

## **Stanplan F – Hosiden Besson Limited (the “Scheme”)**

### **Statement of Investment Principles (the “Statement”)**

#### **Scope of Statement**

This Statement has been prepared in accordance with sections 35 and 36 of the Pensions Act 1995, as amended by sections 244 and 245 of the Pensions Act 2004, respectively, and the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005.

This statement has been commissioned by Entrust Pension Limited (the "Trustee"), as Trustee of the Scheme. The Scheme's assets are held in trust for the Scheme by the Trustee, whose powers of investment are set out in the Stanplan F General Rules.

The effective date of this Statement is August 2025. The Trustee will review this Statement and the Scheme's investment strategy no later than three years after the effective date of this Statement and without delay after any significant change in investment policy.

#### **Consultations made and parties involved**

The Trustee has consulted with the Employer prior to writing this Statement and will take the Employer's comments into account when it believes it is appropriate to do so. The Trustee will also consult with the Employer on any revision to this statement.

The Trustee is responsible for the investment strategy of the Scheme. It has obtained and considered written advice on the investment strategy appropriate for the Scheme. It has obtained advice on the preparation of this Statement and this advice was provided by Aon Investments Limited ("Aon") which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

A copy of this Statement is available to the members of the Scheme.

#### **Objective**

The objective of the investment strategy is to ensure that the Scheme's assets and future contributions are invested in such a manner that the benefits due to members and their beneficiaries can be paid from the Scheme as they arise.

#### **Investment policies**

This Statement details the Trustee's policies on:

1. matters relating to the kinds of investments held by the Scheme;
2. stewardship and, in particular, voting and engagement activities; and
3. its arrangements with asset managers.

## 1. Matters relating to the kinds of investments held by the Scheme

### 1.1 Kinds of investments

The Trustee has decided to invest the Scheme's assets in Aon's Delegated Consulting Service ("DCS"). Management of the Scheme's assets has been delegated to Aon Investments Limited ("AIL"), which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Under DCS, AIL manages the Scheme's assets in a range of funds which can include multi-asset, multi-manager and specialist third party liability matching funds. AIL conducts the necessary day to day management of the funds required to meet the Trustee's objectives and appoints asset managers to manage investments on behalf of the Trustee ("Underlying Managers").

### 1.2 The balance between different kinds of investment

Under DCS, the Scheme will have an allocation between six different funds as detailed in the table below. The strategic allocation to each component is determined by the target level of return, and target hedging of interest rates and inflation.

| Investment                                | Objective                                                                                                          | Return Target                 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Managed Growth Strategy</b>            | To generate long term capital growth through investment in a diversified portfolio of return-seeking assets.       | SONIA +4% p.a.                |
| <b>Nominal +2 Strategy</b>                | A mixture of diversified return-seeking assets and investments designed to match the Scheme's nominal liabilities. | Gilts <sup>(1)</sup> +2% p.a. |
| <b>Real +2 Strategy</b>                   | A mixture of diversified return-seeking assets and investments designed to match the Scheme's real liabilities.    | Gilts <sup>(2)</sup> +2% p.a. |
| <b>Nominal +1 Strategy</b>                | A mixture of diversified return-seeking assets and investments designed to match the Scheme's nominal liabilities. | Gilts <sup>(1)</sup> +1% p.a. |
| <b>Real +1 Strategy</b>                   | A mixture of diversified return-seeking assets and investments designed to match the Scheme's real liabilities.    | Gilts <sup>(2)</sup> +1% p.a. |
| <b>Diversified Liquid Credit Strategy</b> | A mixture of diversified high quality, low-risk credit assets.                                                     | SONIA +1.5% p.a.              |

(1) The benchmark used for gilts in the Nominal Strategies is 17 year zero-coupon fixed interest gilts.

(2) The benchmark used for gilts in the Real Strategies is 17 year zero-coupon index-linked gilts.

The Trustee reviews the investment strategy in conjunction with each formal actuarial valuation of the Scheme (or more frequently should the circumstances of the Scheme change in a material way). The Trustee takes written advice from its professional advisers regarding an appropriate investment strategy for the Scheme.

The Scheme's investment strategy has been established as laid out below. The investment strategy has been determined taking into account the strength of the sponsoring employer covenant and the risk appetite of the Trustee and the sponsoring employer, which evolve over time. Further information around the risks considered by the Trustee is set out in section 1.4.

The Scheme's actual position relative to this asset allocation strategy is to be reviewed on an annual basis in order to determine whether any rebalancing is required. This monitoring is to be conducted relative to the control ranges set out in the table below by the Scheme's administrator, Isio. In addition, quarterly monitoring received by the Trustee will enable it to identify whether or not corrective action needs to be taken on an exceptions basis.

| <b>Investment</b>                  | <b>Target Weight</b> | <b>Control Ranges</b> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Managed Growth Strategy            | –                    | –                     |
| Nominal +2 Strategy                | 12.5%                | 2.5% - 22.5%          |
| Real +2 Strategy                   | 2.5%                 | 0.0% - 12.5%          |
| Nominal +1 Strategy                | 50.0%                | 40.0% – 60.0%         |
| Real +1 Strategy                   | 5.0%                 | 0.0% – 15.0%          |
| Diversified Liquid Credit Strategy | 30.0%                | 20.0% – 40.0%         |

As at the effective date of this Statement, the target investment strategy had an overall allocation to return-seeking assets of broadly 25% and an overall allocation to liability matching assets and the Diversified Liquid Credit Strategy of broadly 75%.

### **1.3 Expected returns on assets**

The target return of each individual investment is outlined in the above table. Broadly speaking, the objective of the Managed Growth Strategy and the Diversified Liquid Credit Strategy are to generate long term capital growth through investment in a diversified portfolio of assets. Similarly, the Nominal and Real Strategies seek to do this to varying degrees, whilst simultaneously matching movements in liabilities on an exposure basis.

### **1.4 Risks arising from the investments and risk management**

The Trustee considers the overall level of risk of the investment strategy using the Value at Risk metric, which seeks to quantify the impact on funding of a 1 in 20-year downside event. This is calculated by AIL as part of each investment strategy review. The investment manager, AIL, also

monitors a range of other risk metrics including the exposure to different types of risk assets on the Trustee's behalf and reports regularly to the Trustee.

The Trustee measures and manages the credit risk, market risk and liability mismatching risk of the Scheme's investments on a regular basis. In the case of market risk, the Trustee makes distinction between risks that arise from currency exposure, interest rate and inflation exposure, and other pricing risks.

Measurement of each of the risks is detailed in ongoing reporting provided by AIL. The methods the Trustee employs for managing each risk is set out below.

**a) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other part by failing to discharge an obligation.

Direct credit risk arising from pooled investment vehicles is mitigated by the underlying assets of the pooled arrangements being ring-fenced from the pooled manager, the regulatory environments in which the pooled managers operate and diversification of investments amongst a number of pooled arrangements. AIL carries out due diligence checks on the appointment of new pooled investment managers and on an ongoing basis monitors any changes to the operating environment of a pooled manager.

Indirect credit risk arises in relation to exposure to underlying bond pooled investment vehicles. This risk is mitigated through the underlying exposures on aggregate basis being predominantly investment grade credit securities, and by funds holding a diverse portfolio of investments with exposure to a range of issues and issuers.

Cash is held within financial institutions which are at least investment grade credit rated.

**b) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in overseas markets via pooled investment vehicles. AIL may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates between the trade and settlement dates of specific securities transactions or anticipated securities transactions.

**c) Interest rate and inflation risk**

Interest rate and inflation risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset, primarily bonds, interest rate swaps and pooled investment vehicles held mainly in bonds, will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates and/or inflation.

The Scheme is subject to interest rate and inflation risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in gilt derivatives, through pooled vehicles, and cash. These investments are held in order to mitigate the impact of interest rate and inflation changes on the Scheme's liabilities. The Scheme also has some exposure to bond pooled investment vehicles as part of its diversified return seeking growth portfolio.

**d) Liability mismatching risk**

Liability mismatching risk is the risk that changes in the value placed on the Scheme's liabilities are not matched by appropriate changes in the value of the Scheme's assets.

The Scheme's investment strategy is determined through asset-liability modelling exercises. This enables measurement of the extent of liability mismatching risk through qualitative and quantitative assessment of the expected volatility of the liabilities relative to the Scheme's current and alternative investment strategies. On an ongoing basis, the risk is managed by assessing the progress of the actual growth of the liabilities relative to the selected investment strategy.

**e) Other price risk**

The Trustee defines other price risk as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Other price risk arises principally in relation to the Scheme's return seeking assets which are held in pooled vehicles, investing in turn in a diversified range of pooled vehicles including, but not limited to, equities, fixed income, debt, property, infrastructure, hedge funds and other asset classes.

## **1.5 Realisation of investments and liquidity**

The Trustee recognises that there is a risk in holding assets that cannot be easily realised should the need arise.

The majority of the assets held are realisable at short notice (through the sale of units in pooled funds).

## **1.6 Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") considerations**

The Trustee considers investment risk to include ESG factors and climate change. These risks could negatively impact the Scheme's investments. The Trustee considers these risks by taking advice from its investment adviser.

The Trustee has appointed AIL to manage the Scheme's assets. AIL invests in a range of underlying investment vehicles. As part of AIL's management of the Scheme's assets, the Trustee expects AIL to:

- where relevant, assess the integration of ESG factors in the investment process of Underlying Managers;
- use its influence to engage with Underlying Managers to ensure the Scheme's assets are not exposed to undue risk; and
- report to the Trustee on its ESG activities as required.

The Trustee's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is captured by:

- The Trustee's advisers demonstrating how they have considered short and long-term climate change risks and opportunities when providing new strategic investment advice, new mandates, new funding plans and new advice on the covenant.
- Investments that are Buy-rated by Aon having at least an appropriate or advanced process to identify, evaluate and mitigate potential financially material ESG risks, including climate change, within the portfolio.
- The appointed asset managers demonstrating how they have considered short and long-term climate change risks and opportunities when reporting on their portfolios.

This enables the Trustee to understand the measures being taken to reflect climate change opportunities and risk within the investments, funding and covenant.

## **1.7 Members' views and non-financial factors**

In setting and implementing the Scheme's investment strategy the Trustee does not explicitly take into account the views of Scheme members and beneficiaries in relation to ethical considerations, social and environmental impact, or present and future quality of life matters (defined as "non-financial matters"<sup>1</sup>).

## **2. Stewardship – voting and engagement**

The Trustee recognises the importance of its role as a steward of capital and the need to ensure the highest standards of governance and promotion of corporate responsibility in the underlying companies and assets in which the Scheme invests, as ultimately this creates long-term financial value for the Scheme and its beneficiaries.

The Trustee has delegated all voting and engagement activities to the Scheme's investment managers, via AIL. The Trustee accepts responsibility for how the manager stewards assets on its behalf, including the casting of votes in line with each managers' individual voting policies. The Trustee reviews manager voting and engagement policies on an annual basis from AIL to ensure they are in line with the Trustee's expectations and in the members' best interests.

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<sup>1</sup> The Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/3378), Reg. 2.

As part of AIL's management of the Scheme's assets, the Trustee expects AIL to:

- ensure that (where appropriate) Underlying Managers exercise the Trustee's voting rights in relation to the Scheme's assets; and
- report to the Trustee on stewardship activity by Underlying Managers as required.

Managers are expected to vote at company meetings and engage with companies on the Trustee's behalf in relation to ESG considerations and other relevant matters (such as the companies' performance, strategy, risks, capital structure, and management of conflicts of interest).

Where possible, the transparency for voting should include voting actions and rationale with relevance to the Scheme, in particular where: votes were cast against management; votes against management generally were significant; votes were abstained; voting differed from the voting policy of the Trustee.

Where voting is concerned, the Trustee expects the Underlying Managers to recall stock lending, as necessary, in order to carry out voting actions.

The Trustee may engage with AIL, which in turn is able to engage with Underlying Managers, investee companies or other stakeholders, on matters including the performance, strategy, risks, social and environmental impact, corporate governance, capital structure, and management of actual or potential conflicts of interest, of the underlying investments made.

This engagement aims to ensure that robust active ownership behaviours, reflective of the Trustee's active ownership policies, are being actioned. This will take the form of annual reporting which will be made available to Scheme members on request.

Should the Trustee's monitoring process reveal that a manager's voting and engagement policies and actions are not aligned with the Trustee's expectations, the Trustee will engage with AIL to discuss how alignment may be improved to bring about the best long-term outcomes for the Scheme.

### **3. Arrangements with asset managers**

#### **3.1 Alignment of interests and decision making**

The Trustee has appointed AIL as its fiduciary manager and considers AIL to be its asset manager.

The Trustee recognises that the arrangements with its fiduciary manager, and correspondingly the Underlying Managers, are important to ensure that interests are aligned. In particular, the Trustee seeks to ensure that AIL is incentivised to operate in a manner that generates the best long-term results for the Scheme and its beneficiaries.

The Trustee receives quarterly reports and regular verbal updates from AIL on various items including the investment strategy, performance, and longer-term positioning of the portfolio. The Trustee

focuses on longer-term performance when considering the ongoing suitability of the investment strategy in relation to the Scheme's objectives, and assesses AIL over 3-year periods.

The Trustee also receives annual stewardship reports on the monitoring and engagement activities carried out by AIL, which supports the Trustee in determining the extent to which the Scheme's engagement policy has been followed throughout the year.

The Trustee shares the policies, as set out in this Statement, with AIL and requests that AIL reviews and confirms whether its approach is in alignment with the Trustee's policies.

The Trustee delegates the ongoing monitoring of Underlying Managers to AIL. AIL monitors the Scheme's investments to consider the extent to which the investment strategy and decisions of the Underlying Managers are aligned with the investment objectives of the Scheme. This includes monitoring the extent to which the Underlying Managers:

- make decisions based on assessments about medium- to long-term financial and non-financial performance of an issuer of debt or equity; and
- engage with issuers of debt or equity in order to improve their performance in the medium- to long-term.

The Trustee believes that having appropriate governing documentation, setting clear expectations to AIL, and regular monitoring of the AIL's performance and investment strategy, is sufficient to incentivise AIL to make decisions that align with the Trustee's policies and are based on assessments of medium- and long-term financial and non-financial performance.

Where AIL is considered to make decisions that are not in line with the Trustee's policies, expectations, or the other considerations set out above, the Trustee will typically engage with AIL to understand the circumstances and materiality of the decisions made.

Before appointment of a new fiduciary manager, the Trustee will review the governing documentation associated with the appointment and will consider the extent to which it aligns with the Trustee's policies, as set out in this Statement. Where possible, the Trustee will seek to amend that documentation or express its expectations (such as through side letters, in writing, or verbally at Trustee meetings) so that there is more alignment.

The Trustee recognises that behavioural biases have the potential to affect investment decisions. The Trustee has considered and understands personal biases and recognise that doing so is expected to improve outcomes. The Trustee is also aware of the impact that diversity and inclusion can have on investment decisions.

The Trustee has chosen to invest the Scheme's assets in pooled funds, which improves the diversification of the Scheme's investments. The Trustee is also aware of different types of protection available for different types of investments, including general asset protections, the sponsor covenant and the existence of the Pension Protection Fund.



## **3.2 Evaluation of performance and remuneration**

The Trustee assesses the net of all costs performance of AIL on a rolling three-year basis against the Scheme's specific liability benchmark and investment objective. The remuneration paid to AIL and fees incurred by third parties appointed by AIL are provided annually by AIL to the Trustee. This cost information is provided alongside the performance of AIL to provide context. The Trustee monitors these costs and performance trends over time.

## **3.3 Cost monitoring**

The Trustee is aware of the importance of monitoring its asset managers' total costs and the impact these costs can have on the overall value of the Scheme's assets. The Trustee recognises that in addition to annual management charges, there are other costs incurred by asset managers that can increase the overall cost incurred by its investments.

The Trustee receives annual cost transparency reports from AIL. These reports present information in line with prevailing regulatory requirements for fiduciary managers. They clearly set out on an itemised basis:

- the total amount of investment costs incurred by the Scheme;
- the fees paid to AIL;
- the fees paid to the Underlying Managers appointed by AIL;
- the amount of portfolio turnover costs incurred by the Underlying Managers (the Trustee defines portfolio turnover costs as the costs incurred in buying and selling underlying securities held within the funds of the Underlying Managers);
- any charges incurred through the use of pooled funds (custody, administration, and audit fees); and
- the impact of costs on the investment return achieved by the Scheme.

The Trustee acknowledges that portfolio turnover costs are a necessary cost to generate investment returns and that the level of these costs varies across asset classes and manager. AIL monitors the level of portfolio turnover (defined broadly as the amount of purchases plus sales) of all the Underlying Managers.

The Trustee benefits from the economies of scale provided by AIL in two key cost areas:

- the ability of AIL to negotiate reduced annual management charges with the Underlying Managers; and
- the ability of AIL to monitor ongoing investment costs (including additional fund expenses and portfolio turnover) incurred by the Underlying Managers and achieve efficiencies where possible.

### 3.4 Duration of arrangements

There is no set duration for the Trustee's arrangement with AIL, although the continued appointment will be reviewed periodically.

Similarly, there are no set durations for arrangements with the Underlying Managers, although these are regularly reviewed as part of AIL's manager research and portfolio management processes.

**Signed on behalf of Entrust Pension Limited, Trustee of the Stanplan F – Hosiden Besson Limited**

Stuart Evans

22 July 2025

**Name (print)**

**Signature**

**Date**