HIGH COMMISSION OF CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM LOCALLY ENGAGED STAFF PENSION SCHEME

(Scheme Registration Number 10145140)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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The Trustees' Report

Introduction

This report relates to the operation of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme ("the Scheme") during the year ended 30 June 2024.

The Scheme is a defined benefit scheme and is governed by a Consolidated Trust Deed and Rules dated 18 January 2024.

With effect from 6 April 2016, the Scheme ceased to be contracted out following the move to a single tier state pension and the cessation of contracting out.

Members are able to make additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) to secure additional benefits.

The Employer decided that from 1 January 2022 new employees would not be offered access to the Scheme.

Full details of the Scheme's benefits can be found in the member's explanatory booklet (see "Contact for further information" on page 8).

Management of the Scheme

The names of the Trustees of the Scheme who served during the year and those serving at the date of approval of this report are as follows:

Name	Appointed by
Ms M Cassidy	Members
Mr I C Suambe	Members
Mr G Giokas	Employer
Mr R Mank	Employer
Mr M Bot	Employer
Dalriada Trustees Limited (Independent Trustee) Chair	Employer

The Trust Deed and Rules of the Scheme provides for the appointment and removal of the Trustees. A Deed of Amendment was executed on 17 May 2007 adopting the definition of the Member Nominated Trustee as defined in the Pension Act 2004 and giving the power to the Deputy High Commissioner to appoint and remove Trustees, other than Member Nominated Trustees. This Deed also provided for a minimum of four Trustees.

The law requires the Trustees to put in place arrangements for at least one-third of their number to be Member Nominated Trustees. Member Nominated Trustees hold office for six years from their date of appointment and can only be removed with the agreement of all of the other Trustees. If a vacancy arises (for example, due to a resignation) then a fresh nomination and selection process will take place.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Where the departing Trustee has served less than the full term of six years, their replacement will (following selection) serve for the remainder of the six year term of office unless the Trustees decide that the remaining period is too short and that a fresh set of nominations should be invited for the full six year term for both positions. A Member Nominated Trustee may be removed from the office of a Trustee only in accordance with the provisions of the Pensions Act 2004.

The Sponsoring Employer opted to appoint an independent professional trustee in place of one of the Employer Nominated positions and following a tender process, Dalriada Trustees Limited was appointed as independent professional trustee with effect from 1 December 2014.

The directors of Dalriada Trustees Limited are A B Kennett, T Lukic, V Vassou, RD Fogarty, K S Stafford, B Galvin, S Ahmad, SL Ballantyne, L Coomber, GM Farmer, J Fish, J Jones, T Perrella, C Sidebottom and CC Ward. The directors of Dalriada Trustees Limited were appointed in accordance with that company's Memorandum and Articles of Association. A B Kennett represents Dalriada for this Scheme, together with G McGuinness.

The Trustees held 4 meetings during the year under review. Each Trustee Director is entitled to receive at least ten days' notice of meetings, although in practice dates are normally fixed well in advance.

The Trustees established a sub-committee following the 2006 Actuarial Valuation to assess the Scheme's investments.

A decision was made at the 2 December 2021 Trustee meeting to disband the sub-committee and replace with an Investment Meeting of the whole trustee board with revised terms of reference. The Trustees met four times for an Investment Meeting during the year under review.

The Trustees have delegated the day-to-day management and operation of the Scheme's affairs to professional organisations.

Changes to Scheme Rules

The Trustees executed a consolidated Trust Deed and Rules dated 18 January 2024, which sets out the terms and conditions under which the Scheme is managed. This document consolidated the amendments made to the Scheme's Rules since the adoption of the previous consolidated Trust Deed and Rules on 20 September 2001.

The Sponsoring Employer

The name and address of the Sponsoring Employer is as follows:

His Majesty in Right of Canada Canada House Trafalgar Square London SW1Y 5BJ

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Participating Employers

In addition to the Sponsoring Employer, the Scheme has two current and one former Participating Employers:

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 43-51 Great Titchfield Street, London W1W 7DA

Canadian Tourism Commission 800-1045 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 2A9, Canada

Former participating employers

National Film Board of Canada (ceased participation on 14 October 2002) c/o Canadian High Commission, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London SW1Y 5BJ.

Scheme advisers

The Trustees retain a number of professional advisers in connection with the operation of the Scheme. The advisers currently appointed are as follows:

Scheme Actuary Mr J Lawton

Advising Actuaries Barnett Waddingham LLP

Independent Auditor RSM UK Audit LLP

Investment Managers Legal & General Investment Management Limited

Permira Credit Solutions Columbia Threadneedle

Threadneedle Asset Management Limited

Hermes Alternative Investment Management Limited

Fiera Capital (from December 2023)

M&G Investments (from September 2023)

Investment Adviser ISIO Group Limited and ISIO Securities Limited

AVC Managers ReAssure

Legal Advisers Osborne Clarke LLP

Administrator of the Scheme benefits Barnett Waddingham LLP

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Scheme advisers (Cont)

Bankers Lloyds Bank Plc

Secretary to the Trustees Punter Southall Governance Services Limited

Changes in and other matters relating to Scheme advisers

Other than those noted above there have been no other changes to Scheme advisers and other matters during the Scheme year under review.

Financial development of the Scheme

During the year the value of the net assets increased by £7,885,474 to £109,365,793 as at 30 June 2024. The increase comprised a net increase from dealings with members of £3,334,247 together with a net increase from the return on investments of £4,551,227.

GMP Equalisation

On 26 October 2018 the High Court handed down a judgment involving the Lloyds Banking Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The judgment concluded the schemes should be amended to equalise pension benefits for men and women in relation to guaranteed minimum pension benefits. The issues determined by the judgment arise in relation to many other defined benefit pension schemes.

In May 2022 the Trustees, after receiving actuarial and legal advice on an appropriate methodology, completed a project to ensure that Scheme benefits for ongoing members are equalised between men and women with effect from 1 June 2022. All retired members that were affected were informed of the increase to their benefits in June 2022, together with a lump sum payment in respect of any backdated arrears. Benefits coming into payment for members that have not yet retired will be adjusted to make sure that what is being put into payment is equalised. The total amount of backdated arrears payments was around £38,600 (including interest), and these have been accounted for in the financial statements for the year to 30 June 2022.

On 20 November 2020, the High Court handed down a further judgment on the GMP equalisation case in relation to the Lloyds Banking Group pension schemes. This follows from the original judgment in October 2018 which confirmed that schemes need to equalise pensions for the effect of unequal GMPs between males and females. The November 2020 judgment confirms that defined benefit schemes which provide GMPs need to revisit and where necessary top up historic Cash Equivalent Transfer Values that were calculated based on unequalised benefits. The issues determined by the judgment arise in relation to many other defined benefit pension schemes

The Trustees will be considering the November 2020 judgement at future meetings and decisions will be made as to the next steps in respect of past transfers. Any adjustments necessary will be recognised in the financial statements in future years. At the date of signing these accounts, it is not possible to estimate the value of any such adjustments at this time. Further details are disclosed in Note 23 of the financial statements.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Ruling on amendments of Contracted-Out Salary Related pension schemes

The Virgin Media Ltd v NTL Pension Trustees II decision, handed down by the High Court on 16 June 2023, considered the implications of section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. In a judgment delivered on 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal unanimously upheld the decision of the High Court and the case has the potential to cause significant issues in the pensions industry. Trustees will investigate the possible implications with its advisers in due course, but it is not possible at present to estimate the potential impact, if any, on the Scheme.

Scheme Audit

The financial statements on pages 21 to 32 have been prepared and audited in accordance with regulations made under sections 41(1) and (6) of the Pensions Act 1995.

Tax status of Scheme

The Scheme is a registered pension scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 and, to the Trustees' knowledge, there is no reason why the Scheme's registered status should be prejudiced or withdrawn.

Scheme membership

	Number as at start of year	Changes in year	Number as at end of year
Active members	164		
Adjustment		(1)	
joiners		1	
left (preserved pensioners)		(10)	
retired		(2)	<u>_</u>
		(12)	152
Preserved pensioners	147		
Adjustment		1	
new		10	
transfer out		(1)	
retired		(7)	<u> </u>
		3	150
Pensioners and dependants	225		
Adjustment		1	
new pensioners		9	
new dependants		4	
died		(8)	<u> </u>
		6	231
Grand total members	536		533

The member numbers shown above reflect the number of member records held by the Scheme.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Transfer values

All cash equivalents (transfer values) paid during the year were calculated and verified in the manner required by the Pension Schemes Act 1993 and subsequent amendments. No discretionary benefits are included in the calculation of transfer values.

A cash equivalent is the amount which a Scheme member is entitled under social security legislation to have applied as a transfer payment to another permitted pension arrangement or a buy-out policy.

Pension increases

The Scheme's governing documents (the Trust Deed and Rules, including subsequent amendments) require pensions in payment to be increased each year as follows:

- GMP built up to 5 April 1988 ("Pre 88 GMP") and all pension in excess of your GMP shall increase in line with the cost of living*; and
- GMP built up between 5 April 1988 and 6 April 1997 ("Post 88 GMP") shall increase in line with the RPI capped at 3%.

In accordance with these requirements, pensions in payment were increased as follows:

	2024	2023
Pre 88 GMP and pension in excess of GMP	3.3%	10.1%
Post 88 GMP	3.0%	3.0%

The Scheme's governing documents require deferred pensions in excess of GMP to be revalued before retirement in line with statutory requirements, and for some members this is subject to an underpin in line with the cost of living* capped at 5%. Deferred pensions have been increased in line with these requirements.

These increases satisfy the statutory minimum requirements.

No discretionary increases were applied during the year.

*Before 23 June 1994, the cost of living was measured in the Scheme by the Consumer Prices Index as published by the United Nations (CPI). Between 23 June 1994 and 1 July 2022, the cost of living was measured in the Scheme by the Retail Prices Index (RPI). On and after 1 July 2022, the Scheme's measure of the cost of living has reverted to the CPI. The decision to change the cost of living measure in the Scheme back from the RPI to the CPI was made after extensive discussions amongst the Trustees, with significant input from their professional advisers. Recent court judgments, historic Scheme documents and former Trustees' decisions, as well as the views of the Government of Canada, were all considered.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 regulations, pension scheme trustees are classed as data controllers, with legal responsibility for compliance falling to them. Scheme Actuaries are also classed as data controllers (jointly with the trustees) in accordance with guidance issued by the Actuarial Profession. Barnett Waddingham LLP act as a data processer as the administrators of the Scheme.

The Trustees have worked with their advisers to receive relevant training, and continue to do so to ensure continued compliance with data protection legislation. The Trustees GDPR and Privacy Policies are reviewed annually and were reviewed during the year and updated accordingly.

Codes of Practice

The Trustees are aware of and adhere to the Codes of Practice issued by The Pensions Regulator ("TPR"). The objectives of these codes are to protect members' benefits, reduce the risk of calls on the Pension Protection Fund ("PPF") and to promote good administration. In May 2021.

Following the publication of the Pension Regulator's new General Code of Practice on 10 January 2024, the Trustees will be considering the impact of this on the Scheme's governance arrangements to ensure there is an appropriate effective system of governance.

The Pensions Regulator: Record Keeping

The Pensions Regulator (TPR) issues guidance on all aspects of pension scheme data record keeping to all those responsible for the data (the trustees) and those who administer pension schemes. The guidance covers both common data and also conditional data (the data that is used to calculate benefits and is therefore scheme specific).

The guidance sets out good practice in helping trustees to assess risks associated with record keeping. Improved data means that trustees and employers will be able to make a more precise assessment of their financial liabilities. Schemes are expected to keep their data under regular review and set targets for the improvement in the standard of data recorded.

More information can be found at:

https://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/en/trustees/contributions-data-and-transfers/record-keeping

The address for the TPR is:

The Pensions Regulator Napier House Trafalgar Place Brighton East Sussex BN1 4DW

The Trustees through their advisers ensure compliance with these requirements.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Contact for further information

If, as a Scheme member, you wish to obtain further information about the Scheme, including copies of the Scheme documentation, your own pension position, or who to contact in the event of a problem or complaint, please write to or telephone the Scheme administrators:

Barnett Waddingham LLP 3 Devon Way Birmingham B31 2TS

Telephone 0333 11 11 222

Alternatively you may contact the Scheme administrators online at:

https://account.claritybw.co.uk/shared/contact

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

Trustees' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK (FRS 102) are the responsibility of the trustees. Pension scheme regulations require, and the trustees are responsible for ensuring, that those financial statements:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the Scheme year and of the amount and disposition at the end of the Scheme year of its assets and liabilities, other than liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year; and
- contain the information specified in Regulation 3A of The Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, including a statement whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework applicable to occupational pension schemes.

In discharging the above responsibilities, the Trustees are responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies, to be applied consistently, making any estimates and judgements on a prudent and reasonable basis, and for the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Scheme will not be wound up.

The Trustees are also responsible for making available certain other information about the Scheme in the form of an Annual Report.

The Trustees also have a general responsibility for ensuring that adequate accounting records are kept and for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Scheme and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities, including the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control.

Trustees' responsibilities in respect of contributions

The Trustees are responsible under pensions legislation for preparing, maintaining, and from time to time reviewing and if necessary revising a Schedule of Contributions showing the rates of contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the Employer and the active members of the Scheme and the dates on or before which such contributions are to be paid.

The Trustees are also responsible for keeping records in respect of contributions received in respect of any active member of the Scheme and for adopting risk-based processes to monitor whether contributions are made to the Scheme by the Employer in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions. Where breaches of the Schedule occur, the Trustees are required by the Pensions Acts 1995 and 2004 to consider making reports to The Pensions Regulator and the members.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Report on Actuarial Liabilities

Under Section 222 of the Pensions Act 2004, the Scheme is subject to the Statutory Funding Objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover its Technical Provisions. The Technical Provisions represent the present value of the benefits members are entitled to at the valuation date. This is assessed using the assumptions agreed between the Trustees and the Employer and set out in the Statement of Funding Principles, which is available to Scheme members on request.

Latest valuation results

The most recent full actuarial valuation of the Scheme was carried out as at 30 June 2023

In years where there is no actuarial valuation, the Scheme Actuary produces an estimate of the funding position known as an actuarial update report. An actuarial update report was carried out as at 30 June 2024, using the method and assumptions set out in the Trustees' Statement of Funding Principles.

The results of the full actuarial valuation and subsequent annual update were as follows:

Funding results (£)	30 June 2023	30 June 2024
Assets	100,940,000	109,090,000
Liabilities	86,820,000	86,750,000
Surplus / (Deficit)	14,120,000	22,340,000
Funding level	116%	126%

The next triennial valuation will be carried out as at 30 June 2026.

Contributions

Active members pay contributions of 6% of Pensionable Salary in respect of future benefit accrual. Following the 30 June 2023 valuation, the Employer has agreed to pay contributions of 29.6% of Pensionable Salaries from 1 July 2024 to cover the cost of future benefits as they are earned from year to year, and to meet Scheme expenses and levies.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial mathed

A summary of the main assumptions used for the full actuarial valuation as at 30 June 2023 is set out below. A list of all the assumptions used is set out in the Trustees' Statement of Funding Principles:

Actuariai metnod	Projected Unit Method
Pre-retirement discount rate	Gilt yield curve + 2.0% pa
Post-retirement discount rate	Gilt yield curve +1.0% pa
Retail Prices Index (RPI) inflation	Gilt-implied inflation curve
Consumer Prices Index (CPI) inflation	Before 2030: RPI inflation less 0.8% pa
	After 2030: Equal to RPI inflation
Salary increases	4.0% pa
Pension increases in payment – RPI	Based on relevant inflation assumptions allowing for any caps or collars
Mortality table	S3NA light tables

Projected Unit Mathed

www.barnett-waddingham.co.uk

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Report on Actuarial Liabilities (Cont)

Mortality projections CMI 2022 projections with long-term improvements of

1.5% pa, initial addition of 0.25%, and 2020, 2021 and 2022

weight parameters of 0%

Cash commutation 50% of members commute the maximum based on factors

in force from September 2023

Allowance for early retirements from active status 20% at age 60, 10% at age 61-64

The financial statements on pages 21 to 32 do not take into account liabilities which fall due after the year end. As part of the triennial valuation, the Scheme Actuary considers the funding position of the Scheme and the level of contributions payable

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Investment managers

The Scheme's Trust Deed and Rules permit the Trustees to delegate the task of investment management to outside experts. Legal & General Investment Management Limited ("L&G"), Threadneedle Asset Management Limited, Columbia Threadneedle Investments, Hermes Alternative Investment Management Limited, M&G Investments and Fiera Capital are professional external investment managers and have taken full responsibility for investing the Scheme's assets. The Trustees set the investment strategy for the Scheme after taking advice from the Scheme's investment adviser. The Trustees have put in place a mandate with their investment managers that implement this strategy. The investment managers are remunerated by fees based on a percentage of funds under management, and these fees are met by the Scheme. There are no performance-related fee arrangements.

Investment principles in relation to voting rights and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors

The Trustees have considered how ESG and ethical factors should be taken into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments, given the time horizon of the Scheme and its members.

The Trustees expect their investment managers to take account of financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations). The Trustees seek to appoint managers that have appropriate skills and processes to do this, and from time to time review how their managers are taking account of these issues in practice.

The Trustees have limited influence over managers' investment practices where assets are held in pooled funds, but they encourage their managers to improve their practices where appropriate.

The Trustees do not take into account any non-financial matters (i.e. matters relating to the ethical and other views of members and beneficiaries, rather than considerations of financial risk and return) in the selection, retention and realisation of investments.

The Trustees recognise their responsibilities as owners of capital, and believe that good stewardship practices, including monitoring and engaging with investee companies, and exercising voting rights attaching to investments, protect and enhance the long-term value of investments. The Trustees have delegated to their investment managers the exercise of rights attaching to investments, including voting rights, and engagement with issuers of debt and equity and other relevant persons about relevant matters such as performance, strategy, risks and ESG considerations.

The Trustees do not monitor or engage directly with issuers or other holders of debt or equity. They expect the investment managers to exercise ownership rights and undertake monitoring and engagement in line with the managers' general policies on stewardship, as provided to the Trustees from time to time, taking into account the long-term financial interests of the beneficiaries. The Trustees seeks to appoint managers that have strong stewardship policies and processes, reflecting where relevant the recommendations of the UK Stewardship Code issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and from time to time the Trustees review how these are implemented in practice.

Investment principles

The Trustees have produced a Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) as required by Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995 and a copy of the statement is available online at:

https://schemedocs.com/canadian-high-commission-statement-investment-principles.html

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Departures from investment principles

There were no significant departures from the stated principles during the year under review. Small deviations from the benchmark allocation are to be expected as a result of fluctuations in asset prices.

Investment strategy

The Trustee is responsible for determining the Scheme's investment strategy.

In accordance with section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995, the Trustee has agreed a statement of investment principles ('SIP'). The SIP is kept under review by the Trustee, and members may obtain a copy on request. The Trustee's investment strategy considers the Scheme's investments in the following groupings. Please note that at year-end the Trustee were in the process of reviewing the investment strategy and therefore the year-end weighting can be expected to differ from the target weighting as per the Statement of Investment Principles ('SIP') that was in place as at 30 June 2023.

During the 12-month period the Scheme continued implementing the new investment strategy and the final transition was completed in Q4 2023 with an investment into the Fiera EagleCrest Infrastructure Fund. In Q2 2024, after the results from the 2023 Actuarial Valuation, the Trustees decided to increase the target hedge ratio to 100% on the new Technical Provision basis.

After the end of the reporting year, redemption requests were submitted to the Federated Hermes and Columbia Threadneedle property funds to further de-risk the Scheme following concerns around the outlook for property markets. The Trustee will seek to further align the investments with the Scheme's objectives when investing the proceeds of the property sales.

Asset Allocation		
	Year-end weighting (%)	Target weightings as at year- end (%)
Passive Global Equity (broadly includes the funds earmarked for global infrastructure)	16	15
Property	11	10
Global Infrastructure	10	10
Private Credit	9	9
Mult Asset Credit	10	10
Absolute Return Bonds	11	8
LDI and Cash (broadly includes the funds earmarked for Absolute Return Bonds and Mult Asset Credit)	33	38
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: Investment managers, Isio Calculations.

Notes:

- (1) Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
- (2) Asset allocation excludes holdings in the Scheme's bank accounts.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Market Commentary

Global markets performed positively over the 12 month period to 30 June 2024 and global economic resilience continued despite lingering inflation, periods of volatility and the outbreak of war in the middle east.

Elevated inflation and rising interest rates were the two key macro themes over the reporting period. The Bank of England and US Federal Reserve hiked interest rates over the year in response to above-target inflation levels, sparking fears of an upcoming recession. However, investor worries were eased towards the end of 2023 as inflation appeared to stabilise. As a result, the US Federal Reserve began to indicate a shift in rhetoric towards possible interest rate cuts in 2024 whilst the European Central Bank implemented its first interest rate cut in Q2 2024.

Against this backdrop, Global equities enjoyed a year of strong returns, driven by constant strong earnings growth in the US and improving business conditions outside of the U.S.

In fixed income markets, index-linked UK government bonds performance was negative whilst fixed UK government bonds performance was slightly positive. Fixed interest gilts outperformed index-linked gilts as long-term inflation expectations fell over the 12-month reporting period. Credit spreads narrowed over the period supporting corporate bond valuations and contributing to positive overall returns.

Property markets delivered mixed performance over the reporting period as transaction volumes and valuations remained low due to high inflation and uncertainty regarding interest rates. Even as inflation begins to fall and the Bank of England is expected to have more flexibility towards monetary policy, the broader outlook for UK commercial property funds still appears to be challenging

Review of investment performance

The Scheme's assets delivered positive absolute performance over the 12 months to 30 June 2024. The biggest contributor to performance over the year was the Scheme's Passive Global Equity allocation, with both the Multi Asset Credit and Absolute Return Bonds allocations also delivering strong absolute performance. The Scheme's allocation to Global Infrastructure has delivered positive performance since its implementation on 1 December 2023

Over the 3-year period, the main detractor from performance came from the Scheme's Liability Driven Investment ('LDI') mandate, which overall fell in value due to a rise in gilt yields. The fall in LDI assets is expected to be broadly matched by an equivalent fall in the estimated value of the Scheme's liabilities. The Scheme remains in surplus on a funding basis.

The Scheme's Property allocations delivered mixed performance over the period. The Threadneedle Property fund delivered a slight positive return outperforming its benchmark whilst the Federated Hermes Property fund delivered negative returns and underperformed its benchmark.

Overall Scheme performance has been broadly in line with the benchmark.

The Trustees' Report (Cont)

Review of investment performance (Cont)



Source: Investment managers, Isio Calculations.

Custodian arrangements

In accordance with normal practice, the Scheme's assets managed by the investment managers are registered in the name of the custodian's own nominee company with designation for the Scheme. The Trustees' investment management agreements with the investment managers cover custodian arrangements. Legal & General Investment Management Limited funds are free from charge or lien except for the provisions of the floating charge and any liens put in place by counterparties or custodians. The assets held in the M&G Total Return Credit Investment fund are generally free from lien. However, the fund may post collateral where derivatives are used (generally for hedging purposes).

Approval of Trustees' Report

This report was approved by the Trustees on	
Date:	
Signed on behalf of the Trustees:	
 Trustee	Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the fund account, the statement of net assets (available for benefits) and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the year ended 30 June 2024, and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than the liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the year;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- contain the information specified in Regulation 3A of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, made under the Pensions Act 1995.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Scheme's trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Scheme's trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Scheme's trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report (Cont)

Other information (Cont)

Our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

Independent Auditor's Report (Cont)

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (Cont)

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the environment, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Scheme operates in and how the Scheme is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are the Pensions Act 1995 and 2004 and regulations made under them and FRS 102, including the Financial Reports of Pension Schemes 2018 (the Pensions SORP). We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to reviewing all transactions and other adjustments, evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, challenging judgments and estimates.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Scheme's trustees as a body, in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirements to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996 made under the Pensions Act 1995. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme and the Scheme's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Third Floor Centenary House 69 Wellington Street Glasgow G2 6HG

Date:

Summary of Contributions payable in the year

During the year, the contributions payable to the Scheme by the Employer under the Schedules of Contributions were as follows:

	£
Employer normal contributions	3,835,195
Members' normal contributions	434,173
Contributions payable under the Schedules of Contributions	4,269,368
Employer additional contribution	3,170,000
Members' additional voluntary contributions	50,110
Total contributions payable	7,489,478
Signed on behalf of the Trustees:	
Trustee	Trustee
_	

Date:

Independent Auditor's Statement about Contributions under Regulation 4 of The Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996 to the Trustees of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme

Statement about contributions payable under Schedules of Contributions

We have examined the summary of contributions payable to the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme, in respect of the Scheme year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion the contributions for the Scheme year ended 30 June 2024 as reported in the attached summary of contributions on page 19 and payable under the Schedules of Contributions have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedules of Contributions certified by the Actuary on 14 September 2021 and 26 March 2024.

Scope of work on statement about contributions

Our examination involves obtaining evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that contributions reported on page 19 have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedules of Contributions. This includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts of contributions payable to the Scheme and the timing of those payments under the Schedules of Contributions.

Respective responsibilities of trustee and auditor

As explained more fully on page 9 in the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities, the Scheme's Trustees are responsible for ensuring that there is prepared, maintained and from time to time revised a schedule of contributions showing the rates and due dates of certain contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the Employer and the active members of the Scheme. The Trustees are also responsible for keeping records in respect of contributions received in respect of active members of the Scheme and for monitoring whether contributions are made to the Scheme by the Employer in accordance with the Schedules of Contributions.

It is our responsibility to provide a statement about contributions paid under the Schedules of Contributions and to report our opinion to you.

Use of our statement

This statement is made solely to the Scheme's Trustees as a body, in accordance with the Pensions Act 1995. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's statement and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme and the Scheme's Trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Date:

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Third Floor, Centenary House 69 Wellington Street, Glasgow, G2 6HG

The Financial Statements

Fund Account

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		£	£
Contributions and benefits			
Employer contributions		7,005,195	3,824,885
Employee contributions		484,283	492,119
Total contributions	4	7,489,478	4,317,004
Transfers in	5	8,839	5,805
	_	7,498,317	4,322,809
Benefits paid or payable	6	(3,678,252)	(3,329,055)
Payments to and on account of leavers	7	(2,990)	(617,469)
Administrative expenses	8	(482,828)	(501,510)
		(4,164,070)	(4,448,034)
Net additions / (withdrawals) from dealings with members		3,334,247	(125,225)
Returns on investments			
Investment income	9	741,986	1,040,343
Change in market value of investments	10	4,223,803	(23,211,896)
Investment management expenses	11	(414,562)	(382,189)
Net return on investments		4,551,227	(22,553,742)
Net increase / (decrease) in the fund during the year		7,885,474	(22,678,967)
Net assets of the Scheme			
At 1 July		101,480,319	124,159,286
At 30 June		109,365,793	101,480,319

The notes on pages 23 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Net Assets

(Available for Benefits)

	Note	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		£	£
Investment assets:			
Pooled investment vehicles	13	107,632,025	100,115,790
AVC investments	14	574,195	490,097
Other investment balances	10	500,000	51,133
Total net investments		108,706,220	100,657,020
Current assets	18	823,873	1,112,563
Current liabilities	19	(164,300)	(289,264)
Net assets of the Scheme at 30 June available for benefits	_	109,365,793	101,480,319

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposal of the Trustees. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the Scheme year. The actuarial position of the Scheme, which takes into account such obligations, is dealt with in the Report on Actuarial Liabilities on pages 10 to 11 of the Annual Report and these financial statements should be read in conjunction with this report.

The notes on pages 23 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Trustee

These fina	ancial statements were approved	by the Trustees on		
Date:				
Signed or	n behalf of the Trustees:			

Trustee

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation

The individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, Financial Reporting Standard 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (2018).

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which the Trustees believes to be appropriate as they believe that the Scheme has adequate resources to meet obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. In reaching this conclusion, the Trustee has considered severe but plausible downsides which consider the impact of recent, geopolitical and economic issues, such as the war in Ukraine, and have taken into account the impact on investments. The result of the Trustees assessment being that the strength of the Employer and its ability to continue to make contributions as they fall due is not significantly impacted. This assessment gives the Trustees confidence to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2. Identification of the financial statements

The Scheme is established as a trust under English law. The address for enquiries to the Scheme is included in the Trustees' Report.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies of the Scheme which are applied consistently are as follows:

Currency

• The Scheme's functional and presentational currency is pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest pound.

Contributions

- Employee contributions, including AVCs, are accounted for by the Trustees when they are deducted from pay by the Employer.
- Employer normal contributions that are expressed as a rate of salary are accounted for on the same basis as the employees' contributions, in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions in force during the year.
- Employer additional contributions are accounted for on a receipts basis.

Other income

Individual transfers in to the Scheme are accounted for when the transfer amount is received.

Payments to members

- Pensions in payment are accounted for in the period to which they relate.
- Benefits are accounted for in the period in which the member notifies the Trustees of their decision on the type or amount of benefit to be taken, or if there is no member choice, on the date of retiring or leaving.
- Individual transfers out of the Scheme are accounted for when member liability is discharged which is normally when the transfer amount is paid.

Expenses and other payments

- Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.
- Investment management expenses and rebates are accounted for on an accruals basis and shown net within "Returns on investments".

Investment income

- Income from pooled investment vehicles is accounted for when declared by the fun manager.
- Income from cash and short term deposits is accounted for on an accruals basis.
- Investment income arising from the underlying investments of the pooled investment vehicles which is reinvested within the pooled investment vehicles and reflected in the unit price. Thus, it is reported within "Change in market value". Income from pooled funds which is distributed is accounted for when declared by the investment manager.
- Investment income is reported net of attributable tax credits but gross of withholding taxes which are accrued in line with the associated investment income

Investments

- The change in market value of investments during the year comprises 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.
- Unitised pooled investment vehicles have been valued at the latest available bid price or single price provided by the pooled investment manager. Investments held in Veritas are based on the net asset value (NAV) at midday trading as provided by the Fund Administrator.
- With profit AVC policies are reported at the policy value provided by the insurance company based on the cumulative reversionary bonuses declared and the current terminal bonus.

Significant estimates and judgements.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

- There are no critical judgements in applying the accounting policies.
- Key accounting estimates and assumptions The Trustee make estimates and assumptions concerning the
 future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. For the
 Scheme, The Trustee believes that only those investments falling within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy
 (see note 15) have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and
 liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Contributions

	2024	2023
	£	£
Employer contributions		
Normal	3,835,195	3,824,885
Additional	3,170,000	-
Employee contributions		
Normal	434,173	433,094
Additional voluntary contributions	50,110	59,025
	7,489,478	4,317,004

A Schedule of Contributions was certified on 14 September 2021 which increased the Employer contribution rate to 53% from 1 July 2021. A Schedule of Contributions certified on 26 March 2024 stated that there was no change to the rate paid by the Employer or Employees until 1 July 2024 when the contributions paid by the Employer were reduced to 29.6%. The additional contribution was in respect of a special contribution made by the Employer following the most recent valuation.

5. Transfers in

	2024	2023
	£	£
Individual transfers in from other schemes	8,839	5,805

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6. Benefits paid or payable

	2024	2023
	£	£
Pensions	2,797,894	2,544,682
Commutation of pensions and lump sum retirement benefits	880,358	767,130
Lump sum death benefits	-	17,243
	3,678,252	3,329,055
. Payments to and on account of leavers		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Refunds of contributions	-	5,205
Individual transfers to other Schemes	2,990	612,264
	2,990	617,469

8. Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Administration and processing	94,253	101,818
Actuarial fees	115,005	142,551
Audit fee	13,608	13,355
Legal and other professional fees	52,849	85,596
Trustee and secretariat fees	199,199	146,460
PPF Levy	6,429	9,252
Miscellaneous fees	1,485	2,478
	482,828	501,510

With exception of the professional independent trustee, all the above providers are contracted by the Board of Trustees.

9. Investment income

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income from pooled investment vehicles	720,573	1,036,807
Bank interest	21,413	3,536
	741,986	1,040,343
		

10. Reconciliation of investments

	Value at 30 June 2023 £	Purchases at cost £	Sales proceeds £	Change in market value £	Value at 30 June 2024 £
Pooled investment vehicles AVC investments	100,115,790 490,097	96,430,969 50,110	(93,024,880) (79,669)	4,110,146 113,657	107,632,025 574,195
	100,605,887	96,481,079	(93,104,549)	4,223,803	108,206,220
Other investment balances	51,133				500,000
	100,657,020			_	108,706,220

Included within the purchases and sales is £50,176,614 in respect of the disinvestment of the holdings with Columbia Threadneedle that were reinvested in other investment funds in the Scheme.

Indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments within pooled investment vehicles and charges made within those vehicles. The amount of indirect costs is not separately provided to the Scheme.

The other investment balance of £500,000 is in respect of cash in transit as at the year end.

11. Investment management expenses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Administration, management and custody Consultancy fees	178,562 236,000	98,629 283,560
	414,562	382,189

12. Taxation

The Scheme is a registered pension scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 and is therefore exempt from income tax and capital gains tax.

13. Pooled investment vehicles

The Scheme's investments in pooled investment vehicles at the year-end comprised:

	2024	2023
	£	£
LDI (Liability Driven Investments)	47,636,841	35,467,254
Equities	17,638,111	27,520,915
Bonds	9,338,950	10,439,444
Property	11,608,188	11,867,010
Cash	-	14,821,167
Multi Asset	21,409,935	=
	107,632,025	100,115,790
	•	

The Multi-asset funds hold a variety of investments including equities, bonds, derivatives and commodities.

14. AVC investments

The Trustees hold assets invested separately from the main investments to secure additional benefits on a money purchase basis for those members electing to pay Additional Voluntary Contributions. Members participating in this arrangement each receive an annual statement made up to the Scheme year-end confirming the amounts held to their account and the movements in the year. The aggregate amounts of AVC investments are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
ReAssure (unitised insurance policy)	574,195	490,097

15. Fair value determination

The fair value of financial instruments has been estimated using the following fair value determination:

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets that the entity can access at

the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using

market data) for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset.

A fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety on the basis of the lowest level input which is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Scheme's investment assets have been fair valued using the above determination levels as follows:

		As at 3	80 June 2024	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£	£	£	£
Pooled investment vehicles	-	87,764,995	19,867,030	107,632,025
AVC investments	-	-	574,195	574,195
Other investment balances	500,000	-	-	500,000
	500,000	87,764,995	20,441,225	108,706,220
		As at 3	80 June 2023	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£	£	£	£
Pooled investment vehicles	-	89,676,346	10,439,444	100,115,790
AVC investments	-	-	490,097	490,097
Other investment balances	51,133	=	-	51,133
_	51,133	89,676,346	10,929,541	100,657,020

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont)

16. Investment risk disclosures

Investment risks

FRS102 requires the disclosure of information in relation to certain investment risks as follows:

- Credit risk one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
- Market risk comprises the following three types of risk:
 - 1. Interest rate risk: The risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates
 - 2. Currency risk: The risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates
 - 3. Other price risk: The risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those due to interest rates and currency).

The Trustees determined the Scheme's investment strategy after taking advice from their investment adviser. The Scheme has exposure to the above risks via the investments held to implement the investment strategy. The Trustees manage investment risks, including credit risk and market risk, considering the Scheme's investment objectives and strategy, and the advice of their investment advisers.

Within each investment portfolio, investment objectives and restrictions to manage risk are implemented through the appointment documents and investment management agreements in place with each of the Scheme's investment managers. The Trustees monitor the performance of the strategy and associated risks, and each investment manager against its objectives and restrictions, on a regular basis.

The table below summarises the Scheme's Pooled Investment Vehicles ("PIVs") that were held as at 30 June 2023 and have exposure to indirect credit and market risks.

2024	Credit Risk	Currency Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Other Price Risk
Equity funds	0	•	0	•
Bond funds	•	0	0	0
Property funds	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure funds	0	0	0	0
Liability-driven investment funds	0	0	•	•
2023	Credit Risk	Currency Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Other Price Risk
Equity funds	0	•	0	•
Bond funds	•	0	0	0
Property funds	0	0	0	0
Liability-driven investment funds	0	0	•	•
Cash funds	0	0	0	0
Key to indirect risk exposures:	•	Significant ex	posure	
	0	Some exposu	ire	
	0	Negligible exp	oosure	

Further information on these risks and the Trustees approach to risk management is set out below. This does not include AVC investments, as these are not considered significant in relation to the overall investments of the Scheme.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont)

16. Investment risk disclosures (Cont)

Credit risk

The Scheme is directly subject to credit risk resulting from Pooled investment vehicles. The table below refers to the pooled investment vehicles only and not the underlying holdings.

	2024	2023
	0003	£000
Unrated	107,632	100,116

Pooled investment vehicles

Direct credit risk is mitigated by the ring-fenced nature of the pooled investment vehicles, the regulatory environments in which the pooled managers operate, and diversification of investments amongst a number of pooled arrangements.

The Trustee carries out due-diligence checks on the appointment of new pooled investment managers, and on an ongoing basis monitors any changes to the regulatory and operating environment of the pooled managers.

A summary of pooled investment vehicles by type of arrangement is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Authorised unit trusts	6,315	6,227
Limited partnerships	10,528	-
Open-ended investment companies	10,882	-
Unauthorised unit trusts	5,293	5,640
Unit-linked insurance contracts	65,275	27,521
Other	9,339	60,728
Total	107,632	100,116

The role of a custodian is to ensure the safe-keeping of the assets and facilitate all transactions entered into by the appointed investment managers. The Trustees are not responsible for the appointment of the custodian of the assets contained within the various pooled fund investments. The pooled investment vehicle's governing body is responsible for appointing its own custodian for the safe-keeping, monitoring and reconciliation of documentation relating to these securities.

The Scheme is subject to credit risk through its investments in pooled investment vehicles. It is directly exposed to credit risk in relation to the solvency of the custodians of those funds. It is directly exposed to the credit risk of the insurance company for any pooled vehicles structured as life policies.

As at 30 June 2024 around 66% (2023: 50%) of the Scheme's assets were invested in funds or securities that are exposed to credit risk.

The Scheme's holdings in pooled investment vehicles are 'unrated' from a credit perspective. Direct credit risk arising from pooled investment vehicles is mitigated by the underlying assets of the pooled arrangements being ring-fenced from the assets of the custodian and the investment manager; the regulatory environments in which the pooled fund managers operate; and diversification of the Scheme's investments across a number of pooled funds. The Trustees carry out due diligence checks on investments into new pooled funds and on an ongoing basis monitor any changes to the operating environment of those pooled funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont)

16. Investment risk disclosures (Cont)

Market risk

Currency risk

The Scheme had equity exposure through the LGIM Future World Global Equity Index Fund which is in non-GBP hedged share classes as of 30 June 2024. Indirect currency risk may exist within other pooled vehicles if underlying investment are held in non-Sterling assets; any such risk is shown in the subsequent Indirect Risks table. Outside of the LGIM equity, the assets are held in GBP share classes.

As at 30 June 2024 around 55% (2023 38%) of the Scheme's assets were invested in funds or securities that are exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate and inflation risk

This scheme has no direct interest rate risk as there are no segregated holdings in credit or LDI assets. Indirect risks are covered later in this section.

As at 30 June 2024 around Nil% (2023 51%) of the Scheme's assets were invested in funds or securities that are exposed to interest rate and/or inflation risk.

Other price risk

The Scheme's assets are exposed to risks of market prices other than currencies and interest rates, such as the pooled funds that hold equities being subject to movements in equity prices.

As at 30 June 2024 around 91% (2023 75%) of the Scheme's assets were invested in funds or securities that are exposed to other price risk.

Indirect risks

The Scheme is indirectly exposed to investment risks via the underlying assets of the pooled investment vehicles. This indirect risk is mitigated by the diversification of these underlying assets within the individual vehicles as part of a diversified investment strategy.

2022

17. Concentration of investments

The following investments each account for more than 5% of the Scheme's net assets at the year-end:

	2024		20	2023	
	£	%	£	%	
Columbia Threadneedle Real Dynamic LDI Fund	-	-	24,917,667	24.6	
Columbia Threadneedle Sterling Liquidity Fund	-	-	14,821,167	14.6	
Columbia Threadneedle Short Real Dynamic LDI Fund	-	-	10,549,587	10.4	
Permira Credit Solutions IV	9,338,950	8.5	10,439,444	10.3	
Columbia Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	6,315,223	5.8	6,226,760	6.1	
L&G Global Equity Index	17,638,111	16.1	27,530,915	27.1	
Hermes Property Unit Trust	5,292,965	4.8	5,640,250	5.6	
EagleCrest Infrastructure SCSP Fund	10,528,080	9.6	-	-	
L&G Absolute Return Bond Fund	11,285,999	10.3	-	-	
L&G Matching Core Fix Long Ser1 Fund	12,861,512	11.8	-	-	
L&G Matching Core Real Long Ser 1 Fund	20,315,218	18.6	-	-	
M&G ESMR A Acc GBP H Fund	10,881,855	9.9	-	-	

18. Current assets

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash balances	822,836	916,373
Other debtors and prepayments	1,037	196,190
	823,873	1,112,563
19. Current liabilities		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Accrued expenses	164,300	180,560
Accrued benefits		108,704
	164,300	289,264

20. Related party transactions

At 30 June 2024, there were two (2023: two) Trustees who were active members of the Scheme. The Trustees accrue benefits under the standard terms as all other members. The Trustees of the Scheme are considered to be key management personnel.

The Employer provides facilities for Trustees' meetings and other minor expenses not included in the financial statements for which no charge is levied to the Scheme. Fees of £115,508 (2023: £97,025) were paid to the Independent Trustee, with £17,684 (2023: £15,060) outstanding at the year-end. In addition fees of £77 (2023: £Nil) were reimbursed to a non-employer nominated Trustees during the year.

All of the above transactions were made in accordance with the Scheme Rules.

21. Capital commitments

At 30 June 2024, the Scheme had an uncalled commitment of £1.6m (2023: £1.6m) to the Permira Private Credit Fund

22. Employer-related investments

There were no direct employer-related investments at the year end.

23. Contingent liabilities

GMP Equalisation

As explained on page 4 in the Trustees' Report, on 26 October 2018, the High Court handed down a judgment involving the Lloyds Banking Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The judgment concluded the schemes should be amended to equalise pension benefits for men and women in relation to guaranteed minimum pension benefits. The issues determined by the judgment arise in relation to many other defined benefit pension schemes.

The Trustees of the Scheme have completed a project to ensure that Scheme benefits for ongoing members are equalised between men and women with effect from 1 June 2022. Under the ruling schemes are required to backdate benefit adjustments in relation to GMP equalisation and provide interest on the backdated amounts. The total amount of arrears payments was around £38,600 (including interest) and these have been accounted for in the financial statements for the year to 30 June 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont)

23. Contingent liabilities (Cont)

Ruling on amendments of Contracted-Out Salary Related pension schemes

The Virgin Media Ltd v NTL Pension Trustees II decision, handed down by the High Court on 16 June 2023, considered the implications of section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. In a judgment delivered on 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal unanimously upheld the decision of the High Court and the case has the potential to cause significant issues in the pensions industry. Trustees will investigate the possible implications with its advisers in due course, but it is not possible at present to estimate the potential impact, if any, on the Scheme.

Certificate of Adequacy of Contributions

High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme

Certification of the Schedule of Contributions

Adequacy of rates of contributions

I certify that, in my opinion, the rates of contributions shown in this Schedule of Contributions are such that the Statutory Funding Objective can be expected to continue to be met for the period for which the schedule is expected to be in force.

Adherence to Statement of Funding Principles

I hereby certify that, in my opinion, this Schedule of Contributions is consistent with the Statement of Funding Principles dated 24 March 2024.

The certification of the adequacy of the rates of contributions for the purpose of securing that the Statutory Funding Objective can be expected to be met is not a certification of their adequacy for the purpose of securing the Scheme's liabilities by the purchase of annuities, if the Scheme were to be wound up.

Signature: Date: 26 March 2024

Name: John Lawton Qualification: Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

Address: 3 Devon Way Employer: Barnett Waddingham LLP

Birmingham B31 2TS

Schedule of Contributions

High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme

Schedule of Contributions

Status

This Schedule of Contributions has been prepared by the Trustees of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme (the "Scheme"), after obtaining the advice of the Scheme Actuary appointed by the Trustees.

The Employer is the Treasury Board of Canada and any other participating employers in the Scheme.

Period of the Schedule

This schedule of contributions takes effect from the date it is certified by the Scheme Actuary. It ends on 30 June 2029 unless it is replaced by another Schedule within that period.

Contributions to be paid by active members

6% of Pensionable Salary, to be deducted from earnings by the Employer and paid to the Scheme by the 19th day of the calendar month following deduction.

Members may pay Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) at their discretion on giving appropriate notice to the Employer.

Contributions to be paid by the Employer

Period Rate

Up to 30 June 2024: 53% of Pensionable Salaries From 1 July 2024: 29.6% of Pensionable Salaries

Contributions should be paid into the Scheme by the 19th of day of the calendar month following that to which the payment relates. These contributions relate to the future accrual of benefits, Scheme expenses and all levies.

The Employer may pay contributions in addition to the amounts shown above at any time. Any contributions paid at a rate higher than required can be offset against later payments due at the request of the Employer with the agreement of the Trustees.

This Schedule has been agreed by the Trustees and the Employer.



Signed on behalf of the Trustees of the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme



Signed on behalf of the Treasury Board of Canada by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (USS), represented by the Executive Director of the Locally Engaged Staff Pension and Insurance

24/03/2024

Date of agreement

Implementation Statement

Background and Implementation Statement

Background

The regulatory landscape continues to evolve as Environmental, Social and Governance issues ('ESG') become increasingly important to regulators and the broader investment community. The Department for Work and Pensions ('DWP') has increased the focus around ESG policies and stewardship activities by issuing further guidance relating to voting and engagement policies and activities. These regulatory changes recognise the importance of managing ESG factors as part of a Trustees' fiduciary duty. These ESG issues are specifically addressed in this Statement.

Implementation Statement

This implementation statement provides evidence that the High Commission of Canada in the United Kingdom Locally Engaged Staff Pension Scheme continues to follow and act on the principles outlined in the Statement of Investment Principles ('SIP).

The SIP can be found online at the web address <u>Canadian-High-Commission-Statement-Investment-Principles2023.pdf (highcommissionofcanada-pensions.co.uk)</u>. The statement includes:

- actions the Trustees have taken to manage financially material risks and implement the key policies in its SIP.
- the current policy and approach with regards to ESG and the actions taken with managers on managing ESG risks.
- the extent to which the Trustees have followed policies on engagement covering engagement actions with its investment managers and in turn the engagement activity of the investment managers with the companies in the investment mandates.
- voting information covering the reporting year up to the 30th of June 2024, including the most significant votes cast by the investment managers on the Scheme's behalf.

Summary of key actions undertaken over the reporting year.

At the beginning of the year, the Scheme's SIP was updated to reflect the new investment strategy and to account for new DWP regulations. The Trustees and their investment advisors continued implementing the new investment strategy and the final transition was completed in Q4 2023 with an investment into the Fiera Infrastructure Fund. In Q2 2024, it was decided that the LDI portfolio would target a 100% hedge on the Technical Provisions liabilities (TPs) basis, to further reduce funding risk.

After the end of the reporting year, redemption requests were submitted to the Federated Hermes and Columbia Threadneedle property funds to further de-risk the Scheme following concerns around the outlook for property markets. The Trustee will seek to further align the investments with the Scheme's objectives when investing the proceeds of the property sales.

Further the Trustees continued to review their investment managers on an ongoing basis, including from a sustainability perspective, with the assistance of its investment adviser. This includes understanding whether the investment managers are signed up to common codes such as the UK Stewardship Code, and if not, engaging with the managers to understand why.

Implementation Statement

This report demonstrates that the Scheme has adhered to its investment principles and its policies for managing financially material consideration including ESG factors and climate change.

Managing risks and policy actions

Approach to managing and monitoring investment risks

The Trustees consider that there are several different types of investment risk that are important for the Scheme. These include, but are not limited to:

Risk of inadequate returns

A key objective of the Trustees is that, over the long-term, the Scheme should have adequate assets to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Trustees therefore invest the assets of the Scheme to produce a sufficient long-term return in excess of the liabilities. There is also a risk that the performance of the Scheme's assets and liabilities diverges in certain financial and economic conditions in the short term. This risk has been considered in setting the investment strategy and is monitored by the Trustees on a regular basis. The Trustees maintain a significant proportion of liability matching assets to manage this risk.

Risk from lack of diversification

This is the risk that failure of a particular investment, or the general poor performance of a given investment type, could materially adversely affect the Scheme's assets. The Trustees believe that the Scheme's assets are adequately diversified between different asset classes and within each asset class. This was a key consideration when determining the Scheme's investment arrangements and is monitored by the Trustees on a regular basis. Over the reporting year, the Trustees have undertaken an investment strategy review to target a greater level of diversification.

Investment manager risk

This is the risk that an investment manager fails to meet its investment objectives. Prior to appointing an investment manager, the Trustees receive written advice from a suitably qualified individual and will typically undertake an investment manager selection exercise. The Trustees monitor the investment managers on a regular basis to ensure they remain appropriate for their selected mandates. The Trustees' investment adviser typically holds quarterly calls with the investment managers or more frequently where required.

Liquidity/marketability risk

This is the risk that the Scheme is unable to realise assets to meet benefit cash flows as they fall due or that the Scheme will become a forced seller of assets in order to meet benefit payments. The Trustees are aware of the Scheme's cash flow requirements and believe that this risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate degree of liquidity across the Scheme's investments.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks

Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) factors are sources of risk to the Scheme's investments, some of which could be financially material, over both the short and longer term. These potentially include risks relating to factors such as climate change, unsustainable business practices, and unsound corporate governance. The Trustees seek to appoint investment managers who will manage

these risks appropriately on their behalf and from time-to-time review how these risks are being managed in practice. As part of the Trustees' investment strategy reviews, the Trustees have reviewed sustainable mandates in each of the areas reviewed, including an equity portfolio with a specific ESG focus.

Collateral adequacy risk

The Scheme is invested in leveraged Liability Driven Investment ("LDI") arrangements to provide protection ("hedging") against adverse changes in interest rates and inflation expectations. The LDI manager may from time to time call for additional cash to be paid to the LDI portfolio in order to support a given level of leverage. Collateral adequacy risk is the risk that the Trustees when requested to do so will not be able to post additional cash to the LDI fund within the required timeframe. A potential consequence of this risk is that the Scheme's interest rate and inflation hedging could be reduced, and that the Scheme's funding level could suffer subsequently as a result. In order to manage this risk, the Trustees ensure that the Scheme has a sufficient allocation to highly liquid assets which can be readily realised, so that cash can be posted to the LDI manager at short notice.

Legal and General Investment Management (LGIM) has been selected as the LDI manager. LGIM sets a minimum collateral requirement to be held within its LDI funds, taking into account regulatory guidance and its own risk management framework. The Trustees hold additional liquid collateral with LGIM in order to reduce collateral adequacy risk including liquid Cash funds, Credit funds and equities. Further liquid assets are held with M&G in order to further reduce collateral adequacy risk.

Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Scheme is subject to credit risk because it invests in bonds via pooled funds. The Trustees manage their exposure to credit risk by only investing in pooled funds that have a diversified exposure to different credit issuers, and predominately invests in bonds that are classified as "investment grade".

Currency risk

Whilst most of the currency exposure of the Scheme's assets is to Sterling, the Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in overseas markets. The Trustees consider the overseas currency exposure in the context of the overall investment strategy and believe that the currency exposure that exists diversifies the strategy and is appropriate. Furthermore, the Trustees manage the amount of currency risk by investing in pooled funds that hedge some of the currency exposure.

Interest rate and inflation risk

The Scheme's assets are subject to interest rate and inflation risk because some of the Scheme's assets are held in bonds via pooled funds. However, the interest rate and inflation exposure of the Scheme's assets hedges part of the corresponding risks associated with the Scheme's liabilities. The net effect will be to reduce the volatility of the funding level, and so the Trustees believe that it is appropriate to have exposures to these risks in this manner and to review them on a regular basis. The Scheme's LDI investments aim to hedge c.100% of these risks on a Technical Provision basis.

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Other non-investment risks

The Trustees recognise that there are other, non-investment, risks faced by the Scheme, and takes these into consideration as far as practical in setting the Scheme's investment arrangements.

Examples include:

- longevity risk (the risk that members live on average, longer than expected); and
- sponsor covenant risk (the risk that, for whatever reason, the sponsoring employer is unable to support the Scheme as anticipated).

Together, the investment and non-investment risks give rise generally to funding risk. This is the risk that the Scheme's funding position falls below what is considered an appropriate level. By understanding and considering the key risks that contribute to funding risk, the Trustees believe that they have appropriately addressed and are positioned to manage this general risk.

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Changes to the SIP

The SIP was updated and signed in July 2023 to reflect the new investment strategy and to account for new DWP regulations.

Policiee added to the SIP during the reporting period		
How the investment managers are incentivised to align their investment strategy and decisions with the Trustees' policies.	 As the Scheme is invested in pooled funds, there is not scope for these funds to tailor their strategy and decisions in line with the Trustees policies. However, the Trustees invest in a portfolio of pooled funds that are aligned to the strategic objective. The Scheme's Infrastructure and Private Credit mandates are subjected to a performance related fee. 	
How the investment managers are incentivised to make decisions based on assessments of medium to long-term financial and non-financial performance of an issuer of debt or equity and to engage with them to improve performance in the medium to long-term.	The Trustees review the investment managers' performance relative to medium and long-term objectives as documented in the investment management agreements. The Trustees monitor the investment managers' engagement and voting activity on an annual basis as part of their ESG monitoring process. The Trustees do not incentivise the investment managers to make decisions based on non-financial performance.	
How the method (and time horizon) of the evaluation of investment managers' performance and the remuneration for their services are in line with the Trustees' policies.	The Trustees review the performance of all of the Scheme's investments on a net of cost basis to ensure a true measurement of performance versus investment objectives.	
The method for monitoring portfolio turnover costs incurred by investment managers and how they define and monitor targeted portfolio turnover or turnover range.	 The Trustees do not directly monitor turnover costs. However, the investment managers are incentivised to minimise costs as they are measured on a net of cost basis. 	
The duration of the Scheme's arrangements with the investment managers	The duration of the arrangements is considered in the context of the type of fund the Scheme invests in. • For closed ended funds or funds with a lock-in period the Trustees ensure the timeframe of the investment or lock-in is in line with the Trustees' objectives and Scheme's liquidity requirements. • For open ended funds, the duration is flexible and the Trustees will from time-to-time consider the appropriateness of these investments and whether they should continue to be held.	

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Voting Policy - How the Trustees expect investment managers to vote on their behalf The Trustees have acknowledged responsibility for the voting policies that are implemented by the Scheme's investment managers on their behalf.

Engagement Policy - How the Trustees will engage with investment managers, direct assets and others about 'relevant matters'

- The Trustees have acknowledged responsibility for the engagement policies that are implemented by the Scheme's investment managers on their behalf.
- The Trustees, via their investment advisers, will engage with managers about 'relevant matters' at least annually.
- Asset manager engagement and monitoring on an annual basis, the Trustees assess the voting and engagement activity of their asset managers. The results of this analysis feeds into the Trustees' investment decision making.

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Current ESG policy and approach

ESG policy

The SIP describes the Scheme's policy with regards to ESG, which is as follows.

Consideration of financially material and non-financial matters

The Trustees have considered how environmental, social, governance ("ESG") and ethical factors should be taken into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments, given the time horizon of the Scheme and its members.

The Trustees expect their investment managers to take account of financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations). The Trustees seek to appoint managers that have appropriate skills and processes to do this, and from time-to-time review how their managers are taking account of these issues in practice.

The Trustees have limited influence over managers' investment practices where assets are held in pooled funds, but they encourage their managers to improve their practices where appropriate. The Trustees do not take into account any non-financial matters (ie matters relating to the ethical and other views of members and beneficiaries, rather than considerations of financial risk and return) in the selection, retention and realisation of investments.

Implementing the current ESG policy

In line with the policy above, the Trustees will review its managers from an ESG perspective. The Trustees will review all investment managers from an ESG perspective when making new appointments.

The following table outlines the areas which the Scheme's investment managers are assessed on when evaluating their ESG policies. The Trustee will review the Scheme's ESG policies and engagements periodically to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

Areas for monitoring engagement	Method for monitoring and engagement	Circumstances for additional monitoring and engagement
Environmental, Social, Corporate Governance factors and the exercising of Rights	The Trustees' investment managers provide annual reports on how they have engaged with issuers regarding social, environmental and corporate governance issues. The Trustees receive information from their investment advisers on the investment managers' approaches to engagement. The Trustees will engage, via their investment adviser, with investment managers and/or other relevant persons about relevant matters (including the Scheme's stewardship priorities) at least annually.	The manager has not acted in accordance with their policies and frameworks (including stewardship priorities).

ESG summary and actions with the investment managers

Manager, fund	ESG Summary
Legal & General Investment Management - Future	Within LGIM's Future World Index, a set of exclusions are applied, alongside enhancements based on the comprehensive evaluation of ESG factors.
	Climate considerations are a key priority for the Fund, and LGIM are continually improving their capabilities in the space. In 2023, LGIM introduced Scope 3 and GHG emissions data in regular reporting for the Fund.
World Equity Index Fund	LGIM are currently members of 50+ initiatives and networks, covering climate change, net zero transition, health, diversity and inclusion and corporate governance around the world.
Legal & General Investment Management – Absolute Return Bonds Funds	LGIM provides ESG scores for all assets within the portfolio and can provide the required TCFD Scope 1 and 2 metrics. LGIM also encourages investee companies to align sustainability reporting with best-practice frameworks. LGIM collaborates with a range of industry participants to monitor and influence a broad range of ESG topics.
	The funds have decarbonisation targets aligned with guidance such as the IPCC special report on global warming and the Net Zero Investment Framework.
Legal and General Investment Management – Matching Core LDI Fund	LGIM is actively committed to integrating ESG considerations into LDI funds. Their dedicated ESG team plays a crucial role in stewardship and responsible investment, ensuring strong risk management through their proprietary tools. LGIM produce a quarterly fund-specific ESG report which details an ESG score, several ESG metrics including carbon footprint and carbon reserves.
Range	
Federated Hermes Property	The level of reporting and disclosure from Hermes is significantly ahead of peers with very clearly defined targets and progress reports against those targets
	ESG reporting is regular and provides a good blend of tangible and quantitative data, alongside case studies and examples of Hermes ESG process and practices.
	The Threadneedle Property Fund is tracking ESG objectives and has shown case study examples of engagements made with tenants of underlying assets within the Fund to improve its ESG attributes.
Threadneedle Property	CT participates in a wide range of organisations at a firm level, including UNPRI, UKSIF, NZAMI as well as IIGCC Real Estate Working Group.
	CT has a Net Zero target of 2050 for real estate with a clear pathway in place and quantitative interim targets
Fiera Infrastructure	The Fiera Infrastructure Fund successfully integrates its firmwide ESG policy into the Fund and is committed to proactively working towards a net zero pathway as a firm. ESG factors are integrated into the investment deal sourcing process, which uses an ESG analysis scorecard and goes through an ESG committee for approval.

	Fiera is able to report on a broad range of climate metrics that feed into quarterly investor reports and the annual ESG report.
M&G – Total Return Credit Investment Fund	M&G boasts a robust company-wide ESG strategy, illustrating their competency in managing ESG risks within the Fund. M&G are a signatory to the 2020 UK stewardship code and the NAZMI. The manager can clearly evidence engagements with the wider industry in line with the firm level ESG policy.
Permira – Direct Lending	Given this fund vintage is fully deployed, the scope for fund-level improvements is limited. Future improvements are therefore likely to focus on enhancing engagement and reporting capabilities. Permira are signatories of several organisations including Principles for Responsible Investment and the ILPA ESG Data Convergence Initiative.

Engagement

As the Scheme invests via pooled funds managed by investment managers, the managers are responsible for engaging with investee companies as and when required. The investment managers have provided details on their engagement actions including a summary of the engagements by category for the 12-month period to 30th of June 2024.

Fund name	Engagement summary	Commentary
Legal & General Investment Management – Future World Equity Index Fund	Total Engagements: 1951 Engagements fell into the following categories: Environmental: 1637 Governance: 498 Social: 239 Other: 204 (includes financial and strategy) Please note that the sum of the above categories is greater than the number of total engagements, as some engagements cover more than one of the topics listed.	LGIM have a firmwide ESG policy implemented through identifying, engaging and escalating key ESG issues. LGIM employs a dedicated and experienced ESG team to assess and engage with companies on key ESG issues. Within LGIM's Future World Index, there is an exclusion criterion in place, combined with tilting according to the consideration of all the E, S and G factors. LGIM has firm wide stewardship priorities with a current priority focus on inequality, ethnic diversity, and tax transparency. The manager takes a holistic approach to voting and engagement across all of its portfolio companies, within which LGIM's Investment Stewardship team and all investment teams collaborate to ensure they are using a common framework. This strengthens and streamlines engagement and voting activities, allowing the manager to maximise effectiveness by leveraging its position as a large, influential investor. LGIM produces an annual Active Ownership report which summarises the actions taken on behalf of clients.
Legal & General Investment Management – Absolute Return Bonds Funds	Total Engagements: 357 Engagements fell into the following categories: Environmental: 298 Governance: 112 Social: 44 Other: 72 (includes financial and strategy)	LGIM's Investment Stewardship team manage the voting and engagement across all funds, leveraging all possible capital to maximise effectiveness. LGIM share their finalised ESG ratings/scorecards with companies, identifying which metrics are used, LGIM's key focus areas and suggestions to companies that could improve their score.

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Legal and General Investment Management – Matching Core LDI Fund Range	Please note that the sum of the above categories is greater than the number of total engagements, as some engagements cover more than one of the topics listed. LGIM currently has not yet provided numerical data of engagement activity within the Matching Core LDI Funds. LGIM do however engage regularly with the counterparty banks involved in their LDI strategies.	LGIM believe effective stewardship involves working with companies, regulators, policymakers, peers, and other stakeholders around the world to tackle systemic issues, material risks and opportunities as well as collaboration with industry experts to identify future challenges.
Federated Hermes Property	Various Engagements Due to the nature of the fund, which owns properties, there are no companies with which to engage. However, they do engage with occupiers of the properties.	The Federated Hermes Property is a pooled UK property investment fund that invests 100% directly into real estate properties and, as such, there are no companies with which to engage. However, they engage with a number of industry and government bodies. Furthermore, they also take time to regularly engage with occupiers of the properties, usually through managing agents and leasing agents, to encourage them to be more energy efficient, and have been looking into wellbeing for occupiers as a way to better their engagement efforts. The manager has very clearly defined and objective ESG targets which it is able to report the progress on regularly through the fund's reporting, including meeting net zero emissions across the managed assets in their real estate portfolio by 2035.
Threadneedle Property	Various Engagements Due to the nature of the fund, which owns properties, there are no companies with which to engage. However, they do engage with occupiers of the properties.	The firm sets ESG standards and KPIs for all contractors and property managers to adhere to which ensures ESG factors are adhered to from external parties. The firm also actively engages with tenants to make them aware of ESG priorities and is even encouraging ESG stipulations and requirements to share ESG data be written into new leases. The firm also sets ESG standards for the refurbishment of their assets through their refurbishment guide to ensure properties are fit for the future and refurbished with sustainability in mind.
Fiera Infrastructure	Various Engagements As the fund manager, they communicate directly with the ESG lead of the portfolio companies. They focus on seeking positive change within their portfolio	The firm has an ESG policy that sets out guiding principles, commitments, and implementation for responsible investment, and how to integrate environmental, social and governance ("ESG") risk and value creation opportunities into their investment decision-making process and ownership practices.

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	companies and improving market-wide/system risks.	An example of significant engagement is:
		The annual Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) Infrastructure
		Assessment is the most substantial
		engagement Fiera has on ESG topics. Fiera
		engaged with Inalan in October 2023 to improve their GRESB score by setting them
		ESG objectives, such as:
		 Conduct materiality assessment to identify material ESG topics.
		Develop ESG risk register – identify risks
		and opportunities that are material to the business.
		Develop ESG policy – formalize objectives
		and procedures for material topics Inalan actioned all items discussed and are
		awaiting their GRESB score which will be
		announced on 1st October. They have already
		scheduled a call with Fiera to discuss their
	Total accessors 0	scores and areas for continued improvement.
	Total engagements: 9	M&G has a well integrated sustainable investment policy to ensure ESG
		considerations are incorporated across all
	Environmental: 6	stages of the investment process.
	Social: 2	An example of significant engagements is:
	Governance: 1	Westlake Corp
		M&G engaged with Westlake Corp, a North
		American chemical company, to request the company set a Net Zero target for Scope 1, 2
		and 3 emissions verified by SBTi, increase its
		scope 1 & 2 reduction targets for 2030 from
M&G - Total Return		20% to 30%, disclose scope 3 emissions and decarbonisation strategy and report under
Credit Investment		TCFD.
Fund		Westlake was receptive to M&G's
		recommendations but explained that the company does not want to commit to a Net
		Zero target until it has a clear pathway to get
		there. They are currently in talks with SBTi
		and, as they approach the 20% reduction for scope 1 & 2, are considering what the next
		steps will be. The next sustainability report is
		expected to be published soon and the
		company is working on TCFD and Scope 3
		emission disclosures, M&G plan to review the report and continue to follow up with the
		company next year.
Permira – Direct Lending	Total engagements: 34	Permira is committed to improving its
		approach to ESG engagement and monitoring post-investment, reflecting the
		continual evolution of its approach to ESG.
		Permira has developed its approach to ESG
		margin ratchets and attempted to integrate
		the mechanism to offer margin ratchets into

	deal documentation for all new commitments and refinances. An example of significant engagement is:
	ITG
	Permira engaged with ITG about their ESG strategy and how Permira could help them to improve. Permira encouraged the firm to discuss the possibility of including an ESG margin ratchet in their loan agreement, which would link a margin reduction to ITG meeting ESG KPIs.
	There has been an improvement across the portfolio following the engagement. These improvements include their EcoVadis score increasing from 71 to 75.

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Voting (for equity asset funds only)

The Trustees note the voting policies that are implemented by the Scheme's investment managers on their behalf.

The Scheme's investment managers have provided details on their voting actions including a summary of the activity covering the reporting year up to the 30th of June 2024. The managers also provided examples of significant votes. Note this only includes the equity manager, as the only fund with voting rights attached to the investment.

Fund Name	Voting Summary	Commentary
Legal & General Investment Management – Future World Equity Index Fund	Resolutions eligible to vote for: 54,867 Resolutions voted for: 54,741 Resolutions voted with management: 44,032 Resolutions voted against management: 10,380 Resolutions abstained from: 329	International Shareholder Services' (ISS) 'Proxy Exchange' electronic voting platform to electronically vote in line with LGIM's policies. All voting decisions are made by LGIM, and they do not outsource any part of the strategic decisions. To ensure the proxy provider votes in accordance with LGIM's position on ESG, they put in place a custom voting policy with specific voting instructions. Examples of Significant Votes: Microsoft Corporation: LGIM voted against the resolution to elect a new Director as they expect companies to separate the roles of Chair and CEO due to risk management and oversight concerns. Bank of America Corporation: LGIM voted for a resolution that would require Bank of America to report on clean energy supply financing ratio. LGIM believe that banks and financial institutions have a significant role to play in shifting financing towards funding the transition to a greener future.

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