters have been set for the investment managers to work within to ensure that the risk of volatility and deviation from the benchmark are within controlled levels.

Investment values and performance of the fund managers is measured on a quarterly basis through reporting to Pensions

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Committee.

## c) Exchange rate risk

The Pension Fund holds assets in currencies other than sterling, which made up 61% of the Fund value on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, equivalent to £793 million (2015/16: £509 million). These arise from passive pooled equities, private equity, property and cash. Foreign currency exposures were not hedged in 2016/17.

The main non-sterling currency exposures at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 was the US dollar. Other major exposures were the Euro, and Asian and emerging market countries.

There is a risk that due to exchange rate movements the sterling equivalent value of the investments falls. The Fund acknowledges that adverse foreign currency movements relative to Sterling can reduce the value of the fund's investment portfolio. The table below demonstrates the potential value of the fund's investments based on positive or adverse currency movements by 10%.

As at 31/03/2017	Value	% change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	721,999	10.0	794,198	649,799
Multi-sector credit	50,467	10.0	55,514	45,420
Private equity	16,116	10.0	17,727	14,504
Cash	4,136	10.0	4,550	3,723
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>792,718</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>871,989</b>	<b>713,446</b>

As at 31/03/2016	Value	% change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	499,971	10.0	549,969	449,975
Overseas property	420	10.0	462	378
Private equity	6,904	10.0	7,594	6,214
Cash	1,301	10.0	1,431	1,171
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>508,596</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>559,456</b>	<b>457,736</b>

The cash balances managed internally are only permitted to be in sterling.

## d) Interest Rate risk

Movements in interest rates affect the income earned by the Fund and can have an impact on the value of net assets, in particular bonds. To demonstrate this risk, the table below shows the impact on income earned of a 1% increase and decrease in interest rates.

	Interest earned 2016/17	Interest rate if 1% higher	Interest rate if 1% lower
	£000	£000	£000
Cash deposits	33	127	(61)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(61)</b>

	Interest earned 2015/16	Interest rate if 1% higher	Interest rate if 1% lower
	£000	£000	£000
Cash deposits	68	160	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>

## e) Credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk is the risk a counterparty fails to fulfil a transaction it has

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committed to entering into. This risk is particularly relevant to the Council's non-sovereign bonds (including those held in pooled funds) and cash investments.

The Investment Management Agreements the Council has signed with the external fund managers set out limits on the types of bonds the fund managers can purchase for the Fund in order to limit the possibility of default. The table below shows the split of the bond investments by credit rating at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. The majority of bonds (2017: £184 million) are UK Government index linked, with the balance being corporate bonds. The UK Government has an AA+ credit rating.

	Market value 31/03/2017	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB
	£000	%	%	%	%
Bond exposure in pooled investment vehicles	234,304	79	0	1	20
<b>Total / Weighted Average</b>	<b>234,304</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

	Market value 31/03/2016	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB
	£000	%	%	%	%
Bond exposure in pooled investment vehicles	197,196	76	3	1	20
<b>Total / Weighted Average</b>	<b>197,196</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

The cash that the Council manages internally on behalf of the Pension Fund is invested in line with the Council's Treasury

Management Strategy, which sets out very strict limits on the counterparties which can be used and the amounts that can be invested with them. The amount of cash held by fund managers is kept to a minimum and when held for a period of time is invested in the custodian bank's AAAM rated money market fund. The table below details the credit ratings of the institutions the cash was held with.

31/03/2017			31/03/2016		
Exposure	Credit rating		Exposure	Credit rating	
£000			£000		
26,292	AA-	Northern Trust	9,029	AA-	
7,615	AAAm	Money Market Funds	11,665	AAAm	
<b>33,907</b>			<b>20,694</b>		

The limits for cash is kept under constant review to be able to respond quickly to changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties which may increase risk.

## f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that monies are not available to meet the Pension Fund's obligation to pay pension benefits on time. Maintaining a level of internally managed cash balances enables the Pension Fund to ensure liquidity is not an issue. All of the internally managed cash held on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 was in money market funds and bank accounts with the main bank or custodian, ensuring cash is available as required. Monitoring of the cashflow position daily assists with maintaining this position.

The majority of the Council's non cash investments are in pooled funds whose underlying holdings are listed equities or bonds. These funds have regular (at least monthly) trade dates, which ensure it is possible to realise the investments easily if necessary.

## 19. Funding Arrangements

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In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. The next valuation will take place as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the fund, i.e. that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible
- to minimise the long-term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return
- to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where the administering body considers it reasonable to do so
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The market value of the Fund at the time of the last triennial valuation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 was £1,046 million. Against this sum liabilities were identified of £1,323 million equivalent to a funding deficit of £277 million. The movement in the actuarial deficit between 2013 and the last valuation in 2016 is analysed below:

Reason for change	£m
Interest on deficit	(53)
Contributions greater than cost of accrual	13
Investment returns higher than expected	67
Change in demographic assumptions	6
Change in base mortality assumptions	17
Actual membership higher than expected	57
Experience items	1
Change in financial assumptions	(17)
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>

The aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 20 years and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Solvency is achieved when the funds held, plus future expected investments returns and future contributions, are sufficient to meet expected future pension benefits payable. When an employer's funding is less than 100% of the funding target, then a deficit recovery plan will be put in place requiring additional contributions from the employer to meet the shortfall.

At the 2016 actuarial valuation, the fund was assessed as 79% funded (70% at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 valuation). This corresponds to a deficit of £277m (2013 valuation: £369m) at that time.

Contribution increases were phased in over the three-year period ending 31 March 2017 for both scheme employers and admitted bodies. The actuary agreed that the Council's contribution rate could increase by 1.5% over a three year period from April 2017, from 24.9% of pensionable salaries to 26.4% in March 2019. The actuary specified a minimum level of contributions in monetary terms to cover the past service deficit.

Individual employer's rates will vary depending on the demographic and actuarial factors particular to each employer in the Fund. Full

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details of contribution rates payable can be found in the 2016 actuarial valuation report.

The valuation of the fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method under which the salary increase for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement or withdrawal from service. The principal assumptions were as follows.

Future assumed rates as at 31st March 2016	%
Discount rate (annual nominal return rate)	4.0
Pay increase (annual change)	2.8
Pay increase - Pension (annual change)	2.1

\*An allowance is also made for promotional pay increases.

## 20. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities, on an IAS 19 basis, every year using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year, taking account of changes in membership numbers and updating assumptions to the current year. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting fund contribution rates and the fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions from those used for funding purposes. The actuary has also used valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS 19.

31/03/17		31/03/16
£m		£m
(1,849)	Present Value of promised retirement benefits	(1,591)
1,307	Fair Value of scheme assets	1,046
<b>(542)</b>	<b>Net Liability</b>	<b>(545)</b>

As noted above, the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis and therefore will differ from the results of the 2016 triennial valuation because IAS 19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market rates.

## 21. Current assets

The current assets figures have been restated for 31/03/16 to take account of the £150k long term investment in the London CIV: this had been included as a sundry debtor and public corporation or trading fund in the below notes.

31/03/17		31/03/16
£000		£000
	Debtors	
89	- Contributions due - employees	105
1,351	- Contributions due - employers	1,830
48	- Sundry debtors	205
<b>1,488</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,140</b>

The below is an analysis of debtors.

31/03/17		31/03/16
£000		£000
48	Central government bodies	32
165	Public corporations and trading funds	83
1,275	Other entities and individuals	2,025
<b>1,488</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,140</b>

## 22. Current liabilities

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31/03/17		31/03/16
£000		£000
(1,260)	Sundry creditors	(1,313)
(1,476)	Benefits payable	(154)
(511)	Bank overdraft	(123)
<b>(3,247)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,590)</b>

The below is an analysis of creditors.

31/03/17		31/03/16
£000		£000
(92)	Other local authorities	(154)
(745)	Public corporations and trading funds	(731)
(2,410)	Other entities and individuals	(705)
<b>(3,247)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,590)</b>

## 23. Additional Voluntary Contributions ("AVCs")

Separately invested AVCs are held with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Prudential Assurance, and Clerical Medical in a combination of With Profits, Unit Linked and Building Society accounts, securing additional benefits on a money purchase basis for those members electing to pay additional voluntary contributions.

Movements by provider are summarised below:

31/03/2017		Equitable Life Assurance Society	31/03/2016
£000			£000
257	Value as at 6 April		344
0	Contributions received		2
(30)	Retirement benefits and changes		(89)
19	Changes in market value		0
<b>246</b>	<b>Value as at 5 April</b>		<b>257</b>

121	Equitable with profits	138
0	Equitable with deposit account fund	46
126	Equitable unit linked	73
<b>246</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>

2	Number of active members	2
32	Number of members with preserved benefits	35

31/03/2017		Prudential Assurance	31/03/2016
£000			£000
754	Value as at 1 April		846
213	Contributions received		136
(281)	Retirement benefits and changes		(273)
35	Changes in market value		45
<b>721</b>	<b>Value as at 31 March</b>		<b>754</b>

483	Prudential with profits cash accumulation	466
85	Prudential deposit fund	87
153	Prudential unit linked	201
<b>721</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>

73	Number of active members	77
23	Number of members with preserved benefits	26

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31/03/2017	Clerical and Medical	31/03/2016
£000		£000
42	Value as at 1 April	41
2	Contributions received	2
5	Changes in market value	(1)
<b>49</b>	<b>Value as at 31 March</b>	<b>42</b>
6	Clerical Medical with profits	6
43	Clerical Medical unit linked	36
<b>49</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
2	Number of active members	2
3	Number of members with preserved benefits	3

## 24. Agency Services

There were no agency services provided by the fund in the year.

## 25. Related party transactions

### Haringey Council

In 2016/17 the Pension Fund paid £0.571 million to the Council for administration and legal services (£0.571 million in 2015/16). As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 an amount of £0.858 million was due from the Council to the Fund (£1.446 million in 2015/16).

### Governance

During 2016/17 no Council members who served on the Pensions Committee and Board were also members of the Pension Fund. One of the employer and employee representatives for the Committee and Board was a fund member. Committee and Board members are required to declare their interests at the beginning of each Committee meeting and as necessary during the discussion of individual items of business at Committee meetings if it becomes

clear that a conflict of interest has arisen.

### Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel for the fund is the Section 151 Officer for Haringey Council. The Council does not recharge the pension fund for this officer's costs. More details regarding the remuneration for this post can be found in the Council's statement of accounts.

## 26. Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments

The Fund had outstanding commitments to invest of £122.7 million (£50.4 million with Pantheon – Private Equity, £21.8 million with Allianz – Infrastructure debt, £0.5 million with CBRE Property and £50m with Aviva Property at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 (2016: £81.5 million). The commitments relate to outstanding call payments due in relation to the private equity and property and infrastructure debt portfolios.

## 27. Contingent assets

Seven admitted body employers in the Haringey Pension Fund hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations. These bonds are drawn in favour of the Fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default.

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## Annex 1 to the Financial Statements

### Pension Fund Accounts Reporting Requirement

#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

#### Present value of promised retirement benefits

Present value of Promised Retirement Benefits	Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
Active members	666	719
Deferred pensioners	515	371
Pensioners	668	501
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>1,591</b>

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

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

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

#### Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report and are different as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016. I estimate that the impact of the change in financial assumptions to 31 March 2017 is to increase the actuarial present value by £265m. I estimate that the impact of the change in demographic and longevity assumptions is to decrease the actuarial present value by £34m.



# PENSION FUND

## Financial assumptions

Year ended	31 Mar 2017 % p.a.	31 Mar 2016 % p.a.
Inflation/Pensions Increase Rate	2.4	2.2
Salary Increase Rate	3.0	4.2
Discount Rate	2.6	3.5

## Longevity assumptions

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

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.8 years	24.1 years
Future Pensioners*	23.8 years	26.0 years

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

## Commutation assumptions

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

## Sensitivity Analysis

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

Change in assumptions for the year ended 31 March 2016	Approximate % increase to liabilities	Approximate monetary amount (£m)
0.5% decrease in discount rate	10	180
0.5% increase in salary increase rate	2	32
0.5% increase in pensions increase rate	8	145

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

## Professional notes

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



Douglas Green FFA

27 April 2017

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP