

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

	Note	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Contributions	4	60,666	58,148
Transfers In from other pension funds	5	6,189	51,642
		66,855	109,790
Less: Benefits	6	(65,199)	(60,556)
Less: Payments to and on account of leavers	7	(11,110)	(8,907)
		(76,309)	(69,463)
Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with members	8	(9,454)	40,327
Less: Management expenses		(13,100)	(13,441)
Net additions/(withdrawals) including fund management expenses		(22,554)	26,886
Return on investments			
Investment income	9	17,573	19,609
Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments	10A	52,595	129,976
Taxes On Income		(31)	(29)
Net return on investments		70,137	149,556
Net Increase/(Decrease) in the fund during the year		47,583	176,442
Net Assets at start of year		1,361,954	1,185,512
Net Assets at end of year		1,409,537	1,361,954

	Note	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Investment Assets	10	1,406,412	1,361,382
Investment Liabilities	10	-	-
Total net investments		1,406,412	1,361,382
Current Assets	11	3,364	994
Current Liabilities	12	(239)	(422)
Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the end of the reporting period		1,409,537	1,361,954

The Pension Fund Accounts summarise the transactions of the scheme and show the net assets at the disposal of members. They 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.



Steve Muldoon
Corporate Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
22 September 2025

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

a. General

The London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund ("the Fund") is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by the London Borough of Hillingdon ("the administering body"). The Council is the reporting entity for this pension fund. The Fund is a contributory defined benefits scheme established in accordance with statute to provide benefits to members and retired members of the London Borough of Hillingdon and Admitted and Scheduled bodies in the Fund. Benefits in respect of service from 1 April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings (CARE) scheme. Benefits in respect of past service up to 31 March 2014 are based on final salary. Pensions move in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) annually. Benefits paid out include a pension payable to former members and their dependants, lump sum retirement benefits, payment of death benefits where death occurs in service or retirement, and yearly payment of benefits on medical grounds.

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

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

b. Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside of the scheme. Due to government legislation, since 1 February 2013 all new employees who are not in the scheme are automatically enrolled. Members have the option to opt out of the scheme. Employees who have opted out are then re-enrolled every 3 years, when they can again opt out.

Organisations participating in the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund include the following:

- Scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund.
- Admitted bodies, which participate in the Fund under the terms of an admission agreement between the Fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar not-for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

Employers who contribute to the Fund in addition to London Borough of Hillingdon are:

Admitted Bodies:

Culinera— Uxbridge High school

CCS Homecare Service

Cucina – Bishopshalt

Cucina - Ryefield

East & North Herts NHS Trust

Energy Kidz Ltd

Greenwich Leisure

Kindred Cleaning - Harlington School Cleaners

Hayward Services

- Guru Nanak School
- Ryefield School
- Field End Primary
- Hermitage Primary

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Heathrow Travel Care

Herts Catering Limited

Hillingdon & Ealing Citizens Advice

Hillingdon Care Contract

HPS Services FM Limited

Pabulum - West Drayton Academy

Service Master – Belmore Academy

KGB Cleaning – Highfield School

Glen Group Ltd – Meadow High School

The Pantry (UK) Limited (Frays Academy – St Matthews)

Scheduled Bodies:

Barnhill Academy

Belmore Academy

Bishop Ramsey Academy

Bishopshalt Academy

Charville Academy

Douay Martyrs Academy

Eden Academy Trust

- Moorcroft School
- Pentland Field School
- Grangewood School
- Sunshine House School

Elliot Foundation Trust

- Hillingdon Primary School
- John Locke Academy
- Pinkwell School

Guru Nanak Academy Trust

- Nanak Sar Primary School
- Guru Nanak Sikh Academy

Global Academy

Harefield Academy

Richmond, Harrow & Uxbridge College

Haydon Academy

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

UTC Heathrow

LBDS Frays Academy Trust

- Cowley St. Lawrence Academy
- Laurel Lane Academy
- St. Matthews Primary School
- St. Martins Primary School

London Housing Consortium

Park Federation Trust

- Park Academy West London
- Cranford Park Academy
- Lake Farm Park Federation
- Wood End Academy

QED Academy Trust

- West Drayton Academy
- Coteford Junior Academy
- Queensmead Academy
- Northwood Academy

Rosedale Hewens Academy Trust

Swakeleys Academy

VLT

- Field End Junior School
- Hermitage Primary School
- Ruislip Academy
- Ryefield Academy
- Vyners Academy

Uxbridge Academy

William Byrd School

Willows Academy

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Number of employers with active members	66	66
Number of employees in scheme		
London Borough of Hillingdon	5,445	5,639
Other employers	3,554	3,543
Total	8,999	9,182
Number of Pensioners		
London Borough of Hillingdon	7,445	7,048
Other employers	1,212	1,341
Total	8,657	8,389
Deferred Pensioners		
London Borough of Hillingdon	9,962	9,746
Other employers	4,562	4,625
Total	14,524	14,371

c. Funding

The Fund is financed by contributions from the employers, Pension Fund members and by income from the Fund's investments. The Pension Fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. The contributions from the London Borough of Hillingdon and other participating employers are set through the triennial actuarial valuation at a rate sufficient to meet the long-term liabilities of the Fund.

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. Employers also pay contributions into the Fund based on triennial funding valuations. The last such valuation was as of 31 March 2022 - this covers the three financial years following 2022/23 (2023/24, 2024/2025 & 2025/26). Currently employer contribution rates range from 18.9% to 42.3% of pensionable pay, as per the 2022 valuation.

d. Investments

The Pension Fund investments are managed externally by fund managers: Adams Street Partners, AEW UK, Legal & General Investment Management, LGT Capital Partners, London CIV, Macquarie Investments, Permira LLP, UBS Global Asset Management and Blackstone Investments. In addition, there is one direct investment into pooled funds with M&G Investments.

e. Governance

The Fund is overseen by the Pensions Committee (comprised of Councillors) and the Pensions Board (comprised of an even number of employer and member representatives). The performance of the fund managers is monitored by the Pensions Committee (Four meetings in 2024-25) and governance is overseen by the Pensions Board (Three meetings in 2024-25). Pensions Committee and Pensions Board consisted of the following members in 2024/25:

Pensions Committee

Cllr Reeta Chamdal (Chairman)
Cllr Kaushik Banerjee (Vice-Chairman)
Cllr John Riley – until 28 November 2024

Cllr Stuart Mathers
Cllr Tony Burles
Cllr Douglas Mills – From 29 November 2024

Pensions Board

Roger Hackett (Scheme Member Representative) Shane Woodhatch (Employer Representative)
Tony Noakes (Scheme Member Representative) Vicky Trott (Employer Representative)
Jack Francis-Kent (Scheme Membership Representative) Anna Beattie (Employer Representative)

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accounts have been compiled in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended for the public sector and underpinned by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. The accounts have been prepared on an accrual basis, except for transfer values, which are accounted for on a cash basis, and summarise the Fund transactions and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits as of 31 March 2025.

The accounts do not take into account obligations to pay benefits and pensions that fall due after the reporting date (31 March 2025). The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Valuation of assets

- Market quoted investments: Equities are valued at bid market prices available on the final day of the accounting period.
- Fixed income securities including short-term instruments are priced based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services.
- For pooled funds, if bid prices are provided by the Fund administrators, then these are used, otherwise the Net Asset Value (NAV) is used. The NAV for pooled funds is derived by subtracting the fund's liabilities from assets and divide the result by total units/shares within the pooled fund.
- Private Equity is valued using the latest audited valuation from the Limited Partner/General Partner. This is adjusted for any capital calls/distributions that have taken place since the date of the statement. Unquoted investments for Private Placements and Infrastructure are priced using discounted cash flow methodology.

b. Foreign currency translation of assets and liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts are converted into sterling at the closing middle rates of exchange in the Net Assets Statement. Overseas income is converted at rates of exchange ruling when remitted.

c. Acquisition costs of investments occur as brokerage commission when investments are purchased. They are recorded in the cost figure on an accrual basis.

d. Investment management expenses are recorded at cost when the fund managers/custodian invoice the fund on a quarterly basis or provide a fee schedule deducted at source. Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Where an investment manager's complete fee schedule has not been received by year end, an estimate based on the previous quarter's amount is included in the accounts. In 2024/25, no such fees are based on estimates. The fund also agreed with the following fund managers that their fees include elements of performance, Adams Street Partners, AEW UK, Macquarie Infrastructure Partners, Permira LLP, London CIV and Blackstone Investments.

e. Administration expenses are paid when invoiced by third party providers through the administering authority's payment system and recharged to the Pension Fund.

f. Interest on property developments - property is held in unit trusts for the Pension Fund, the return received is calculated in accordance with the unit price at the Net Assets Statement date.

g. Contribution Income

Normal contributions are accounted for on accrual basis as follows:

- 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 a percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the fund actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant body.

Additional employers' contributions in respect of ill-health are accounted for as part of the tri-ennial valuation exercise and employers' contribution rates adjusted accordingly for relevant employers. Early retirement strain costs are accounted for on accrual basis.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

- h. Benefits are accounted for in the period in which they fall due. All benefits are calculated in accordance with the statutory regulations in force at the relevant benefit date.
- i. Transfers are accounted for on a cash basis, as the amount payable or receivable by the scheme is not determined until payment is made and accepted by the recipient. Group transfers are accounted for under the agreement upon which they are made.
- j. Cash and cash equivalents are held in the custody accounts by fund managers as agreed in the individual Investment Management Agreements (IMA). Cash held is at the discretion of the manager but must not exceed the stipulated permitted range in the IMA.
- k. Investment Income - dividends from quoted securities are accrued when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Interest on cash deposits is accrued on daily basis.

Critical Judgements and Uncertainties

- I. Unquoted Alternative Investments - Fair values of alternative investments are highly subjective in nature. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted alternative investments are valued by investment managers using methods such as IFRS fair value principles, discounted cash flow method and guidelines set out by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (IPEV), of which the British Venture Capital Association is a founding member. The value of alternative investments as of 31 March 2025 was £268,326k (£244,700k on 31 March 2024).
- m. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty - The Pension Fund accounts contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Fund about the future or events that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made considering historical experience, current trends, and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Items where there is a significant risk of material movements in value in the financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Private equity	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with British Venture Capital Association guidelines or commensurate overseas equivalent. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation. The fair value principles employed to value the underlying investments and the valuation policy remains unchanged. Both managers continue to use the latest valuation available from underlying investment managers, adjusting for any known cash flows and take into account any known and measurable impact. It is important to note that given the evolving situation and the quarterly cycle of private equity valuations, additional data needs to be accessible before a more accurate estimate can be made with regard to potential effects of market events on net asset values.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £2,993k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts.
Infrastructure - Macquarie Infrastructure Real Assets and LCI V Stepstone	Infrastructure Valuation represents the fair value of investments held at 31 March 2024. The valuations have been completed by MIRA (Macquarie Infrastructure Real Assets) in accordance with ASC 820-10 (Fair Value Measurements), under which the fair value is determined to be the price that would be received upon sale of the investments in an orderly transaction between market participants. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total infrastructure alternative investments in the financial statements are £69,222k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.
Private Finance - M&G and Blackstone	Private Finance investments are valued at par as they are mostly floating rate notes tied to LIBOR. Final valuation is undertaken by the analysts employed by the fund manager as they are not traded on the open market.	The total private finance investments in the financial statements are £20,876k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Direct Lending - Permira Credit Solutions & LCIV Private Debt	Private Debt Investments are valued on a quarterly basis and in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital valuation guidelines. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total Private Debt investments in the financial statements are £70,838k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.
Pooled Property - AEW UK & UBS Property	Pooled property assets are valued independently for the respective managers with a lot of subjective and unobservable inputs that may be affected by prevalent socio-economic issues. The underlying assets do not have the luxury of an open market transactional data like Equities and does result in valuation varying by wide degrees.	The total Pooled property investments in the financial statement is £106,070k. There is a risk the investments may be over or under stated in the accounts. These asset class of investments are not openly traded and a lot of unobservable inputs are utilised in the valuation of the assets. These unobservable valuation assumptions may have a profound effect on the actual pricing at year end thus skew shown valuation the fund accounts.
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rates used, the rates at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on Pension Fund assets. A firm of actuaries, Hymans Robertson, are engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The IAS19 balance sheet is based on financial market values and future market expectation indicators as at 31 March 2024 to comply with the accounting standard.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, an increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in pension liability. An increase in assumed earnings would increase the value of liabilities and an increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the liability. This would not effect the Fund Account or Net Asset Statement, but would impact the Council Accounts. Below are the details of the sensitivity analysis to the method of assumptions used for year ended 31 March 2025 by the fund's actuaries.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Sensitivity to Unquoted Alternative Assets valuation and Pricing: Information on sensitivities of the valuation and pricing methodologies of these asset classes are disclosed in notes 14 and 16.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity to the assumptions for the year ended 31 March 2025	Approximate % increase to liabilities	Approximate monetary amount (£m)
0.1% p.a increase in the Discount Rate	2%	17
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	43
0.1% p.a. increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	1
0.1% p.a. increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	17

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

4. CONTRIBUTIONS

By category	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
Employees	13,412	12,506
Employers Contributions:		
Normal	40,045	38,867
Deficit Funding	7,209	6,775
	60,666	58,148

Deficit Funding: At the actuarial valuation on 31 March 2022 the Fund was 88% funded, with the remaining 12% deficit to be recovered over a period of 20 years.

By authority	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000
LB Hillingdon	41,503	39,847
Scheduled Bodies	18,667	17,874
Admitted Bodies	496	427
	60,666	58,148

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

5. TRANSFERS IN

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Individual transfers in from other schemes	6,189	6,401
Bulk Transfers In*	-	45,241
	6,189	51,642

6. BENEFITS

By category	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Pensions	(53,735)	(49,125)
Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	(9,885)	(10,191)
Lump Sum Death Benefits	(1,579)	(1,240)
	(65,199)	(60,556)

By authority	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
LB Hillingdon	(56,183)	(54,265)
Scheduled Bodies	(8,462)	(5,499)
Admitted Bodies	(554)	(792)
	(65,199)	(60,556)

7. PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Refunds to members leaving service	(157)	(172)
Individual transfers out to other schemes	(9,230)	(8,735)
Bulk Transfers Out	(1,723)	-

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

8. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

The administering authority incurred costs in managing the Fund for the period ending 31 March 2024 as follows:

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Administrative Costs	(1,212)	(1,166)
Investment Management Expenses	(11,592)	(11,796)
Oversight and Governance	(296)	(479)
	(13,100)	(13,441)

8A. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES BREAKDOWN

2024/2025	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Total	Management Expenses	Performance Fees	Transaction Costs
Equities	-	-	-	-
Pooled Investments	(6,854)	(3,635)	(1,660)	(1,559)
Pooled Property Investments	(4,632)	(3,100)	(42)	(1,490)
Private Equity	(49)	(82)	34	(1)
	(11,535)	(6,817)	(1,668)	(3,050)
Custody Fees/Investment Advice	(56)			
Total	(11,591)			

2023/2024	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Total	Management Expenses	Performance Fees	Transaction Costs
Equities	-	-	-	-
Pooled Investments	(6,670)	(3,610)	(2,363)	(697)
Pooled Property Investments	(4,977)	(3,714)	-	(1,263)
Private Equity	(149)	(96)	(22)	(31)
	(11,796)	(7,420)	(2,385)	(1,991)
Custody Fees/Investment Advice	(46)			
Total	(11,842)			

8B. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Payable in Respect of External Audit	(93)	(93)
	(93)	(93)

External Audit costs are included in Oversight and Governance within Management Expenses

Any Increase in external audit costs will be attributable to fee adjustment to reflect procurement outcome by PSAA/MHCLG

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

9. INVESTMENT INCOME

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Income from Equities	-	-
Pooled Property Investments	4,359	6,152
Pooled Investments- Unit trusts and other managed funds	12,413	12,606
Interest on cash deposits	801	851
	17,573	19,609

10. INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Investment Assets		
Equities	27	29
Pooled investments	1,195,087	1,156,809
Pooled property investments	194,432	190,438
Private equity	2,993	5,521
Other Investment balances		
Cash deposits	13,793	8,316
Investment income due	80	269
Total investment assets	1,406,412	1,361,382
Net investment assets	1,406,412	1,361,382

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

10A. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

2024/25	Value 1 April 2024 £'000	Purchases at cost £'000	Sales proceeds £'000	Profits and losses on disposal of investments and Changes in market value of investments £'000	Value 31 March 2025 £'000
Equities	29	-	(1)	(1)	27
Pooled Investments	1,156,787	315,432	(312,520)	35,388	1,195,087
Pooled Property Investments	190,460	220	(3,930)	7,682	194,432
Private Equity	5,521	14	(1,730)	(812)	2,993
	1,352,797	315,666	(318,181)	42,257	1,392,539
Other investment balances	1,352,797	315,666	(318,181)	42,257	1,392,539
Cash Deposits	8,316				13,793
Investment Income Due	269				80
Total Investment Assets	1,361,382			52,595	1,406,412
2023/24	Value 1 April 2023 £'000	Purchases at cost £'000	Sales proceeds £'000	Profits and losses on disposal of investments and Changes in market value of investments £'000	Value 31 March 2024 £'000
Equities	29	-	-	-	29
Pooled Investments	965,621	88,693	(21,164)	123,659	1,156,809
Pooled Property Investments	190,436	1,592	(1,133)	(4,457)	190,438
Private Equity	6,346	46	(1,108)	238	5,521
	1,166,432	90,330	(23,405)	119,440	1,352,797
Other investment balances	1,166,432	90,330	(23,405)	119,440	1,352,797
Cash Deposits	16,510				8,316
Investment Income Due	140				269
Adjustments to Market Value Changes	-			10,536	-
Total Investment Assets	1,183,082			129,976	1,361,382

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

10B. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Equities		
UK		
Quoted	27	29
	27	29
Pooled funds - additional analysis		
Fixed income unit trust	231,038	229,796
Diversified Growth Funds	60,056	63,800
Infrastructure Funds	69,221	66,313
Global Equity	763,763	725,899
Limited liability partnerships	71,009	71,001
	1,195,087	1,156,809
Other Investments		
Pooled property Investments	194,432	190,438
Private equity	2,993	5,521
	197,425	195,959
Cash deposits	13,793	8,316
Investment income due	80	269
	13,873	8,585
Total investment assets	1,406,412	1,361,382
Net investment assets	1,406,412	1,361,382

10C. INVESTMENTS ANALYSED BY FUND MANAGER

Investment Assets and Liabilities by Fund Manager

Fund Manager	Market Value 31 March 2025 £'000	%	Market Value 31 March 2024 £'000	%
Investments Managed by London CIV Pool				
Legal & General Investment Management	779,602	55	816,668	60
London CIV Asset Pool	423,872	30	337,193	25
	1,203,474	86	1,153,861	85
Investments Managed Outside of London CIV				
Adams Street Partners	1,600	-	3,713	-
AEW UK	74,652	5	72,517	5
Blackstone Investments	20,705	1	19,241	1
LGT Capital Partners	1,393	-	1,809	-
M&G Investments	171	-	460	-
Macquarie Infrastructure	8,362	1	15,124	1
Permira Credit Solutions	11,214	1	14,739	1
UBS Global Asset Management (Equities)	50	-	56	-
UBS Global Asset Management (Property)	72,827	5	74,891	6
Other*	11,964	1	4,971	-
	202,938	14	207,521	14
Total	1,406,412	100	1,361,382	100

* Other includes pending trades, accrued income and cash held in custody accounts, independent of fund managers not mandated to hold cash. * No single holding within an investment represents more than 5% of total assets

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

10D. STOCK LENDING

The Fund's investment strategy sets the parameters for the Fund's stock-lending programme. At the year-end, the value of quoted equities on loan was £27k (31 March 2024: £29k). These equities continue to be recognised in the Fund's financial statements.

Counterparty risk is managed through holding collateral at the Fund's custodian bank. At the year-end the Fund held collateral (via the custodian) at fair value of £29k (31 March 2024: £31k) representing 106% of stock lent. Collateral consists of acceptable securities and government debt.

Stock-lending commissions are remitted to the Fund via the custodian. During the period the stock is on loan, the voting rights of the loaned stock pass to the borrower. There are no liabilities associated with the loaned assets.

11. CURRENT ASSETS

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Debtors		
Employers' contributions due	39	50
Employees' contributions due	137	157
Other	1,619	99
Cash balances	1,569	688
	3,364	994

12. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Creditors		
Other local authorities (LB Hillingdon)	-	(72)
Other entities	(239)	(350)
	(239)	(422)

Note: Other entities liabilities are due from the Pension Fund to bodies external to the government e.g., fund managers.

13. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Additional Voluntary Contributions paid by scheme members are not included in the accounts. The additional voluntary contributions are paid by scheme members directly to Prudential Assurance Company, who manage these monies independently of the fund and, as determined by the fund actuary, do not form part of the Fund valuation.

According to information provided by Prudential, £99k was received in additional voluntary contributions by members, in 2024/25 (£92k 2023/24) and AVC Fund value was £3,374k (£3,591k 2023/24). Any transfer of additional contributions into the Fund during the year are included in the employee contributions value as detailed in note 4.

	Market Value 31 March 2025 £'000	Market Value 31 March 2024 £'000
Prudential Assurance Company	3,374	3,591
	3,374	3,591

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

14. FAIR VALUE - BASIS OF VALUATION

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
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of accounting period.	Not required	Not required
Pooled investments - overseas unit trusts	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price is published.	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Pooled Investments - Property Funds	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price is published.	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not Required
Pooled Investments Property Funds	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2018)	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts.
Alternative Assets (Private Equity, Private Credit and Infrastructure	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies e.g. in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2018)	EBITDA multiple revenue multiple discount for lack of marketability control premium	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts.

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with 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 on 31 March 2025.

It is worth noting the sensitivity analysis below is just one of the possible changes to assets value due to the impact of factors affecting valuation methodology employed by the fund managers. Sensitivity being measured in this note differs from those in note 16 (other price risks).

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

	Valuation range (+/-)	Market Value 31 March 2025 £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Pooled investments - Limited Liability Partnerships (Infrastructure) a	10%	69,221	76,143	62,299
Pooled investments - Limited Liability Partnerships (Private Credit) b	10%	71,009	78,110	63,908
Pooled Property - UBS Property & AEW UREF	10%	106,070	116,677	95,463
Pooled Dislocation Fund - Blackstone	5%	20,705	21,740	19,670
Private Equity - d	5%	2,993	3,143	2,843
Total		269,998	295,813	244,183

- a) The potential movement of 10% represents a combination of the following factors, which could all move independently in different directions: i) material changes in economic and financial assumptions. ii) discounted equity cash flow rate.
- b) The assumed movement is based on pricing of loans in the secondary leveraged loan market, with widening/narrowing spreads resulting in price changes either way.
- c) The assumed movement is based fluctuations in market prices for comparable assets, real estate market illiquidity and counterparty default.
- d) Movement in the assessed valuation range derive from changes in the underlying profitability of component companies, the range in the potential movement of 5% is caused by unexpected changes to cash flow forecast and discounts for lack of potential bids.

14A. 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.

Level 1

Assets and liabilities 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.

Level 2

Assets and liabilities at level 2 are those where quoted market prices 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.

Level 3

Assets and liabilities 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.

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.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Values as at 31 March 2025	Quoted Market Price	Using Observable Inputs	With Significant Unobservable Inputs	
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Equities	27	0	0	27
Pooled Investments	0	1,034,152	160,935	1,195,087
Pooled Property Investments	0	88,377	106,055	194,432
Private Equity	0	0	2,993	2,993
	27	1,122,529	269,983	1,392,539
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Total	27	1,122,529	269,983	1,392,539

Values as at 31 March 2024	Quoted Market Price	Using Observable Inputs	With Significant Unobservable Inputs	
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Equities	29	0	0	29
Pooled Investments	0	1,000,277	156,532	1,156,809
Pooled Property Investments	0	84,441	105,997	190,438
Private Equity	0	0	5,521	5,521
	29	1,084,718	268,050	1,352,797
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit				
Total	29	1,084,718	268,050	1,352,797

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

14B. RECONCILIATION OF FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS WITHIN LEVEL 3

Level 3 Assets Reconciliation

Fund Managers & Asset Categories	Value 1 April 2024 £'000	Purchases at cost £'000	Sales proceeds £'000	Unrealised gains/(losses) £'000	Realised gains/(losses) £'000	Value 31 March 2025 £'000
Private Equity - Adams Street Partners, LGT Capital Partners & UBS	5,521	14	(1,730)	(1,451)	639	2,993
Private Finance - M&G	460	-	(214)	(105)	30	171
Infrastructure - Macquarie & LCI	66,313	51,624	(58,710)	7,469	2,525	69,221
Property - UBS Property, & AEW UREF	105,997	220	(869)	509	213	106,070
DGF/Dislocation - Blackstone	19,240	9,670	(5,937)	(2,131)	(137)	20,705
Direct Lending - Permira & LCI Private Debt	70,519	888	(5,061)	5,380	(888)	70,838
Total Level 3 Assets	268,050	62,416	(72,521)	9,671	2,382	269,998

There were no transfers into Level 3 in 2024/25

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

14C. LEVEL 3 PRICING HIERARCHY DISCLOSURES

Quantitative Information on Significant unobservable inputs

Private Equity: Adams Street & LGT capital

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of privately held securities are Revenue multiples, EBITDA multiple, net income multiple and discount for lack of marketability and potential bids.

Private Finance: M&G

The assets are mostly floating rate notes and held at par value.

Infrastructure: Macquarie

The following quantitative information are considered for significant unobservable inputs, in valuation of infrastructure assets:

- The acquisition financial model is used as a base case.
- Update for any material changes in economic, operational, and financial assumptions.
- Discount equity cash flows at the sum of the risk-free rate and the appropriate risk premium (as determined by the implied risk premium at acquisition unless there is an inherent change in the riskiness of the underlying investments which may necessitate a change in the risk premium).

Direct Lending: Permira

The following key terms are confirmed as inputs for each yield analysis calculation:

- Cash / PIK (Payment in Kind) margin
- Frequency of interest payments
- Commitment and settlement date
- Contracted and expected maturity date

Pooled Property: AEW, UBS Property & LGIM LPI

Fair value is primarily derived using recent market transactions on arm's length terms, where available and discounted cashflow of future earnings are taking into consideration, alongside observable and unobservable inputs.

Description of Valuation Process

Private Equity

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. Private equity investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair values by the Board of Directors. Private equity valuations are usually generated by the managers of the underlying portfolio of investments on a quarterly basis and are actually received with a delay of at least one-to-two months after the quarter end date. As a result, the year-end net asset value predominantly consists of portfolio valuations provided by the investment managers of the underlying funds at a specific date, adjusted for subsequent capital calls and distributions. If the Board of Directors comes to the conclusion upon recommendation of the Investment Manager (after applying the above-mentioned valuation methods), that the most recent valuation reported by the manager/administrator of a Fund investment is materially misstated, it will make the necessary adjustments using the results of its own review and analysis. The valuation adjustments relate to events subsequent to the last capital account valuation statement received but based upon information provided by the investment manager and all other available unobservable inputs. In estimating the fair value of fund investments, the Investment Manager in its valuation recommendation to the Board of Directors considers all appropriate and applicable factors.

Private Finance: M&G

These assets are floating rate and are held to maturity, they are valued at par unless suffering from impairment. Impairments may be applied if an asset's credit rating deteriorates.

Direct Lending: Permira

- In each case, valuations are prepared in accordance with International Private Equity & Venture Capital Valuation ("IPEV") Guidelines
- All direct lending investments are valued on a mark-to-market basis at the date of valuation
- Where an investment is considered illiquid (level 3), a yield analysis is performed to infer a fair market value for that investment.
- Each valuation is reviewed to ensure:

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

- Third party evidence to support pricing (such as Market data, broker quotes or Bloomberg pricing, as well as latest financials and capital structure; and any other adjustments to value) was evidenced.
- That the valuations are prepared in a consistent manner with previous valuations and that any changes in methodology or valuation are clearly explained; and valuations are derived using methodology consistent with the IPEV guidelines.

Infrastructure: Macquarie

Valuations are calculated by the individual asset teams on a quarterly basis. The valuation process follows the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA) guidelines and is compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The most generally accepted methodology of valuing infrastructure assets is by way of a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis.

DCF-Based Market Valuation Process

Financial Model

The acquisition financial models of all the Fund's underlying investments will be externally audited prior to financial close. They will be used as the initial base financial models for the DCF analysis.

Update for Economic, Operational and Financial Assumptions

The economic assumptions in the financial models are adjusted every three months to reflect current market conditions. The main economic variables relate to interest rates, exchange rates and inflation.

The initial operational assumptions in each of the financial models are the acquisition forecasts. Any historical information (e.g., distributions received in an intervening period and year-to-date performance) will be updated within the model. In relation to forward-looking assumptions, the acquisition assumptions will continue to be used unless there is a material inconsistency between these assumptions and:

- The actual operational results to date
- The revised forecasts provided by management or approved by the board.

The financial assumptions in the model (e.g., cost of debt and capital structure) are also updated to reflect the actual debt put into place, current base rates and any material change in outlook with regards to future leverage.

Discount Rate

Equity cash flows are discounted at the acquisition internal rate of return, which is adjusted for changes in the relevant risk-free rate. The acquisition internal rate of return is the return, which is forecast under the acquisition case and price, reflecting the risks inherent in each of the investments. The difference between the acquisition internal rate of return and the risk-free rate at the date of acquisition equates to the risk premium, which is the risk compensation to equity holders.

Most of the Fund's assets are likely to see some decrease in the risk premium as assets are de-risked following acquisition. Such projects may have a changing risk "life cycle", whereby the risk changes as the asset matures. In addition, if there is a change in the inherent risk of an investment, then the risk premium may need to be reconsidered.

Pooled Property: AEW, UBS Property & LGIM LPI

Pooled properties have been valued in accordance with RICS valuation – Professional Standards VPS4 (7.1) fair value and VPGA 1 valuations for inclusion in financial statements, which adopts the definition of fair value used by the International Accounting Standards Board:

"The price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date."

The properties are valued individually, and the details of tenure, tenancies and floor area are considered for valuation purposes.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Dislocation Fund: Blackstone

Fair value guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes requirements for disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Investments in Investee Funds.

The fair value of investments in limited Consolidated Partnerships and investment funds and affiliated limited Consolidated Partnerships and investment funds ("Investee Funds") is generally determined using the reported net asset value per share of the Investee Fund, or its equivalent ("NAV"), as a practical expedient for fair value if the reported NAV of the Investee Fund is calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement principles applied to investment companies. In order to use the practical expedient, the AIFM has internal processes to independently evaluate the fair value measurement process utilized by the underlying Investee Fund to calculate the Investee Fund's NAV. Such internal processes include the evaluation of the Investee Fund's policies and related internal controls in place to estimate the fair value of its underlying investments that are included in the NAV calculation, performing ongoing operational due diligence, review of the Investee Fund's audited financial statements and ongoing monitoring of other relevant qualitative and quantitative factors.

Narrative and Quantitative description of sensitivity to changes in valuation methods and market conditions:

Private Equity

Market valuation method applied to investments is sensitive to four main components:

- i) changes in actual market prices.
- ii) interest rate risk.
- iii) foreign currency movements; and
- iv) other price risks

Private Finance (M&G)

The only possible sensitivity associated with private finance valuations and methodology is credit rating. This may result in an analyst impairing an asset if there is a change in the asset's credit rating.

Infrastructure: Macquarie

The economic assumptions in the financial models are adjusted every three months in order to reflect current market conditions. The main economic variables relate to interest rates, exchange rates and inflation.

Infrastructure: LCIV

See Direct Lending, LCIV Private Debt below

Direct Lending: Permira

The yield analysis methodology used to value the level 3 assets are sensitive to the following inputs:

- EURIBOR swap rates (up to 7 years)
- LIBOR swap rates (up to 7 years)
- ELLI (3 year discounted spread data)

These inputs are sourced directly from Bloomberg feeds or independently from Duff & Phelps (ELLI data) relevant to each period end date.

These inputs impact on: (1) the implied IRR calculations at the period end valuation date; (2) the forecast cash and/or PIK yields that track LIBOR or EURIBOR; and (3) ultimately the implied asset price calculated from these inputs as the period end to determine the valuation price.

Direct Lending: LCIV Private Debt

Investments are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Investments are valued on a basis that the Manager considers fair and reasonable having considered the latest available valuation provided by the investment entity. The level of estimation uncertainty is significant, and actual values may differ significantly from estimates.

Purchases and sales are recognised when a legally binding and unconditional right to obtain, or an obligation to deliver, an asset or liability arises. All realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments are recognized as net capital gains/(losses) in the Statement of Total Return. Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of investments for the period.

Pooled Property – AEW, UBS Property & LGIM LPI

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Prevalent economic conditions may affect occupancy rate or possible default in rent payments and conversely affecting transaction values. Local authority intentions, planning proposals and onerous restrictions are some of the other factors to which Pooled Property assets transactions may be sensitive towards. These are:

- i) Market price risk: Future values of investments in direct property and related property investments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.
- ii) Real Estate valuation changes: Property investments are illiquid assets and valuing is difficult.
- iii) Credit risk: counterparty (to a financial instrument) or tenant (of a property) will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to meet a commitment it has entered with the Fund.

15. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial instruments by category and net assets statement heading. No financial instruments were reclassified during the accounting period.

	Designated as fair value through P&L	Assets at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total	Designated as fair value through P&L	Assets at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total
	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Financial Assets								
Equities	27	-	-	27	29	-	-	29
Pooled Investments	1,195,087	-	-	1,195,087	1,156,809	-	-	1,156,809
Pooled property investments	194,432	-	-	194,432	190,438	-	-	190,438
Private Equity	2,993	-	-	2,993	5,521	-	-	5,521
Cash	-	13,793	-	13,793	-	8,316	-	8,316
Other Investment balances	-	80	-	80	-	269	-	269
	1,392,539	13,873		1,406,412	1,352,797	8,585		1,361,382
Total	1,392,539	13,873		1,406,412	1,352,797	8,585		1,361,382

15A. NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value through profit and (loss)	31 March 2025 £'000's		31 March 2024 £'000's	
	52,595	52,595	129,976	129,976

16. NATURE & EXTENT OF EXPOSURE TO RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk and Risk Management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities. Therefore, the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency, and interest rate risks) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pensions Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

Market risk

The risk that the fair value of cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. To mitigate against market risk the Pension Fund invests in a diversified pool of assets to ensure a reasonable balance between different categories. The management

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

of the assets are placed with a few fund managers with different performance targets and investment strategies. Each fund manager is expected to maintain a diversified portfolio in each asset class. Risks associated with the strategy and investment returns are included as part of the quarterly reporting to Pensions Committee where they are monitored and reviewed.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all such instruments in the market. The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The potential losses from shares sold short are unlimited. The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund Investment Strategy Statement.

Other price risk - Sensitivity Analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, the Fund has determined that the following potential change in market price risk are reasonably possible for the relevant reporting periods.

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. 'Riskier' assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds as an example, so the overall outcome will depend largely on Fund asset allocations. The potential volatilities are consistent with one standard deviation movement of the change in value of assets over the last three years. This can then be applied to period end asset mix.

Had the market price of the Fund investments increased or decreased in line with the percentage change below, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows (the prior year comparator is shown below).

Asset Type	Value as at 31 March 2025 £'000	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Global Equity	763,763	12.00%	855,415	672,111
UK Equity	27	12.00%	30	24
Bonds	231,038	8.50%	250,676	211,400
Alternatives	203,279	5.40%	214,256	192,302
Property	194,432	6.20%	206,487	182,377
Total	1,392,539		1,526,864	1,258,214

Note: Bonds valuation in the table above includes pooled fund held bonds.

Asset Type	Value as at 31 March 2024 £'000	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Global Equity	770,458	12.10%	863,683	677,233
UK Equity	29	12.10%	33	25
Bonds	229,796	9.10%	250,707	208,885
Alternatives	162,054	3.60%	167,888	156,220
Property	190,460	6.80%	203,411	177,509
Total	1,352,797		1,485,723	1,219,871

Note: Bonds valuation in the table above includes pooled fund held bonds.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Interest Rate Risk - The risk to which the Pension Fund is exposed to changes in interest rates and relates to its holdings in bonds and cash. Based on interest received on fixed interest securities, cash, and cash equivalents.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity Analysis

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of net assets available to pay benefits. A 100 basis points (1%) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates.

	Value as at 31 March 2025	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets exposed to interest rate risks				
Cash balances	15,362	154	15,516	15,208
Bonds - pooled funds	231,038	2,310	233,348	228,728
Total change in assets available	246,400	2,464	248,864	243,936

	Value as at 31 March 2024	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets exposed to interest rate risks				
Cash balances	8,984	90	9,074	8,894
Bonds - pooled funds	229,796	2,298	232,094	227,498
Total change in assets available	238,780	2,388	241,168	236,392

Currency Risk - The risk to which the pension fund is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Pension Fund can set up a passive currency hedge where these risks are perceived to be adverse. As of 31 March 2024, the Fund had no currency hedge in place for those managers who do not hedge their own portfolios. The following table summarises the fund's currency exposure as of 31 March 2024 and as at the previous period ending 31 March 2023.

Currency exposure by asset type

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with PIRC Ltd, the Funds data provider, the Fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 6.1%, based on the data provided by PIRC. A 6.1% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on PIRC's analysis of historical movements in month end exchange rates over a rolling twelve-month period. This analysis assumes that all variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. Managers that hedge against currency risk are not included in this sensitivity analysis. A 6.1% strengthening/weakening of the pound against various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Assets exposed to currency risk

	Asset Value 31 March 2025	Potential market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pooled Funds	633,163	38,623	671,786	594,540
Private Equity/Infrastructure	72,214	4,405	76,619	67,809
	705,377	43,028	748,405	662,349

Assets exposed to currency risk

	Asset Value 31 March 2024	Potential market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pooled Funds	663,973	40,502	704,475	623,471
Private Equity/Infrastructure	71,834	4,382	76,216	67,452
	735,807	44,884	780,691	690,923

Credit Risk - Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The Pension Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk, except for the derivative position, where the risk equates to the net market value of a positive derivative position. Credit risk can be minimised through careful selection of high-quality counterparties, brokers, and financial institutions. The Pension Fund is also exposed to credit risk through Securities Lending, Forward Currency Contracts, and its daily treasury activities. The Securities Lending programme is run by the Fund's custodian Northern Trust which assigns four different risk management oversight committees to control counterparty risk, collateral risk, and the overall securities lending programme. The minimum level of collateral for securities on loan is 102%, however more collateral may be required depending on the type of transaction. To further mitigate risks, the collateral held on behalf of the pension fund is ring fenced from Northern Trust. Securities lending is capped by investment regulations and statutory limits are in place to ensure no more than 25% of eligible assets can be on loan at any one time.

The prime objective of the Pension Fund treasury management activity is the security of principal sums invested. As such it will take a prudent approach to organisations employed as the banker and deposit taker. The Pension Fund will ensure it has adequate but not excessive cash resources in order to meet its objectives. The bank accounts are held with NatWest Bank, which holds an S&P long-term credit rating of A. Deposits are placed in the AAA rated Northern Trust Money Market Fund which is ring fenced from the administering company. Credit ratings, market indicators and media coverage are monitored to ensure credit worthiness is maintained. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements on 31 March 2025 was £15,308k (31 March 2024: £8,984k) and this was held with the following institutions:

Summary	Rating S&P	Balances as at 31 March 2025 £'000	Rating S&P	Balances as at 31 March 2024 £'000
Money market funds				
Northern Trust	AAAm	13,793	AAAm	8,316
Bank current accounts				
NatWest	A+	1,569	A+	668
Total		15,362		8,984

Liquidity Risk - The risk the Pension Fund will have difficulties in paying its financial obligations when they fall due.

The Pension Fund holds a working cash balance in its own bank accounts with NatWest as well as Money Market Funds to which it has instant access to cover the payment of benefits and other lump sum payments (£1,569k). At an investment

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

level the fund holds a large proportion of assets in instruments which can be liquidated at short notice, normally three working days. As of 31 March 2025, these assets totalled £1,034,192k, with a further £13,739k held in cash in the Custody accounts at Northern Trust.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the fund will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

17. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a revaluation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last valuation took place as of 31 March 2022 setting rates for the period April 2023 to March 2026. The next triennial valuation will take place as of 31 March 2025.

In line with the triennial valuation the Fund updates its Funding Strategy Statement every three years. The key elements of the funding strategy are:

1. 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.
2. to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible.
3. 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.
4. to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where it is reasonable to do so.
5. to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council taxpayer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The funding level is the ratio of assets to liabilities at the valuation date. A funding level of less/more than 100% implies that there is a deficit/surplus in the Fund at the valuation date against the funding target. Funding plans are set to eliminate any deficit (or surplus) over the set time horizon and therefore get back to a funding level of 100%. To do so, additional contributions may be required to be paid into the Fund; these contributions are known as the "secondary rate".

At the 2022 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 88% funded (87% at the March 2019 valuation). This corresponded to a deficit of £167m (2019 valuation: £161m) at that time. The slight improvement in funding position between 2019 and 2022 is mainly due to investment performance over the inter-valuation period. The liabilities have also increased due to a reduction in the future expected investment return, although this has partially been offset by lower-than-expected pay and benefit growth (both over the inter-valuation period and forecast to continue into the long term).

Significant events

The figures in this report are based on our understanding of the benefit structure of the LGPS in England and Wales as of 31 March 2022. Details can be found at <http://www.lgpsregs.org/>.

Contribution rates

The table below summarises the whole Fund Primary and Secondary Contribution rates at this triennial valuation. These rates are the payroll weighted average of the underlying individual employer primary, and the total of employer secondary rates expressed as a monetary amount, calculated in accordance with the Regulations and CIPFA guidance.

Primary Rate (%) 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2026	Secondary		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
19.60%	£6,682,000	£6,897,000	£7,120,000

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

The Primary rate above includes an allowance for administration expenses of 0.8% of pay. The employee average contribution rate is 6.7% of pay.

At the previous formal valuation on 31 March 2019, a different regulatory regime was in force. Therefore, a contribution rate that is directly comparable to the rates above is not provided.

The valuation of the Fund has been undertaken using a risk-based approach, this approach recognises the uncertainties, and risks posed to funding and follows the process outlined below:

Step 1: The Fund sets a funding target (or funding basis) which defines the target amount of assets to be held to meet the future cash flows. The assumptions underlying the funding target are discussed further in the next section. A measurement is made at the valuation date to compare the assets held with the funding target.

Step 2: The Fund sets the time horizon over which the funding target is to be reached.

Step 3: The Fund sets contributions that give a sufficiently high likelihood of meeting the funding target over the set time horizon.

Assumptions

Due to the long-term nature of the Fund, assumptions about the future are required to place a value of the benefits earned to date (past service) and the cost of benefits that will be earned in the future (future service). Assumptions fall into three categories when projecting and placing a value on the future benefit payments and accrual – financial, demographic and Commutation.

Financial Assumptions

A summary of the financial assumptions underpinning the target funding basis and adopted during the assessment of the liabilities of the Fund as of 31 March 2022 (alongside those adopted at the previous valuation for comparison) are shown below.

Description	31 March 2022	31 March 2019
Funding Basis Discount Rate	4.1%	4.0%
Benefit Increases (CPI)	2.7%	2.3%
Salaries Increases	3.2%	2.6%

Demographic Assumptions

The main demographic assumption to which the valuation results are most sensitive is that relating to the longevity of the Fund's members. The longevity assumptions have changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund. Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2022 model, with a 25% weighting of 2022 data, 0% weighting of 2021 (and 2020) data, standard smoothing (Sk7), initial adjustment of 0.25% and a long-term rate of improvement of 1.5% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current pensioners	21.7 years	24.4 years
Future pensioners (assumed to be aged 45 at the latest valuation date)	22.4 years	25.6 years

All other demographic assumptions are unchanged from last year and are as per the latest funding valuation of the Fund.

Commutation assumptions

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 55% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 85% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

18. 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.

The IAS19 balance sheet is based on financial market values and future market expectation indicators as of 31 March 2022 to comply with the accounting standard.

Description	31 March 2025 % per annum	31 March 2024 % per annum
Inflation /Pensions Increase Rate	2.8%	2.8%
Salary Increase Rate	3.3%	3.3%
Discount Rate	5.8%	4.8%

An IAS 26 valuation was carried out for the Fund as of 31 March 2025 by Hymans Robertson with the following results:

Description	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	1,283	1,482
Active Members	419	468
Deferred Members	304	368
Pensioners	560	646

**Incorporates an allowance for the potential increase in liabilities arising from the McCloud judgement and GMP indexation*

These figures are presented as required by IAS 26. They are not relevant for the calculations undertaken for funding purposes or other statutory purposes under UK pension legislation. This item is not recognised in the Net Asset Statement, hence is considered not to be in opposition to the assertion included in the Net Asset Statement surrounding future liabilities of the Fund.

The promised retirement benefits on 31 March 2025 have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as of 31 March 2022. The above figures include both vested and non-vested benefits, although the latter is assumed to have a negligible value.

Note that the above figures on 31 March 2025 (and 31 March 2024) include an allowance for the "McCloud ruling", i.e., an estimate of the potential increase in past service benefits arising from this case affecting public service pension schemes.

Net Liability

The table below shows the total net liability of the Fund as of 31 March 2025. The figures have been prepared by Hymans Robertson, the Fund's actuary, 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. In calculating the required numbers, the actuary adopted methods and assumptions that are consistent with IAS19.

Description	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	(1,283)	(1,482)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets (bid value)	1,409	1,361
Net Liability	126	(121)

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

19. Going Concern

The Pension Fund accounts, and Notes have been prepared on a going concern basis. The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code (Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25) in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

The Fund's triennial valuation on 31 March 2022 reported a funding level of 88%. Currently, contributions and investment income are sufficient to fund benefits as they fall due without the need to liquidate investments. The Fund is currently operating with a cash flow surplus. If a need to obtain liquidity arises, approximately 71% of the Fund's assets are held in liquid investments.

A cash flow forecast covering the period 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 has been produced to confirm the solvent position and outlook of the Pension Fund over the period stated above.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

It is required under IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" that material transactions with related parties which are not disclosed elsewhere should be included in a note to the financial statements. The London Borough of Hillingdon is a related party to the Pension Fund, represented by the Pensions Committee members. The committee is responsible for management of fund assets, including investment directions and administration of the fund. List of committee members may be found in Note 1C. The revenue contributions the Council has made into the Pension Fund are set out in note 4 to the Pension Fund accounts. No senior officer or Pension Committee member had any interest with any related parties to the Pension Fund.

Key Management Personnel

Two employees of the London Borough of Hillingdon held key positions in the financial management of the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund. These employees are the Section 151 officer, and the Director of Pensions, Treasury & Statutory Accounts. Total remuneration payable to key management personnel is set out below:

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Short term benefits	125	111
Post employment benefits	136	112
	261	223

The Pensions Committee of the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund ("the Fund") has prepared an Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) in accordance with the MHCLG Guidance on Preparing and Maintaining an Investment Strategy Statement.

As set out in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016, the Pensions Committee will review this Statement from time to time, but at least every three years, and revise it as necessary. Also, in the event of a significant change, changes will be reflected within three months of the change occurring. The current version of the ISS is available on the pension fund pages of the Council's website: www.hillingdon.gov.uk and included in the Annual Report.

21. BULK TRANSFER

There was a bulk transfer out of £1,722,606 in the 2024–25 financial year. This transfer was made on behalf of Orchard Hill College Academy Trust (OHCAT).

The amount relates to two employers within OHCAT:

- Pride Academy
- The Skills Hub

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

22. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) as of 31 March 2025 totalled £78,201k (£84,523k on 31 March 2024).

These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the Private Equity, Infrastructure, Property and Private Credit parts of the portfolio. The amounts called by these funds vary both in size and timing over a period of up to six years from the date of each original commitment.

23. CONTINGENT ASSETS

Four admitted body employers in the London Borough of Hillingdon 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 Pension Fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default. Total value of bonds held come to £153,000.00.

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Events taking place after the 31st of March 2025 are not reflected in the financial statements or notes, unless they are of such importance that non-disclosure would affect the ability of users to make proper evaluations and decisions. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing on 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no events to report after the Balance Sheet date that deem adjustment or disclosure in the accounts.