

# Caribonum Pension Scheme

## Statement of Investment Principles

As at September 2020

**SPENCE**

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# Executive Summary

This Statement of Investment Principles (“the Statement”) has been commissioned by and addressed to the Trustee of the Caribonum Pension Scheme (“the Scheme”).

This document has been prepared by Simon Cohen, in his capacity as appointed Investment Consultant to the Scheme.

It has been prepared to comply with Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995 as amended by the Pensions Act 2004 and the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005 and as amended by subsequent regulations.



# Introduction

This Statement sets out the principles governing decisions about investments for the Scheme and supersedes the previous statement prepared by the Trustee of the Scheme ("the Trustee").

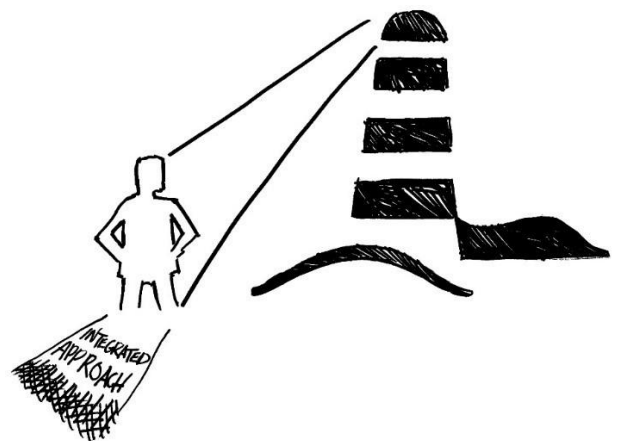
In preparing this Statement, the Trustee has:

1. Consulted with the PPF, although responsibility for maintaining this Statement and setting investment policy rests solely with the Trustee.
2. Obtained and considered written professional advice and recommendations from Spence who are the Trustee's appointed investment consultant. Spence is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). It has confirmed to the Trustee that it has the appropriate knowledge and experience to give the advice required by the Pensions Acts.

The Trustee will review this Statement at least once every three years to coincide with the triennial actuarial valuation or other advice relating to the statutory funding requirements. If there are any significant changes in any of the areas covered by this Statement, the Trustee will review it without further delay. Any changes made will be based on written advice from a suitably qualified individual and will follow on from consultation with the PPF.

The Scheme is a defined benefits ("DB") plan. The Trustee's investment powers are set out in rule 16A of the Rules of the Scheme dated 4 October 1984 and subsequent amending deeds. This Statement is consistent with those powers.

This Statement has been prepared with regard to the 2001 Myners review of institutional investment (including subsequent updates) and Scheme Funding legislation. The Myners principles are summarised in Appendix 2.



# Investment Objectives

The Trustee's overall investment policy is guided by the objective of minimising risk within the Scheme in preparation for entry in the Pension Protection Fund ("PPF") as the Scheme has entered the assessment period for the PPF as Pelikan Hardcopy Scotland LTD ("the Employer"), the sponsoring employer, has become insolvent.



# Investment Responsibilities

## The Trustee

Under the legal documentation governing the Scheme, the power of investment is vested in the Trustee. Therefore, the Trustee is responsible for the setting the investment objectives and determining the strategy to achieve those objectives. It sets the overall investment target and then monitors the performance of its investment manager against the target. In doing so the Trustee considers the advice of its professional advisers, who it considers to be suitably qualified and experienced for this role.

Its duties and responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- ✓ Regular approval of this Statement and monitoring compliance with this Statement
- ✓ Appointment, removal (where applicable) and review of their investment managers or investment advisor and their performance relative to relevant benchmarks
- ✓ Assessment of the investment risks run by the Scheme
- ✓ Monitoring and review of the asset allocation

## Investment Adviser's Duties and Responsibilities

The Trustee has appointed Spence as its investment consultant. Spence provides advice when the Trustee requires it and/or when Spence feels it suitable to do so. Areas on which it can provide advice are as follows:

- ✓ Setting investment objectives
- ✓ Determining strategic asset allocation
- ✓ Determining suitable funds and investment managers
- ✓ Managing cashflow

It should be noted that the Trustee retains responsibility for all decisions.

Any services provided by Spence are remunerated on a time cost basis or a pre-agreed fee.

Spence does not receive any commission or any other payments in respect of the Scheme for investment services that will affect the impartiality of its advice. Any manager discounts (net of Mobius' fee) received through the use of the investment platform are passed in full to the Scheme.

The Trustee is satisfied that this is a suitable adviser compensation structure.

## *Investment Responsibilities cont'd...*

### **Investment Managers' Duties and Responsibilities**

The investment manager is detailed in Appendix 1 of this Statement. This investment manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA and are responsible for stock selection, asset allocation (if managing a multi-asset portfolio) and the exercise of voting rights. The underlying manager is compensated by fund-based charges on the value of the Scheme's assets that they hold.

The Scheme's agreed asset allocation is defined in Appendix 1



# Setting the Investment Strategy

The Trustee has determined its investment strategy after considering the Scheme's liability profile, its own appetite for risk, the views and the PPF's guidance for schemes entering the assessment period. It has also received written advice from its investment consultant.

## Types of Investment

The Scheme's assets are invested on behalf of the Trustee by Mobius Life Limited ("Mobius"), through an investment platform, with an underlying investment manager.

The Trustee is permitted to invest across a wide range of asset classes, including but not limited to equities, bonds, cash, property and alternative asset classes. The use of derivatives is as permitted by the guidelines that apply to the pooled funds. The Trustee understands that some asset classes provide a better match to the liabilities than others.

As the Scheme is entering the PPF assessment period, the PPF guidance suggests that the Trustee should invest broadly in line with the PPF's Statement of investment Principles and to minimise investment risk. The Trustee and its investment consultant have taken this guidance into consideration when setting the Scheme objectives and investment strategy.

## Balance between different types of investment

The Scheme invests in assets that are expected to achieve the Scheme's objectives detailed previously. The allocation between the different asset classes is shown in the Appendix 1 of this Statement.

The Trustee has considered the merits of both active and passive management for the different elements of the asset allocation and selected suitable types of management for each asset class. The current managers are shown in Appendix 1.

From time-to-time the Scheme may hold cash and therefore deviate from its strategic or tactical asset allocation in order to accommodate any short-term cashflow requirements or any other unexpected events.

The Trustee may also hold insurance policies which are for the benefit of certain members to match part, or all, of their liabilities.

## Expected Return on Investments

The Trustee has noted the long-run relationships that exist between the returns from different asset classes and has noted the different expected risk/return characteristics of the various asset classes.

In particular, it has noted that equities can be expected to deliver a greater long-run real return (over price inflation) than that expected from fixed interest gilts, index-linked gilts or cash but that typically equities are the most volatile asset class in terms of market returns on an annual basis.

The Trustee's chosen policy is to position the Scheme's assets in such a way that it conforms with the PPF's guidance and reduces the funding level volatility.



## *Setting the Investment Strategy cont'd...*

### **Realisation of Investments**

The Scheme's assets are invested in pooled vehicles, which in turn invest in securities traded on recognised exchanges. The Scheme's investments can generally be readily realised, if necessary.

### **Financially Material Considerations**

The Trustee has considered financially material factors such as environmental, social and governance ('ESG') issues as part of the investment process to determine a strategic asset allocation over the length of time during which the benefits are provided by the Scheme for members. They believe that financially material considerations (including climate change) are implicitly factored into the expected risk and return profile of the asset classes they are investing in.

In endeavouring to invest in the best financial interests of the beneficiaries, the Trustee has elected to invest through pooled funds. The Trustee acknowledges that it cannot directly influence the environmental, social and governance policies and practices of the companies in which the pooled funds invest. However, the Trustee does expect its fund manager and investment consultant to take account of financially material considerations when carrying out their respective roles.

The Trustee accepts that the Scheme's assets are subject to the investment manager's own policy on socially responsible investment. The Trustee will assess that this corresponds with

PRI') or other similarly recognised standards.

The Trustee will monitor financially material considerations through the following means:

- ✓ Obtain training where necessary on ESG considerations in order to understand fully how ESG factors including climate change could impact the Scheme and their investments;
- ✓ Use ESG ratings information provided by its investment consultant, to assess how the Scheme's investment manager takes account of ESG issues; and
- ✓ Request that all of the Scheme's investment manager provides information about their ESG policies, and details of how they integrate ESG into their investment processes, via its investment consultant.

If the Trustee determines that financially material considerations have not been factored into the investment manager's process, it will take this into account on whether to select or retain an investment.

### **Non-Financially Material Considerations**

The Trustee has not considered non-financially material matters in the in the selection, retention and realisation of investments.

### **Stewardship**

The Trustee's policy on the exercise of rights attaching to investments, including voting rights, is that these rights should be exercised by the investment manager on the Trustee's behalf, having regard to the best financial interests of the beneficiaries.

## *Setting the Investment Strategy cont'd...*

The investment manager should engage with companies to take account of ESG factors in the exercise of such rights as the Trustee believes this will be beneficial to the financial interests of members over the long term. The Trustee will review the investment manager's voting policies, with the help of its investment consultant and decide if they are appropriate.

The Trustee also expects the fund manager to engage with investee companies on the capital structure and management of conflicts of interest.

If the policies or level of engagement are not appropriate, the Trustee will engage with the investment manager, with the help of its investment consultant, to influence the investment manager's policy. If this fails, the Trustee will review the investments made with the investment manager.

The Trustee has taken into consideration the Financial Reporting Council's UK Stewardship Code and expects the investment manager to adhere to this where appropriate for the investments they manage.

### **Investment Manager Arrangements**

#### **Incentives to align investment managers' investment strategies and decisions with the Trustee's policies**

The Scheme invests in pooled funds and so the Trustee acknowledges the funds' investment strategies and decisions cannot be tailored to the Trustee's policies. However, the Trustee sets its investment strategy and then selects the manager that best suits its strategy taking into account the fees being charged, which acts as the fund manager's incentive.

The Trustee uses the fund objective/benchmark as a guide on whether its investment strategy is being followed and monitors this regularly.

#### **Incentives for the investment managers to make decisions based on assessments about medium to long-term financial and non-financial performance of an issuer of debt or equity and to engage with issuers of debt or equity in order to improve their performance in the medium to long-term**

The Trustee selects the manager based on a variety of factors including investment philosophy and process, which it believes should include assessing the long term financial and non-financial performance of the underlying company that it invests in.

The Trustee also considers the manager's voting and ESG policies and how they engage with the company as it believes that these factors can improve the medium to long-term performance of the investee companies.

The Trustee will monitor the manager's engagement and voting activity on an annual basis as it believes this can improve long term performance. The Trustee expects its manager to make every effort to engage with investee companies but acknowledge that their influence may be more limited in some asset classes, such as bonds, as they do not have voting rights.

The Trustee acknowledges that in the short term, these policies may not improve the returns it achieves, but do expect that investing in those companies with better financial and non-financial performance over the long term will lead to better returns for the Scheme. The Trustee believes that the annual fee paid to the fund manager incentivises it to do this.

## *Setting the Investment Strategy cont'd...*

If the Trustee feels that the fund manager is not assessing financial and non-financial performance or adequately engaging with the companies they are investing in, it will use these factors in deciding whether to retain or terminate a manager.

### **How the method (and time horizon) of the evaluation of the fund managers' performance and the remuneration for asset management services are in line with the Trustee's policies**

The Trustee reviews the performance of each fund quarterly on a net of fees basis compared to its objective.

The Trustee assesses the performance of the funds, where possible, over at least a 3-5 year period when looking to select or terminate a manager, unless there are reasons other than performance that need to be considered.

The fund manager's remuneration is considered as part of the manager selection process and is also monitored regularly with the help of its investment consultant to ensure it is in line with the Trustee's policies.

### **How the Trustee monitors portfolio turnover costs incurred by the fund managers, and how they define and monitor targeted portfolio turnover or turnover range**

The Trustee monitors the portfolio turnover costs on an annual basis.

The Trustee defines target portfolio turnover as the average turnover of the portfolio expected in the type of strategy the manager has been appointed to manager. This is monitored on an annual basis.

The Trustee has delegated the responsibility of monitoring portfolio turnover costs and target portfolio turnover to their investment consultant.

### **The duration of the arrangement with the fund managers**

The Trustee plans to hold each of their investments for the long term but will keep this under review.

Changes in investment strategy or changes in the view of the fund manager can lead to the duration of the arrangement being shorter than expected.

### **Additional Voluntary Contributions ("AVCS") Arrangements**

Some members obtain further benefits by paying AVCs to the Fund. The liabilities in respect of these AVCs are equal to the value of the investments bought by the contributions. Details of AVC providers and fund options are included in Appendix 1. From time-to-time the Trustee reviews the choice of investments available to members to ensure that they remain appropriate to the members' needs.

# Risks

The Trustee is aware and seeks to take account of a number of risks in relation to the Scheme's investments. Under the Pensions Act 2004, the Trustee is required to state its policy regarding the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed. The key risks and the policies are as follows:

<b>Solvency and Mismatching Risk</b>	This is measured through a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the expected development of the assets relative to the liabilities. The risk is managed by setting a scheme specific asset allocation with an appropriate level of risk.
<b>Concentration Risk</b>	This is managed through the diversification of the Scheme's assets across a range of different funds with different investment styles and underlying securities, and different investment managers.
<b>Investment Manager Risk</b>	This is assessed as the deviation of actual risk and return relative to that specified in the investment manager's objectives. It is measured by monitoring on a regular basis the actual deviation of returns relative to investment manager's agreed objectives and an assessment of factors supporting the manager's investment process.
<b>Sponsor Risk</b>	This is not applicable as the Sponsor is insolvent.
<b>Liquidity Risk</b>	<p>This is monitored according to the level of cashflows required by the Scheme over a specified time period. The Scheme's administrators will assess the cash requirements to limit the impact of cashflow requirements on the Scheme's investment policy.</p> <p>The risk is managed by having a suitable amount of readily realisable investments and by holding a certain level of cash type assets. The Scheme invests in assets that there are invested in quoted markets and are as readily realisable as the Trustee feels suitable given the Scheme's cashflow position and the expected development of the liabilities.</p>

## Risks cont'd...

### Currency Risk

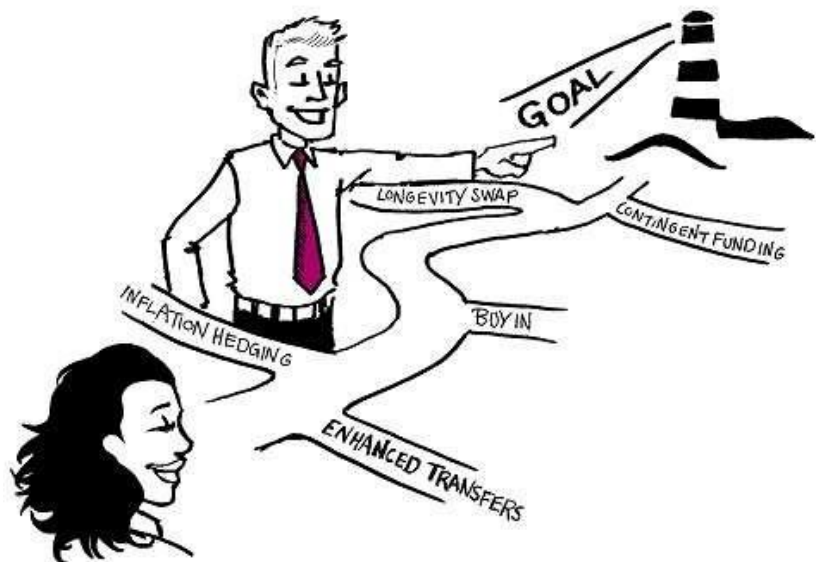
The Scheme's liabilities are denominated in sterling. The Scheme may gain exposure to overseas currencies by investing in non-sterling assets or via currency investment. Some currency hedging is used to manage this risk.

### Loss of Investment Risk

There is a risk of loss of investment by each investment manager and potentially the custodian. This includes losses beyond those caused by market movements e.g. losses caused by fraud. The Trustee undertakes reviews of the internal controls and processes of the investment managers.

### Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and Climate Change Risks

There is a risk that ESG issues and climate change are not considered as part of the investment process and so may expose the portfolio. This can lead to losses that may not have been factored into any assumptions. The Trustee has considered ESG issues as part of the investment process but has made no explicit allowance for risks associated with climate change as it believes it is difficult to quantify due to its uncertainty.



# Compliance

The Trustee confirms that it has received and considered written advice from Spence on the establishment and implementation of its investment strategy.

The Trustee confirms that it has consulted with the PPF regarding its strategy. Copies of this Statement and any subsequent amendments will be made available to the Company, the investment manager, the Scheme Actuary and the Scheme auditor upon request.

The Trustee will monitor compliance with this Statement at least every three years. This will include a review of the suitability of the investment strategy on an ongoing basis and consideration of the continued suitability of the appointed investment manager.

NAME (Block Capitals) [REDACTED]
Signed [REDACTED]
<b>Trustee</b>
<b>Signed on behalf of the Trustee of the Caribonum Pension Scheme</b>
Date of Signing: 30/09/2020



# Appendices

# Appendix 1

## Strategic Asset Allocation

The Scheme has a strategic asset allocation as set out in the table below:

Asset Class	Allocation
UK Corporate Bonds	39.0%
Fixed Interest Gilts	31.0%
Index-Linked Gilts	30.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Rebalancing and Cashflow Management

The Trustee recognises that the asset allocation of investments will vary over time due to market movements. The Trustee seeks to keep the asset allocation in line with its benchmark but are cognisant of the costs of rebalancing.

Where possible, cash outflows will be met from the income of the Scheme's assets to minimise transaction costs. Where income is insufficient monies will be raised through the sale of assets so as to move the allocation closer to the central benchmark allocation subject to consideration of liquidity issues, transaction costs, market conditions and the speed with which monies are required. Similarly, where cashflows in are received, the money will be invested in such a way as to bring the allocation into line with the central benchmark allocation.



## Appendix 1 cont'd...

### Investment Managers

The Trustee invests the assets of the Scheme through an insurance policy with Mobius Life. Mobius Life provides investment administration for the Scheme and so carries out the day to day management of the investment manager.

The table below shows the investment manager appointed to carry out the day to day management of the assets, as well as the funds that they manage, their benchmarks and relevant objectives.

Underlying Investment Manager	Fund	Benchmark	Objective
Legal & General Investment Management ("LGIM")	Active Corporate Bond – Over 10 Yrs Fund	Markit iBoxx £ Non-Gilts Over 10 Yrs Index	Outperform by +0.75% per annum gross of fees over a three year rolling period
	All Stocks Gilts Index Fund	FTSE Actuaries UK Conventional Gilts All Stocks Index	Track to within +/- 0.25% gross of fees for two years out of three
	All Stocks Index-Linked Gilts Index Fund	FTSE Actuaries UK Index-Linked Gilts All Stocks Index	Track to within +/- 0.25% gross of fees for two years out of three

The investment manager's performance will be monitored on a quarterly basis.

### Fees

The fee arrangements for the investment managers are summarised below:

Investment Manager	Fund	Annual Management Charge
Legal & General Investment Management	Active Corporate Bond – Over 10 Yrs Fund	0.24% p.a.
	All Stocks Gilts Index Fund	0.08% p.a.
	All Stocks Index-Linked Gilts Index Fund	0.08% p.a.

## Appendix 2

The Myners principles as applicable to DB schemes are set out below:

### Principle 1: Effective Decision Making

Trustees should ensure that decisions are taken by persons or organisations with the skills, knowledge, advice and resources necessary to take them effectively and monitor their implementation. Trustees should have sufficient expertise to be able to evaluate and challenge the advice they receive and manage conflicts of interest.

### Principle 2: Clear Objectives

Trustees should set out an overall investment objective(s) for the fund that takes account of the scheme's liabilities, the strength of the sponsor covenant and the attitude to risk of both the trustees and the sponsor, and clearly communicate these to advisers and investment managers.

### Principle 3: Risk and Liabilities

In setting and reviewing their investment strategy, trustees should take account of the form and structure of liabilities. These include the strength of the sponsor covenant, the risk of sponsor default and longevity risk.

### Principle 4: Performance Assessment

Trustees should arrange for the formal measurement of the performance of the investments, investment managers and advisers. Trustees should also periodically make a formal policy assessment of their own effectiveness as a decision-making body and report on this to scheme members.

### Principle 5: Responsible Ownership

Trustees should adopt, or ensure their investment managers adopt, the Institutional Shareholders' Committee Statement of Principles on the responsibilities of shareholders and agents. A statement of the scheme's policy on responsible ownership should be included in the Statement of Investment Principles (SIP). Trustees should report periodically to members on the discharge of such responsibilities.

### Principle 6: Transparency and Reporting

Trustees should act in a transparent manner, communicating with stakeholders on issues relating to their management of investment, its governance and risks, including performance against stated objectives. Trustees should provide regular communication to members in the form they consider most appropriate (e.g. Statement of Investment Principles as well as Statement of Funding Principles; websites/helplines (for larger schemes); and annual report and accounts).

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