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**Lancashire Local Pension Board
Code of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest for Members**

You are a member of the Lancashire Local Pension Board and hence you shall have regard to the following principles – selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership.

Accordingly, when acting in your capacity as a member:

You must act solely in the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person or act to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, a friend or close associate.

You must not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.

When carrying out your public duties you must make all choices on merit.

You are accountable for your decisions to the public and you must co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your office.

You must be as open as possible about your decisions and actions and the decisions and actions of the Board and should be prepared to give reasons for those decisions and actions.

You must declare any disclosable financial or non-financial interests that relate to your public duties and must take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest, including registering and declaring interests in a manner conforming with the procedures set out below.

You must always treat people with respect, including the organisations and public you engage with and those you work alongside.

You must behave in accordance with all legal obligations, alongside any requirements contained within this Board's policies, protocols and procedures, including the Conflicts of Interests policy at Appendix 'A'.

You must promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example.

You must take account of relevant advice from professional officers and advisors, taking all relevant information into consideration, remaining objective and making decisions on merit.

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1.7 It is a criminal offence to:

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of appointment;
- Fail to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest at a meeting if it is not on the register;
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a disclosable pecuniary interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting;
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest;
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a disclosable pecuniary interest or in disclosing such interest to a meeting.

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from being a member for up to 5 years.

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Lancashire Local Pension Board

Conflict of Interests Policy

Introduction

This document outlines the approach for ensuring Lancashire Pension Board is fully compliant with legislative requirements for identifying, monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest so as to ensure that no actual conflicts of interest arise.

This policy applies to members of the Pension Board and to all officers and advisors supporting the operation of the Pension Board.

The policy sets out the procedures to be followed and the checks and measures in operation to ensure the business of the Board and any decisions or actions taken by it are open, transparent and compliant.

Managing Potential Conflicts of Interest – Legislative Requirements on Pension Boards

Under section 5 (para 4) of the Public Service Pension Act 2013 it is a requirement for the regulations governing public sector pension schemes to include provisions ensuring Board members do not have conflicts of interest. The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 fulfil this requirement within Part 3 – Governance as follows:

LGPS Regulations 2013

Regulation 108: Local Pension Boards: Conflicts of Interest

- (1) Each administering authority must be satisfied that any person to be appointed as a member of a local pension board does not have a conflict of interest.
- (2) An administering authority must be satisfied from time to time that none of the members of a local pension board has a conflict of interest.
- (3) A person who is to be appointed as a member of a local pension board by an administering authority must provide that authority with such information as the authority reasonably requires for the purposes of paragraph (1).
- (4) A person who is a member of a local pension board must provide the administering authority which made the appointment with such information as that authority reasonably requires for the purposes.

Pension Regulator Code of Practice on Conflicts of Interest

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 extended the regulatory oversight of the Pensions Regulator (tPR) to include public sector schemes and added new provisions into the Pensions Act 2004 requiring tPR to issue a code of practice on the governance of public service pension schemes including conflicts of interest for Pension Boards.

Complying with these new requirements (Section 90A to the Pensions Act 2004) tPR issued Code of Practice no.14 (Governance and Administration of Public Service Pension Schemes) in January 2015. This Conflicts of Interest Policy has been developed having

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regard to the details of the code which interprets legal requirements and offers practical guidance to Administering Authorities on meeting the terms of LGPS Regulation 108 (above).

This Conflicts of Interest Policy for the Pension Board of the Lancashire County Pension Fund sets out procedures to be followed by individuals in their capacity as Board members and as officers or advisors supporting the operation of the Lancashire Pension Board. In addition, individuals must also comply with all requirements placed on them by codes of conduct and other policies connected with their wider roles and responsibilities, whether as elected members, officers, salaried officials or advisors (e.g. by the County Council Code of Conduct, and the Protocol for County Councillor/ Officer Relations and their equivalents within other employer organisations).

This policy encourages the consideration of interests in their broadest sense, an approach which reinforces the expectation that Board members officers and advisors will maintain the highest standards of conduct in adherence with the seven principles of public life

These principles are –

- Selflessness
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Accountability
- Openness
- Honesty
- Leadership

Conflict of Interests Procedure

The prevention of actual conflicts of interest is reliant on the effective management of potential conflicts of interest. This entails Pension Board members (and the officers and advisors supporting them) having a clear understanding of what a potential conflict of interest is and what they must do to ensure that no actual conflict arises.

The potential for a conflict of interest exists whenever there are underlying personal interests capable of compromising an individual's ability to act with objectivity. An interest is a personal stake or a perceived obligation (to a person, group or organisation) which is likely to prejudice an individual in the course of fulfilling the responsibilities of their role. Interests can be both financial and non-financial. Financial interests include current or prospective assets or investments plus influences from an employment, trade, profession or contract. Non-financial interests can be many and varied but will include specific memberships or affiliations which compromise the individual's ability to think or act without bias when acting in their official capacity.

It is inevitable that Pension Board members will have interests. Where these will potentially prejudice the exercise of functions as a member of the Pension Board by directly impacting on Board business (or will have the appearance of doing so) it is essential they are known about and managed effectively in order to protect the impartiality and standing of the Board and ensure the transparency of its operation and outcomes.

A potential conflict of interest will arise when an individual has a responsibility or duty connected to their membership of the Pension Board whilst at the same time having

- a separate personal interest (financial or otherwise)
- a responsibility by virtue of another role or position they hold
- a close colleague or family member with a specific responsibility or a direct interest in a particular aspect of Pension Board business.

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Sensitive interests

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of an interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the County Council's Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld.

Under this policy, the effective management of all potential conflicts of interest will be achieved through consistent compliance with 6 clear steps:

1. **identifying** interests
2. **disclosing** interests
3. **maintaining** an up to date register of interests
4. **declaring** potential conflicts
5. **managing** potential conflicts
6. **recording** and reviewing the management actions taken

Identifying Interests

The existence of any interest fundamentally incompatible with fulfilling the role and statutory responsibilities of a Pension Board member will be identified as part of the appointment process and will ultimately prevent an individual from being appointed to the Board.

Following their appointment to the Pension Board, all Board members are required to identify any interests held directly by themselves or by close family or contacts which have the potential to lead to a conflict of interest.

This identification of interests involves detailed reflection on the role and specific responsibilities of the Pension Board and its members which are as set out in the Terms of Reference for the Pension Board.

Examples of the most common interests and the scenarios in which they may cause a conflict to arise are included at Annex 1.

Disclosing Interests

Board members are required to complete and submit an interim disclosure form in advance of attending their first Pension Board meeting.

Thereafter members will be required to disclose all financial and non-financial interests via the completion and submission of the form at Annex 2). A definition of financial and non-financial interests is set out at Annex 3

Where no relevant interests are identified by a member, they must submit a nil return to evidence that they have complied with the requirement to identify and disclose all relevant interests.

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It is the responsibility of each Board member to regularly consider and review their relevant interests and to submit a further disclosure form within 28 days of becoming aware of any changes to an interest previously disclosed or of any new interest not previously disclosed.

All Board members must review their interests and submit an updated disclosure annually. For Board members with no relevant interests this will involve the submission of a new nil return. Making an updated return on each anniversary of their appointment to the Board will assist Lancashire County Council (as the administering authority) to fulfil the requirement to be satisfied from time to time that none of the members of a local pension board has a conflict of interest.

Completed disclosure forms must be submitted to (named post within Democratic Services) who will review the completeness of the disclosure form and confirm it has been signed and dated by the appropriate Board member before the details are input onto the register.

Maintaining an up to date Register of Interests

An up to date register of the interests disclosed by Pension Board members will be maintained by (named post within Democratic Services).

The register of interests will be held electronically (give details of a named platform/system to be used?) with details from new declaration forms input in a timely manner.

The register will be maintained so as to provide an accurate and up to date record of all details disclosed by individual Pension Board members and the date on which their disclosures were made.

Information held in the register will form the basis of a regular (annual?) review of member interests by the Pension Board.

Each review will

- encourage a thorough reflection on relevant interests disclosed by Board members
- allow a comparison of the range of interests being identified by individual Board Members and support interests being universally and consistently understood
- confirm that, during the prior period, an appropriate declaration was made on every occasion where a registered interest had (or appeared to have) the potential to impact an item of business
- examine the effectiveness of the management approach to potential conflicts of interest
- confirm the accuracy and completeness of record keeping in order to identify weaknesses or learning points requiring action

A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the County Council's website.

Declaring Potential Conflicts

Pension Board members are personally responsible for identifying potential conflicts of interest. They must routinely review the work plan, agenda and papers of the Board in advance in order to identify any matters in which they have an interest.

Where a Board member is aware of an interest with the potential (or appearance of having the potential) to cause a conflict they should declare this in advance of the meeting taking

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place by providing details to (post within Democratic Services) who will inform the Chair of the Board.

The Local Pension Board must be confident that the advice it receives from officers and advisers is independent and truly in the best interests of the Fund. For this reason officers and advisers giving advice to the Local Potential Board must declare any situation where a potential, perceived or actual conflict exists, in order that it can be appropriately managed. Declarations should be made in advance to (named post within Democratic Services) who will inform the Chair of the Board.

Declaring an interest in advance provides the opportunity for adequate reflection on the most appropriate approach to managing a potential conflict, it also encourages open discussion and ensures a fully transparent approach.

All meetings of the Local Pension Board will commence with a standing agenda item which facilitates the declaration (and where necessary the disclosure and declaration) of all relevant interests.

Where it becomes apparent during the course of a meeting that an undisclosed interest held by a Board member, officer or advisor is relevant and creates the potential (or appears to create the potential) for a conflict, this interest must be immediately drawn to the attention of the Board Chair who will determine the appropriate course of action to manage this situation.

Managing Potential Conflicts

Potential conflicts of interest will arise as a result of a variety of interests and scenarios and they fall to be managed on a case by case basis in the manner most suited to ensuring that

- no actual conflict will arise
- where there is the appearance of a potential conflict this acknowledged and addressed openly
- adequate attention is given to recording the basis for judging a declared interest to be immaterial

The Board must determine the appropriate mechanism for managing each potential conflict. Approaches to managing potential conflicts of interest will include

- the member for whom the potential conflict exists taking no part in discussions or voting on the matter creating the conflict
- the member relinquishing or divesting themselves of a personal interest which is the source of a conflict of interest with their Pension Board responsibilities (where practical)
- a member considering resignation from their position if the conflict is likely to be so persistent as to limit meaningful participation in the Pension Board
- The Scheme manager removing the individual from the Pension Board where they consider the potential conflict is impractical to manage

Recording the Management Approach

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Details of the specific approach taken to manage potential conflicts of interest will be documented and reported upon as part of the routine business of the Board.

As an integral part of the minute taking which formally records the conduct and outcomes of Pension Board meetings, responsibility for recording and reporting on the existence of potential conflicts of interest and the management approach to preventing an actual conflict from arising rests with (job title Democratic Services)

Wherever a relevant interest is declared, the minutes of the Board will record this and give details of how the potential conflict of interest was managed to prevent an actual conflict from arising.

Compliance with the approach and procedures set out within this Conflict of Interests Policy is a requirement under the Terms of Reference for the Pension Board and the Code of Conduct for Members of the Pension Board of the Lancashire County Pension Fund.

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Examples of Interests Creating Potential Conflicts

The following examples of potential conflicts of interest are provided for illustrative purposes.

Members of the Pension Board may be officers of the administering authority or another employer organisation within the Fund and will potentially face conflicting priorities by virtue of these two roles.

Example 1

Pension Board members may be required to make or scrutinise a decision which will commit the Fund to injecting additional resources into improving administration and efficiency which will involve greater costs falling on employer organisations. Simultaneously, they may face pressure from their employing organisation to challenge existing budgets and to reduce expenditure on pension administration matters.

Example 2

The Local Pension Board might review a decision by the Pension Committee to levy an additional charge (under the Regulations) on a group of employers whose poor performance in carrying out their statutory functions in respect of the LGPS has caused the Administering Authority additional costs. Any Board member employed by one of the affected employer organisations would need to declare their interest in order for a potential conflict to be identified and managed so as to prevent any actual conflict of interests from arising.

A Board member might be employed by (or have some other relevant connection with) a firm providing administrative or other services to the Fund.

Example 3

Where the Board is due to discuss or monitor the performance of a supplier of administrative or other services in which a Board Member has an interest they will face a potential conflict of interests. The Member will need to declare their interest in order for a potential conflict to be identified and managed so as to prevent any actual conflict of interests from arising.

A Board member may have financial or other interests which give the appearance of a conflict but which, by virtue of their nature or scale, are not ultimately material to the issue under consideration by the Board

Example 4

A Board member holds shares in a company that provides services to the Fund. The shares are valued at a few hundred pounds and the company's value is many tens of millions. The Pension board is reviewing the performance of the provider and a decision to extend the value and term of the contract.

In this case the Board may consider that on grounds of materiality, no conflict of interest exists. The Local Pension Board is not responsible for the decision to award the contract and the impact of the contract extension will have no effect on the company's share price. The Board member in question should, however, still declare their interest and the minutes of the meeting should record the decision that the Board judged the interest insufficiently material to require the member to be excluded from discussing or voting on the item of business.

Lancashire Local Pension Board

Code of Conduct for Members

Notification of Disclosable Financial and Non-Interests

I

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(insert title e.g. Mr or Mrs, and first name/surname)

as a member of Lancashire Local Pension Board have set out below the financial interests (sections 1 to 7) and the non-financial interests (sections 8 and 9) which I am required to disclose under the Code of Conduct for Board members and I have put "none" where I have no such interests under any heading

"Financial interest" means an interest which is my interest, or the interests of a close colleague or family member and I am aware that the other person has the interest. (NB. These people are referred to below as "the relevant person")

Financial Interests (see guidance notes at Annex 3)

- 1. Any employment, office, trade, profession, or vocation carried on for profit or gain:**

<i>Description of your employment</i>	<i>Details</i>

- 3. Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the Lancashire County Pension Fund: (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed and (b) which has not been fully discharged:**

<i>Description of Contract</i>

4. Any beneficial interest in land.

<i>Address/description of land</i>	<i>Nature of Interest in land</i>

5. Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land for a month or longer:

<i>Address/description of land</i>	<i>Nature of Interest in land</i>

6. Any tenancy where (to my knowledge): (a) the landlord is the Lancashire County Pension Fund; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest:

<i>Address/description of land</i>	<i>Nature of Interest in land</i>

7. Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where: (a) that body (to my knowledge) has a place of business or land associated with the Lancashire County Pension Fund; and (b) either (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class:

Name of Body

Non-Financial Interests (see guidance notes at Annex 3)

8. Any position of general control or management, or membership of any body:

<i>Name of Body</i>	<i>Details</i>

9. Any gift or hospitality received or declined which is in excess of £25 in value:

<i>Details of Gift or Hospitality received or declined including date</i>	<i>Name and Address of Donor</i>

Signed

Date

2. Definitions

2.1 Financial Interests

Financial interest means an interest of a description specified below which is your interest, your spouse's or civil partner's or the interest of somebody who you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners and you are aware that that other person has the interest.

Interest	Prescribed description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member..</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the <u>Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992</u>.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority:</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>

Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate Tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge): (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where: (a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and (b) either: (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

2.2 Non-Financial Interests

Disclosable non-financial interest means an interest of a description specified below which is your interest, your spouse's or civil partner's or the interest of somebody who you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners and you are aware that that other person has the interest.

Interest	Description
Outside Bodies	Any position of general control or management, or membership of any body, except where you have been nominated to that body by the Board

Gifts and Hospitality

Any person or body from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value above £25 (see below)