

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

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Introduction

The potential for conflicts of interest have always existed for those with Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administering authority responsibilities as well as for advisers to LGPS funds. This simply reflects the fact that many of those managing or advising LGPS funds will have a variety of other roles and responsibilities, for example as a member of the scheme, as an elected member of an employer participating in the LGPS, as an officer with responsibilities for or within a shared service or as an adviser to more than one LGPS administering authority. Further any of those persons may have an individual personal, business or other interest which might conflict, or be perceived to conflict, with their role managing or advising LGPS funds.

It is generally accepted that LGPS administering authorities have both fiduciary and public law duties to act in the best interest of both the scheme beneficiaries and participating employers. This, however, does not preclude those involved in the management of the fund from having other roles or responsibilities which may result in an actual or potential conflict of interest. Accordingly, it is good practice to document within a policy, such as this, how any such conflicts or potential conflicts are to be managed.

This is the Conflicts of Interest Policy of the East Sussex Pension Fund (the Fund), which is managed by East Sussex County Council (the Council) in its capacity as Administering Authority. The Policy details how actual and potential conflicts of interest are identified and managed by those involved in the management and governance of the Fund whether directly or in an advisory capacity, and seeks to ensure consistency with the Council's policies and codes.

This Conflicts of Interest Policy is established to guide the Pension Committee members, Pension Board members, officers and advisers. It aims to ensure that those individuals do not act improperly or create a perception that they may have acted improperly. It is an aid to good governance, encouraging transparency and minimising the risk of any matter prejudicing decision making or management of the Fund otherwise.

This conflict of interest policy also identifies areas of potential conflict that are specific to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) that would be dealt with in the same manner as conflicts of interest under the Members' codes of conduct and Employees' codes of conduct.

In preparing this policy it is noted that it is not just actual or potential conflicts which pose a risk to the Fund. Where there is a perception that a conflict exists, even where it is not the case, this must be taken into account.

Aims and Objectives

In relation to the governance of the Fund, the Administering Authority's objectives are to:

- Act in the best interests of the Fund's members and employers
- Have robust governance arrangements in place, to facilitate informed decision making, supported by appropriate advice, policies and strategies
- Ensure the Fund is managed, and its services delivered, by people who have the appropriate knowledge and expertise
- Act with integrity and be accountable to stakeholders for all decisions, ensuring they are robust and well based
- Understand and monitor risk
- Strive to ensure compliance with the appropriate legislation and statutory guidance, and to act in the spirit of other relevant guidelines and best practice guidance
- Clearly articulate its objectives and how it intends to achieve those objectives through business planning, and continually measuring and monitoring success
- Ensure the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of the Fund's data, systems and services is protected and preserved.

The identification and management of potential and actual conflicts of interest is integral to the Council achieving its governance objectives as the administering authority of the Fund.

To whom this Policy Applies

This Conflicts of Interest Policy applies to:

- all members of the Pension Committee and the Pension Board, including scheme member and employer representatives, whether voting members or not.
- all managers in the Council's Fund Management Team,
 - the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer),
 - the Chief Operating Officer, and
 - any other officer of East Sussex County Council who has responsibilities relating to the Fund, (from here on in collectively referred to as the officers for or of the Fund).
- all advisers and suppliers to the Fund, whether advising the Pension Board, Pension Committee or Fund officers.

The Head of Pensions will monitor potential conflicts for officers involved in the daily management of the Fund and highlight this Policy to them as they consider appropriate.

This Policy and the issue of conflicts of interest in general must be considered in light of each individual's role, whether this is a management, advisory or assisting role and including responsibilities representing the Fund on other committees, groups and bodies.

In this Policy, reference to advisers includes all advisers, suppliers and other parties providing advice and services to the Council as the administering authority in relation to Fund matters. This includes but is not limited to actuaries, investment consultants, independent advisers, benefits consultants, third party administrators, shared service partners, fund managers, lawyers, custodians and AVC providers. Where an advisory appointment is with a firm rather than an individual, reference to "advisers" is to the lead adviser(s) responsible for the delivery of advice and services to the Council rather than the firm as a whole.

In accepting any role covered by this Policy, those individuals agree that they must:

- acknowledge any potential conflict of interest they may have;
- be open with the Council and any other body on which they represent the Council, on any actual or potential conflicts of interest they may have;
- adopt practical solutions to managing those conflicts; and
- plan ahead and agree with the Council how they will manage any conflicts of interest which arise in future.

The procedures outlined later in this Policy provide a framework for each individual to meet these requirements.

Legislative and related context

The overriding requirements in relation to the management of potential or actual conflicts of interest for those involved in LGPS funds are contained in various elements of legislation and guidance. These are considered further below.

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013

Section 5 of this Act requires that the scheme manager (in the case of the Fund, this is the Administering Authority) must be satisfied that a Pension Board member does not have a conflict of interest at the point of appointment and from time to time thereafter. It also requires Pension Board members (or nominated members) to provide reasonable information to the Administering Authority for this purpose.

The Act defines a conflict of interest as “a financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice the person’s exercise of functions as a member of the board (but does not include a financial or other interest arising merely by virtue of membership of the scheme or any connected scheme).”

[Further, the Act requires that the Council as administering authority must have regard to any such guidance that the national LGPS Scheme Advisory Board may issue (see below).]

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013

Regulation 108 of these Regulations applies the requirements of the Public Service Pensions Act (as outlined above) to the LGPS, placing a duty on the Council as administering authority to satisfy itself that Pension Board members do not have conflicts of interest on appointment or whilst they are members of the Board. It also requires those Pension Board members to provide reasonable information to the Administering Authority in this regard.

Regulation 109 states that each administering authority must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to local pension boards. Further, regulation 110 provides that the national LGPS Scheme Advisory Board has a function of providing advice to administering authorities and local pension boards. The LGPS Scheme Advisory Board issued guidance relating to the establishment of local pension boards, including a section on conflicts of interest. This Conflicts of Interest Policy has been developed having regard to that guidance.

The Pensions Act 2004

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 also added a number of provisions to the Pensions Act 2004 related to the governance of public service pension schemes and, in particular, conflicts of interest.

Section 90A requires the Pensions Regulator to issue a code of practice relating to conflicts of interest for pension board members. The Pensions Regulator has issued such a code and this Conflicts of Interest Policy has been developed having regard to that code.

Further, under section 13, the Pensions Regulator can issue an improvement notice (i.e. a notice requiring steps to be taken to rectify a situation) where it is considered that the requirements relating to conflicts of interest for local pension board members are not being adhered to.

CIPFA Investment Pooling Governance Principles for LGPS Administering Authorities Guidance

The CIPFA governance principles guidance states "*the establishment of investment pooling arrangements creates a range of additional roles that committee members, representatives, officers and advisors might have.*" It includes some examples of how conflicts of interest could arise in these new roles. It highlights the need for administering authorities to:

- update their conflicts policies to have regard to asset pooling;
- remind all those involved with the management of the fund of the policy requirements and the potential for conflicts to arise in respect of asset pooling responsibilities; and
- ensure declarations are updated appropriately.

This Conflicts of Interest Policy has been updated to take account of the possibility of conflicts arising in relation to asset pooling in accordance with the CIPFA governance principles guidance.

Localism Act 2011

Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to produce a code of conduct for members. All members and co-opted members of the Pension Committee are required to register and declare 'disclosable pecuniary interests' and abide by the Council's Code of Conduct for Members. That Code contains provisions relating to Code Interests and Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, their disclosure and limitations on members' participation where they have any such interest.

The Seven Principles of Standards in Public Life

Sometimes known as the 'Nolan Principles', the seven principles of public life apply to anyone who holds public office. This includes people who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in:

- the civil service
- local government
- the police
- the courts and probation services
- non-departmental public bodies
- health, education, social and care services

The principles also apply to all those in other sectors that deliver public services. Many of the principles are integral to the successful implementation of this Policy.

- Selflessness
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Accountability

- Openness
- Honesty
- Leadership

Advisers' Professional Standards

Many advisers will be required to meet professional standards relating to the management of conflicts of interest, for example, the Fund Actuary will be bound by the requirements of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. Any protocol or other document entered into between an adviser and the Council in relation to conflicts of interest, whether as a requirement of a professional body or otherwise, should be read in conjunction with this Policy.

Administering Authority Requirements

Pension Committee Members

Committee Elected Members and co-opted members of East Sussex County Council are required to adhere to the **Council's Members' Code of Conduct (annex 1)** which, in Part 2 and 3, includes requirements in relation to the disclosure and management of personal and prejudicial interests.

Pension Board Members

Pension Board members are required under (xxi) of the Board's terms of reference to adhere to the Members' Code of Conduct which, in Part 2 and 3, includes requirements in relation to the disclosure and management of personal and prejudicial interests.

Officers

Officers of the Council are required to adhere to the Council's **Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees (annex 2)** which includes requirements in relation to the disclosure and management of all potential conflicts of interests that may impact on their work or that of the Council.

Employees of Surrey County Council who, as part of their responsibilities provide services to or on behalf of the Fund under the Orbis shared service, are required to adhere to the Surrey County Council Code of Conduct for Employees which has similar requirements relating to the disclosure and management of their work for Surrey County Council, which will include their responsibilities for carrying out work for the Fund.

Advisers and suppliers

Advisers and suppliers to the Fund are required to sign up to the **Orbis Supplier Code of Conduct (annex 3)** as part of the tendering process for all East Sussex County Council services. Suppliers are required to declare any conflicts of interest when quoting or submitting a tender for any contract. The terms of contracts for all advisers and suppliers of the Fund will also include specific requirements around conflicts of interest deemed necessary for this specialised type of service.

Conduct at Meetings

There may be circumstances where a representative of employers or members wishes to provide a specific point of view on behalf of an employer

(or group of employers) or member (or group of members). The Administering Authority requires that any individual wishing to speak from an employer's or member's viewpoint must state this clearly, e.g. at a Pension Board or Pensions Committee meeting, and that this will be recorded in the minutes.

What is a Conflict or Potential Conflict of interest and how will they be managed?

General conflicts of interest

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 defines a conflict of interest as a financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice a person's exercise of functions.

Conflicts of interest for Pension Board and Pension Committee members

Conflict of interests as they apply to Pension Board and Pension Committee members are defined in the Members' Code of Conduct which is set out at Annex 1.

As well as the definition in the Code of Conduct, paragraph xxxvi of the terms of reference of the Pension Board states a conflict of interest is defined in the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 as: "in relation to a person, means a financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice the person's exercise of functions as a member of the Pension Board (but does not include a financial or other interest arising merely by virtue of membership of the scheme or any connected scheme)."

Conflicts of interest for Officers

The Council's Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees is set out at Annex 2 and defines personal interests in Section 8: Personal interests. Officers are also required to declare any outside commitments under Section 7 of the Code.

Conflicts of interest for advisers and suppliers

The terms of contracts for all advisers and suppliers of the Fund will specify what constitutes a conflict of interest and how it will be managed.

There may be circumstances where these advisers are asked to give advice to scheme employers, or even to scheme members or member representatives such as the Trades Unions, in relation to pension matters. Similarly, an adviser may also be appointed to another administering authority which is involved in a transaction involving the Fund and on which advice is required or to a supplier or organisation providing services to the Fund. An adviser can only continue to advise the Council and another party where there is no conflict of interest in doing so.

An adviser appointed to advise the Pension Committee or Pension Board, or Fund Officers can be the same person as there is no conflict of interest between the multiple responsibilities.

Areas of potential conflict that are specific to the LGPS

These are areas of potential conflict that the Scheme Advisory Board identifies as specific to the LGPS. They apply to Pension Committee and Pension Board Members, as well as officers, advisers and suppliers and are to be managed in the same way as other conflicts of interest under the relevant policy:

- Any commercial relationships between the administering authority or host authority and other employers in the fund/or other parties which may impact decisions made in the best interests of the fund. These may include shared service arrangements which impact the fund operations directly but will also include outsourcing relationship and companies related to or wholly owned by the Council, which do not relate to pension fund operations.
- Contributions setting for the administering authority and other employers.
- Cross charging for services or shared resourcing between the administering authority and the fund.
- Dual role of the administering authority as owner and client of a pool.
- Local investment decisions
- Any other roles within the Council being carried out by committee members or officers which may result in a conflict either in the time available to dedicate to the fund or in decision making or oversight. For example, some roles on other finance committees, audit or health committees or finance cabinet should be disclosed.

Members of the Pension Board or Pension Committee would need to consider whether they have a personal interest and whether that is prejudicial or pecuniary under the **Members' Code of Conduct**.

Officers would need to consider whether any of the above conflicts of interest apply to Section 7 or Section 8 of the **Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees**.

Advisers and suppliers to the Fund also need to consider whether any of the above conflicts of interest apply to the conflict of interest policy in their contract with the Administering Authority.

Therefore, a conflict of interest may arise when an individual:

- has a responsibility or duty in relation to the management of, or provision of advice to, the LGPS Fund administered by the Administering Authority, and
- at the same time has:
 - a separate personal interest (financial or otherwise) or
 - another responsibility in relation to that matter,

giving rise to a possible conflict with their first responsibility. An interest could also arise due to a family member or close colleague having a specific responsibility or interest in a matter.

Some examples of potential conflicts of interest relating to the areas of conflict specific to the LGPS are included in Appendix 1.

East Sussex County Council, as Administering Authority, will encourage a culture of openness and transparency and will encourage individuals to be vigilant, have a clear understanding of their role and the circumstances in which they may have a conflict of interest. East Sussex County Council will evaluate the nature of any interests or responsibilities that are highlighted and assess the impact on pension fund operations and good governance were an actual conflict of interest to materialise.

Gifts and Hospitality

The Members' Code of Conduct sets gifts and hospitality with worth estimated at over £50 as a personal interest under section 8 (3) (a) (iii).

Section 5 of the Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees forbids officers from the acceptance of any gifts other than those set out in 5.6. Section 6 sets out that officers should exercise caution in offering and accepting hospitality.

The suppliers code of conduct requires advisers and suppliers to maintain a gifts and hospitality register (relating to Council contracts) that is available on review.

Perceived conflicts of interest

A perceived conflict of interest occurs when it appears that a conflict of interest may exist, even if that is not the case. For example, a committee member might be in a sports team that plays against opponents connected to a third party provider that goes on to tender to provide a service to the Fund; creating a perception that a social connection may have swayed the decision making process.

In this example there is a reputational risk that a decision maker may have been unduly influenced even though they may not have been aware of the situation and it was not relevant to the decision being made.

Where individuals are aware of a perceived conflict this must be declared. Where no conflict exists, this decision can be documented to mitigate the reputational risk.

Managing conflicts of interest

Managing conflicts of interest for members of the Pension Board and Pension Committee

Section 9 of the Members' Code of Conduct sets out the requirements around Members disclosing an interest at a meeting of the authority at which any matter relating to the business is considered, including circumstances where they do not have to disclose an interest. Each agenda of the Pension Board and Pension Committee includes an agenda item seeking declarations of interest from members for all matters for discussion on the agenda.

Section 12 of the Members' Code of Conduct sets out the effect of prejudicial interests on participation at a meeting, including circumstances where they must withdraw from a meeting and where they may continue to attend a meeting but only for the purposes of making representations. Section 15 sets out dispensations to these restrictions. A Member declaring a personal, non-prejudicial interest would not be expected to take any action.

Section 13 of the Members' Code of Conduct deals with the requirement for Members to register in the register of members' interests all personal interests and personal interests that are also disclosable pecuniary interests.

Section 14 sets out the steps taken where a Member considers that the information relating to any of their personal interests is sensitive information, and the authority's Monitoring Officer agrees. Section 14 (3) states that "sensitive information" means information, the details of which, if disclosed, could lead to you or a person connected with you being subject to violence or intimidation.

Section xxxix of the Pension Board terms of reference requires Members of the Pension Board to provide, as and when requested by the Scheme Manager, such information as the Scheme Manager requires to identify all potential conflicts of interest and ensure that any member of the Pension Board or person to be appointed to the Pension Board does not have a conflict of interest at appointment or whilst a member of the Pension Board.

Managing conflicts of interest for officers

The Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees says all potential conflicts of interest must be declared before the activity commences or the issue arises. If an individual's circumstances change, it is their responsibility to immediately inform their manager and make a new declaration.

Annually, all staff will be reminded of the need to declare potential conflicts of interest and required to complete an annual form, including where a NIL return has been made in the previous declaration.

Appendix 1 of the Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy for Employees describes how potential conflict of interest are dealt with.

Managing conflicts of interest for advisers and suppliers.

The contract between the adviser and supplier and the Administering Authority will specify how conflicts of interest are managed. This will include All of the advisers and suppliers to the East Sussex Pension Fund being expected to have their own policies on how conflicts of interest will be managed in their relationships with their clients, and these should have been shared with, East Sussex County Council.

All advisers and suppliers must:

- be provided with a copy of this Policy on appointment and whenever it is updated
- adhere to the principles of this Policy
- provide, on request, information to the Head of Pensions in relation to how they will manage and monitor actual or potential conflicts of interest relating to the provision of advice or services to the Council
- notify the Head of Pensions immediately should a potential or actual conflict of interest arise

Reporting conflicts of interest

Pension Committee Members

Section 13 of the Members' Code of Conduct requires Members and co-optees of East Sussex County Council to complete a registration of interests form within 28 days of election or appointment to officer (where that is later) containing details of personal and pecuniary interests.

A copy of the register of interest form is available on the Administering Authority's website and available to view on request.

Member Services officers will send an annual reminder to Members to review their registration of interests.

Any declarations of interest made at a Committee meeting will be recorded in the minutes.

Pension Board Members

Pension Board members are required under (xxi) of the Board's terms of reference to adhere to the Members' Code of Conduct.

Section 13 of the Members' Code of Conduct requires Members and co-optees of East Sussex County Council to complete a registration of interests form within 28 days of election or appointment to officer (where that is later) containing details of personal and pecuniary interests.

A copy of the register of interest form is available to view on request.

Member Services officers will send an annual reminder to Board Members to review their registration of interests.

Any declarations of interest made at a Board meeting will be recorded in the minutes.

Officers

Annually, all staff will be reminded of the need to declare potential conflicts of interest and required to complete an annual form, including where a NIL return has been made in the previous declaration.

The officers line manager/Assistant Director will retain a copy of an officer's conflicts of interest declaration?

Responsibility

The Council as the scheme administering authority manager for the Fund must be satisfied that conflicts of interest are appropriately managed. For this purpose, the Head of Pensions is the designated individual for ensuring the procedure outlined above is carried out.

However, it is the responsibility of each individual covered by this Policy to identify any potential instances where their personal, financial, business or other interests might come into conflict with their pension fund duties, to declare and register interests and seek advice and to withdraw from meetings if they are not complying.

Key Risks

The key risks to the delivery of this Policy are outlined below. All of these could result in an actual conflict of interest arising and not being properly managed. The Head of Pensions will monitor these and other key risks and consider how to respond to them.

- Insufficient training or poor understanding in relation to individuals' roles on pension fund matters
- Insufficient training or failure to communicate the requirements of this Policy or the relevant codes of conduct referred to in this policy
- Absence of the individual nominated to manage the operational aspects of this Policy and no one deputising, or failure of that individual to carry out the operational aspects in accordance with this Policy
- A decision by an individual to disregard advice and be subject to formal action under the Localism Act 2011.

Costs

All costs related to the operation and implementation of this Policy will be met directly by East Sussex Pension Fund. However, no payments will be made to any individuals in relation to any time spent or expenses incurred in the disclosure or management of any potential or actual conflicts of interest under this Policy.

Approval, Review and Consultation

This Conflicts of Interest Policy was approved on **28 September 2021** by the East Sussex Pension Committee. It will be formally reviewed and updated by the Committee at least every three years or sooner if the conflict management arrangements or other matters included within it merit reconsideration, including if there are any changes to the LGPS or other relevant Regulations or Guidance which need to be taken into account.

Further Information

If you require further information about anything in or related to this Conflicts of Interest Policy, please contact:

Sian Kunert
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Telephone – 07701394423

Examples of situations where a conflict of interest may arise

a)	An employer representative on the Pensions Board may be required to consider a policy or covenant change which could result in an increase in employer costs by the employer he or she represents.
b)	A member of the Pension Committee is on the board of an Investment Manager that the Committee is considering appointing.
c)	A Pensions Committee or Pensions Board member is a beneficiary of the East Sussex Pension fund and a discussion item as a result of legislative change could affect members benefits.
d)	An officer of the Pension Fund also has responsibilities within the administering authority or relating to a shared service initiative which provides services to the Fund, and which has objectives which are not fully aligned to that of the Fund.
e)	An employer representative on the Pension Board is employed by a company to which the Council has outsourced its pension administration services and the Pension Board is reviewing the standards of service provided by that company.
f)	The person appointed to consider internal disputes is asked to review a case relating to a close friend or relative.
g)	The Pension Fund is considering alternative supply of services currently provided by the Administering Authority. The Chief Finance Officer, who has responsibility for the Council budget, is expected to approve the report to go to the Pension Committee which, if agreed would result in a material reduction in the recharges to the Council from the Fund.
h)	Officers are asked to provide a report to the Pension Board or Pension Committee on whether the administration services should be outsourced which, if it were to happen could result in a change of employer or job insecurity for the officers.
i)	An employer representative appointed to the Pension Board to represent employers generally could be conflicted if he or she only serves to act in the interests of their own authority/organisation, rather than those of all participating employers. Equally, a member representative, who is also a trade union representative, appointed to the Pension Board to represent the entire scheme membership could be conflicted if he or she only acts in the interests of their union and union membership, rather than all scheme members.
j)	A Fund adviser is party to the development of a strategy which could result in additional work for his or her firm, for example, selection of new investment managers, providing assistance with monitoring the covenant of employers or where they are also advisers to the ACCESS Pool.
k)	An employer or employee representative has access to information by virtue of his or her employment, which could influence or inform the considerations of the Pension Board. He or she has to consider whether to share this information in light of their duty of confidentiality to their employer. Their knowledge of this information will put them in a position of conflict if it is likely to prejudice their ability to carry out their functions as a member of the Pension Board.
l)	An officer of the Fund or member of the Pension Committee accepts a dinner invitation or gift from an Investment Manager who has submitted a bid as part of a tender process.

Annex 1, 2 & 3 have not been reproduced in this policy update as no changes to the ESCC or Orbis internal policies referenced here