

Firefighters' Pensions Annual Conference - (AGM and Reception)

Wednesday 17 September 2025
18 Smith Square, London

#LGAFirepensions

Chair's welcome

Joanne Livingstone, Chair, Firefighters' Pensions
(England) Scheme Advisory Board



Balancing the competing demands

Shortage of
resources

Day-to-day and
other tasks

Lack of
knowledge



Clarity leading
to time savings

Identifying
issues

Visible
compliance

Agenda



Chair's welcome and introduction



The Pensions Regulator – All things Governance



Aon – Being an effective board member



London Fire Brigade - Local Pension Board Experience



Board secretariat and First Actuarial – Board Business Plan and Governance arrangements



Drinks reception

The Pensions Regulator – All things Governance

**Nick Gannon, Policy Delivery Lead,
The Pensions Regulator**



**The
Pensions
Regulator**

Making workplace pensions work

An update from The Pensions Regulator

Nick Gannon – Policy Delivery Lead

September 2025

Introduction and overview

- TPR & Public Service Pensions
- Administration
- Remediation
- Opportunity for questions





**The
Pensions
Regulator**

Making workplace pensions work

TPR & PS

TPR and Public Service Pension Schemes

- We regulate compliance with the governance and administration requirements introduced by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013
- TPR's objectives that are most relevant to public service schemes are:
 - to protect members' benefits;
 - to maximise compliance by employers with their duties regarding the 'automatic enrolment' of their employees in a pension scheme ; and
 - to promote, and to improve understanding of, the good administration of work-based pension schemes.
- We provide details of our expectations in codes and guidance
- We engage mainly with scheme managers and pension boards to oversee and monitor compliance with the requirements

TPR's new approach

- Julian Lyne, Interim Executive Director of Market Oversight said at the Pensions Age Northern Conference on 26 June 2025 in Leeds:

“The regulator is no longer just regulating pensions. We are in the process of reshaping the future of retirement in the UK. We are building a system that is data-driven, innovation-friendly, and growth-oriented. A system that works for employers, trustees, and most importantly, for savers. So, whether you’re a scheme provider, a fintech entrepreneur, a trustee, or a policymaker, let’s work together to build a pensions system that’s not just fit for the future, but one that leads it.”

TPR and Public Service Pension Schemes

- TPR's powers under the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 are similar to those for private sector schemes
- They include the power to request information, issue improvement and third-party notices, and carry out inspections
- We will normally engage with the schemes to attempt to secure compliance with the legislative requirements without, if possible, resort to the use of our powers
- TPR has publicised its governance and administration standards through:
 - The General Code
 - A Public Service Toolkit
- The PS audience has been a positive partner and has generally welcomed our engagement. We have repeatedly seen that PS schemes are willing to act when our concerns and expectations have been highlighted

TPR interaction with PS Schemes

- We are aware that schemes are experiencing a period of significant change and numerous challenges, including:
 - McCloud remedy requirements
 - Pensions Dashboard implementation
 - Data quality
 - Administration changes
 - Maintaining and improving BAU member services
- We feel that we can exert our greatest influence by concentrating on areas of thematic risk and targeting areas with those responsible for scheme management and governance
- We are communicating key messages, mostly to scheme managers and pension boards, about expectations on certain issues



**The
Pensions
Regulator**

Making workplace pensions work

Administration

Data

- TPR research shows thousands of schemes still hold some data non-digitally
- Good administration, governance and investment decisions require good quality data
- Poor data quality leads to inconsistencies, increased costs and security risks
- Dashboards will shine a light on data quality, as will market consolidation
- Focus from TPR too on what data we collect, and how we collect it

Administration

- Keep administration and record keeping as a permanent agenda item and ensure that they are on the risk register
- Receive appropriate information and reports from administrators that are understandable
- Review administration performance against the objectives set for them, including strategic objectives
- Constructively manage issues with administrator performance
- Work to understand and secure any necessary resources to deal with forthcoming legislative or scheme changes
- Have clear documented procedures in place, to allow a continuous and consistent service if the service provider changes or fails

Monitoring performance

- Helps ensure service providers meet expectations
- Assesses performance as it occurs, and after events, to improve future projects or tasks
- Highlights obstacles, reduces the risk of potential barriers, motivates providers
- Helps in maintaining providers performance as per the set goals and objectives
- Improves efficiency and better allocation of resources
- Prevents errors and breaches

Improving the situation

- Have enough knowledge and understanding to fully understand any information received
- Review service providers' performance against the objectives set for them, including strategic objectives
- Have a process to ensure that improvements are made where poor service is identified
- Work with service providers to understand and secure any necessary resources to deal with forthcoming legislative or scheme changes
- Have clear documented procedures in place, to allow a continuous and consistent service if the service provider changes or fails



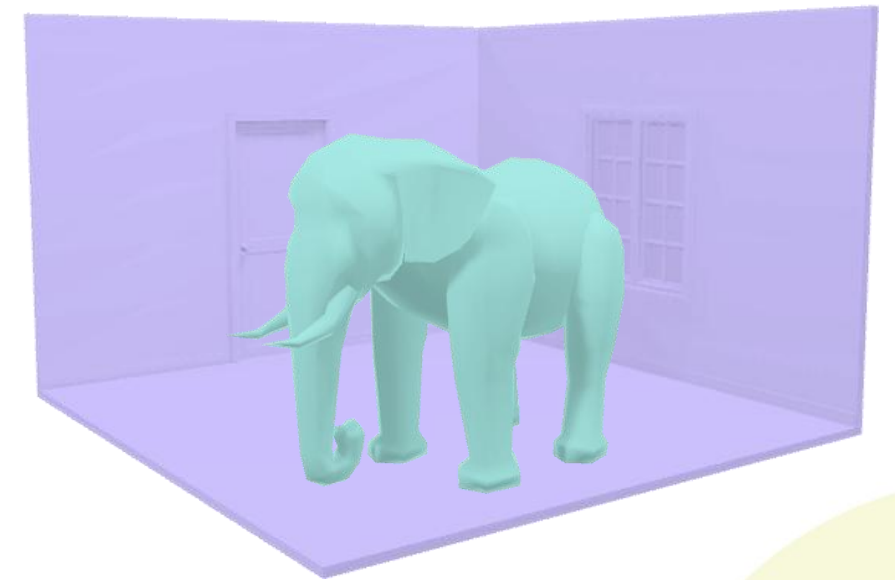
**The
Pensions
Regulator**

Making workplace pensions work

Remediation

Remediation

- Communication
 - Members
 - TPR
- Use of discretions
- Preparation
 - ABS
 - Dashboards
 - BAU





Questions

Aon – Being an effective board member

Catherine Pearson, Director, Public Sector
Pensions, Aon



Being an effective Pension Board member

Impact of behavioural biases and focus on other key governance areas

Prepared for: Firefighters' Pensions Conference 2025

Prepared by: Catherine Pearce, Director - Public Sector Pensions

17 September 2025

Agenda

Being an effective Pension Board member

01

What does “effective” mean?

02

The Chair

03

Meeting governance and governance structure

04

Making decisions
(relating to oversight role)

05

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

06

Questions and final actions

1

What does “effective” mean?

AON



Effective fund governance

Aon governance framework

Direction

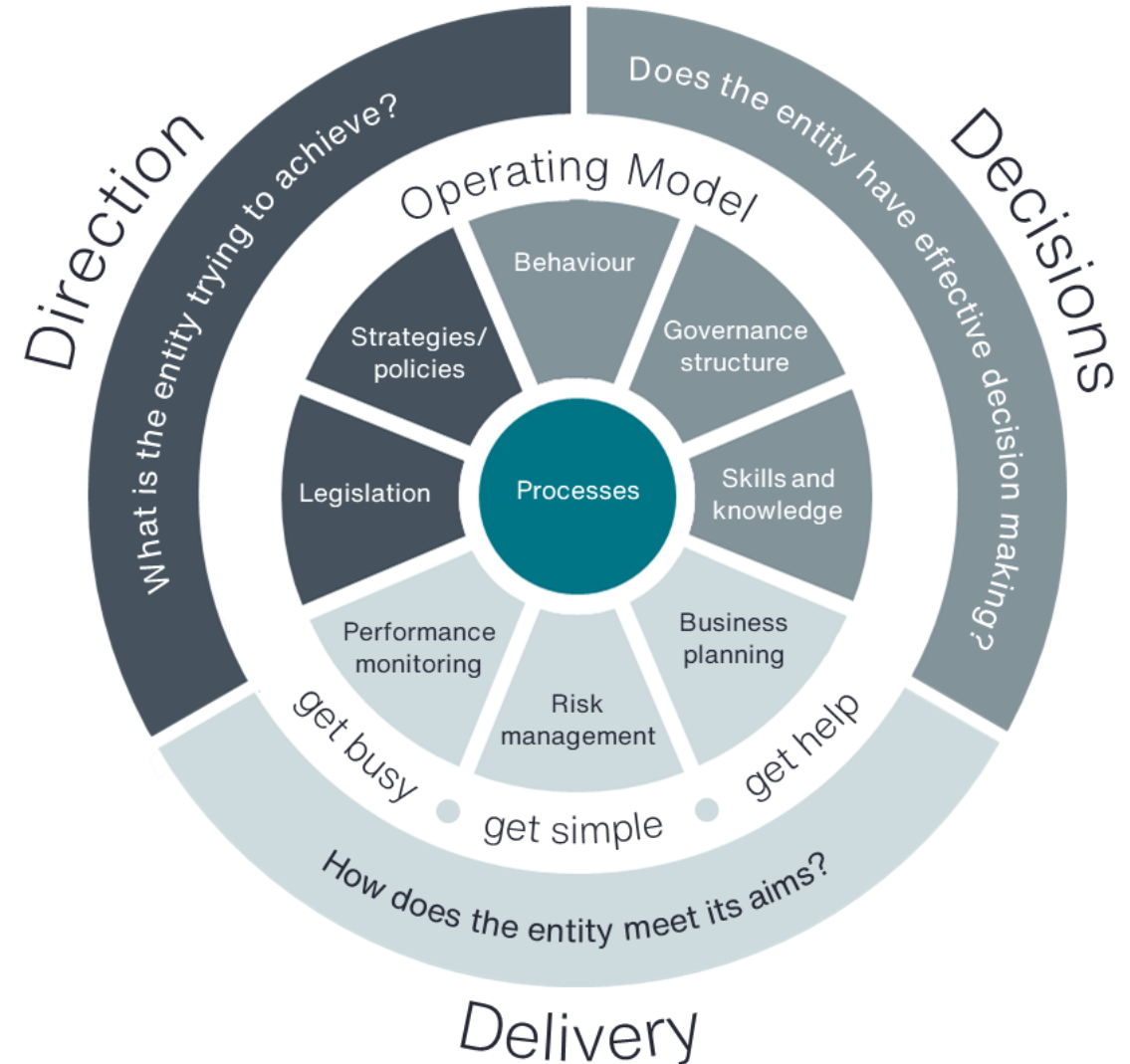
- Clear strategies and policies that also meet legislative requirements

Delivery

- A clear plan for implementing strategies and policies
- Appropriate monitoring as to whether objectives are being achieved
- Good risk management

Decisions

- An appropriate governance structure
- The right people, with the right attitude, and...
- ..the appropriate skills and knowledge



Effective decision making

Structure, skills and behaviour



Governance structure

- Clear terms of reference and scheme of delegation
- Decisions made at right level
- Stakeholders represented
- Diversity of thought/ approach
- Sufficient time allowed
- Supportive admin processes
- Conflicts managed



Skills and knowledge

- K&S policy
- Maintain skills and competencies
- Assessments and training plans
- Succession planning



Behaviour

- Attendance and preparation
- Integrity
- Engagement
- Appropriate challenge
- Accountable for decisions
- Highlight potential conflicts
- Chaired fairly, inclusively and without bias



2

The Chair

AON



Chairing skills

Managing meetings effectively



We do not expect a higher standard of knowledge from the chair. As a matter of good practice, the chair needs to be able to demonstrate the skills and behaviours outlined below.....

Source: The Pensions Regulator's General Code of Practice, Appointment and role of the chair

TPR skills and behaviours

- Act as a leader, demonstrate standards of behaviour
- Represent scheme interests to all relevant parties
- Manage potential conflicts
- Recognise and use members' knowledge and skills
- Encourage strategic and long-term thinking
- Compromise and reach consensus
- Encourage participation from all
- Debating, challenging, negotiating
- Gather and understand diverse views

Other key attributes

- Prioritisation
- Influencing others
- Cooperation and problem-solving
- Rational and realistic decision making
- Organisation skills (prepares, plans ahead)
- Summarising information
- Generate enthusiasm!

3

Meeting governance and
governance structure



Supporting effective decision making

Giving you the tools you need

Governance Structure

Clear Terms of Reference
Scheme of Delegation
Decision making at appropriate level
Appropriate representation from stakeholders
Conflict management



Agenda and Papers

Sufficient time allocated
Suitable breaks
Timing of critical decisions
Focus on key information
Appropriate length
Technical detail explained
Shared well in advance



Presentation

Can those online contribute (if applicable)?
Can everyone be heard?
Use of presentations
Use of advisors
Inclusive/readable content
Focus on critical points



Delivery

Business Planning (and monitoring)
Performance measurement (strategic objectives and legal requirements)
Consideration of risks



Chairing

Pre-meeting briefing / Chair's notes
Focus on decisions to be made
Summarise decisions / actions after discussion
Verbal intros to key items
Ensuring all who wish to speak have had a chance



Decision support

Alternative actions / views sought
Hot topics/education session before decisions made
Ensure implications of decisions understood



4

Making decisions
(relating to oversight
role)



Understanding behavioural bias

Awareness of bias enhances effectiveness



Individual Member decision-making biases



Group decision-making biases



Unconscious Bias in decision-making

Making decisions as an individual

Do you...



Individual cognitive and emotional biases

Herding & Groupthink

Authority & Anchoring

Reputation maintenance

Loss Aversion

Status Quo

Endowment



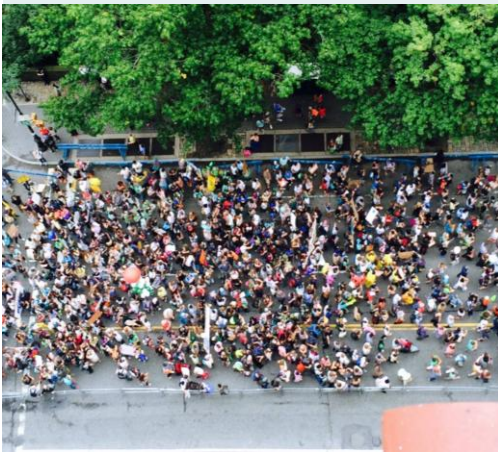
Examples

What bias applies?

1

?

During Covid, people stocked up on toilet paper. Others followed suit when they heard stocks were low.



2

?

Some members of the Board are very vocal about a particular item. Another member assumes those members have a good understanding so doesn't raise their own concerns.



3

?

A Board is worried about potential negative publicity so does not proceed with an action which they believe is in their best interests.



4

?

Someone is given £100 and drops £50 down a drain. They are more unhappy than if they had just been given £30 originally.



Improving group decision-making

Setting up your meeting to allow for biases

Cognitive depletion

Deal with the more strategic items earlier in the meeting.

Allow for breaks in long/ virtual meetings and different types of delivery of information, if possible.



Present bias

Ensure there is sufficient long – term focus in meetings.

Establish what “long-term” means in the context of the decisions being made.



Hard/easy effect

Cover the more challenging items first, and the easier items towards the end of the meeting.

Beware of the group contributing less if you fall behind on timings.



Optimism bias

Allow for more time than you think you need to cover the agenda items



5

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion



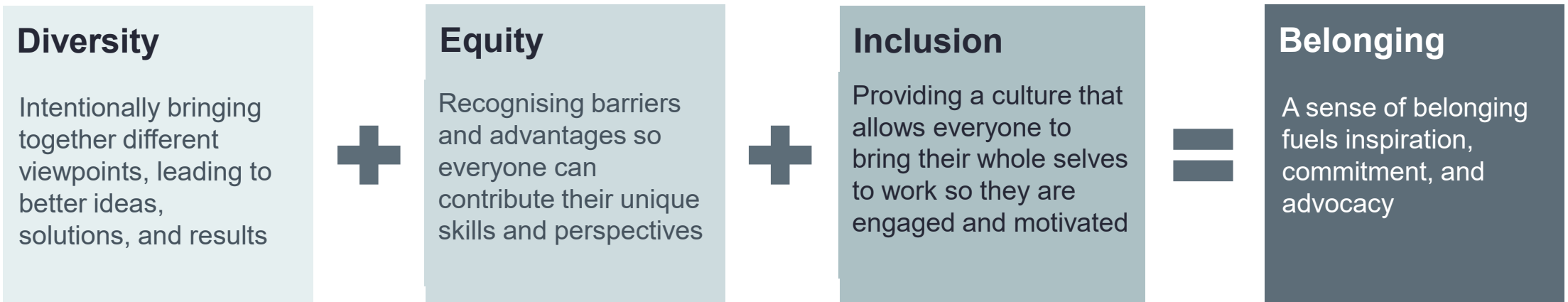
EDI supports effectiveness

Key to building culture - the behaviours needed for effective governance will follow



To my mind, an effective [trustee] board needs to be inclusive, to be aware of any unconscious bias it currently has because of its make-up and understand whether board meetings are conducted in a way that enables individuals within the [trustee] board to contribute to their fullest extent, to be themselves.”

Source: David Fairs, Previous TPR Executive Director of Regulatory Policy, Analysis and Advice

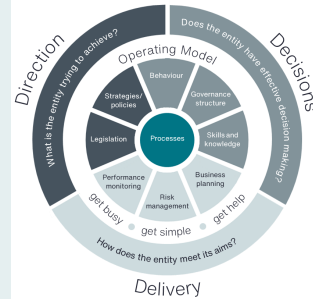


Summary

Being an effective Pension Board member

Governance framework

To be effective you need the right governance structure, skills and knowledge, and member behaviours



Chairing

The Pension Board Chair plays a critical role – leading by example, being inclusive and mindful of barriers to effectiveness



Meeting governance

Ensuring meetings run smoothly and related information is accessible enables effective meetings



Consider individual and group biases

In meetings, challenge your biases and consider other barriers to effectiveness



EDI supports effectiveness

If people feel included, they will contribute more, making the group more effective.



6

Questions?

AON



Appendix – Further reading



Some useful documents (mainly aimed at LGPS but lots of information also relevant to Fire)

[Aon's 10 Questions to help Pension Committees Challenge Advisers](#)

[Aon Behavioural Checklist for Chairing Meetings](#)

[Aon Decision-Making Checklist 2024](#)

[Aon's LGPS EDI Checklist](#)

The Pensions Regulator's detailed EDI guidance:

<https://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/en/document-library/scheme-management-detailed-guidance/governing-body-detailed-guidance/equality-diversity-and-inclusion>

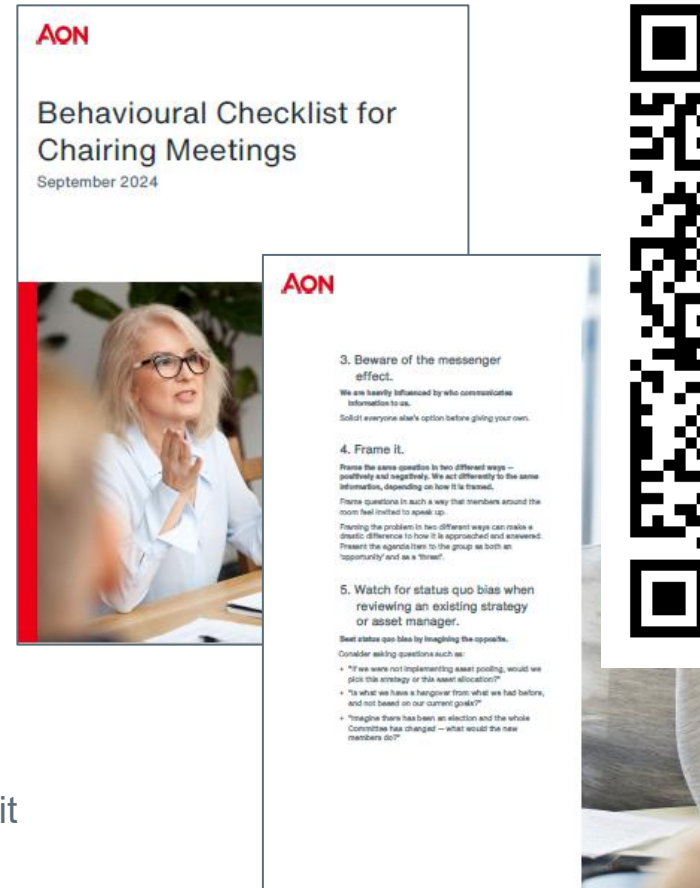
Chairing skills

Creating a “safe” environment to get the best out of members

Aon’s Behavioural Checklist for Chairing Meetings

Be aware of behavioural tendencies

- Use your authority in an inclusive way
- Consider the **messenger or authority effects**
 - seek others’ views before giving your own
- Ensure those who wish to speak have the chance to do so
- **Actively ask** for dissenting voices
- Tackle **present bias** - look at the long-term / bigger picture
- **Frame questions** in two different ways
 - “opportunity” and “threat”
- Beat the **status quo effect** by imagining the opposite
- **Positioning** of information can influence how others see it



Aon's Decision-Making Checklist

A practical tool to reduce decision-making bias in meetings

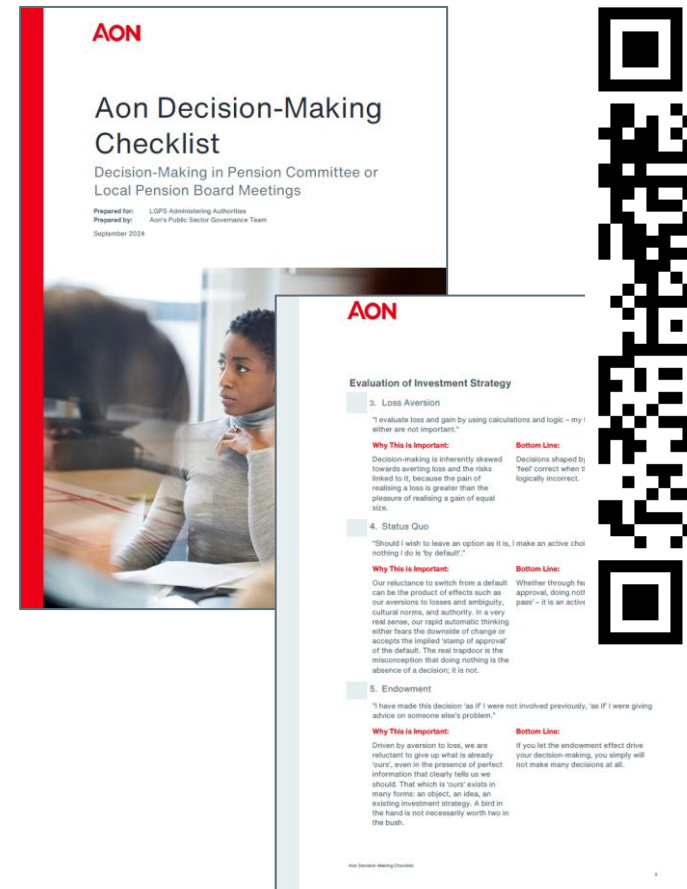
Example: Herding and Groupthink

- 100,000 years ago, sticking with the group provided a greater chance of survival than being alone
- Today, life is not so trepidatious – even so, our non-conscious **herding instinct still remains**

Can you agree with the following statement when making a decision?

“I have listened to my ‘gut’, and spoken without censoring myself.

*If I agree with others, it is because I have **consciously** and **effortfully** made that **choice**.”*



Challenging advisers

Doing this well can give greater comfort in the decisions being made

Another Aon checklist to support effective decision-making

You don't need to be an expert in everything

By asking the right questions, you can contribute even when you aren't an expert in the subject being discussed

Example: What are the alternatives to the recommended action, and why have they been discounted?

Status quo bias can stop us from seeking out alternatives.

Also, we can tend to use price as a proxy for value, believing that the more expensive option is better, often without any basis.



Aon's EDI Checklist for LGPS

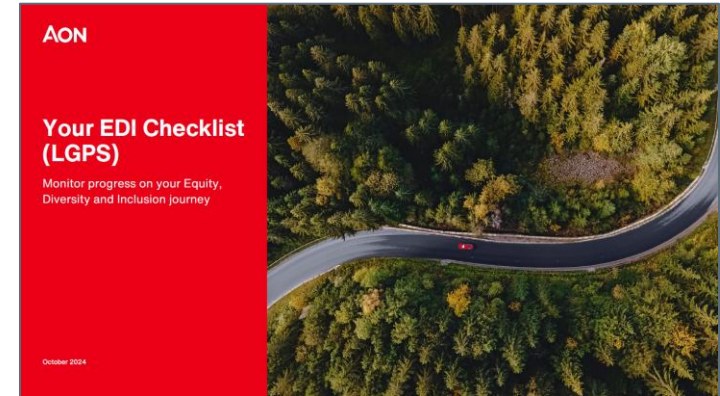
Suggested actions in nine areas of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

There are some challenges in the public sector

Lack of flexibility to fully impact diversity

Opportunities

- Build the **inclusive culture** through behaviours and objectives
 - Agree a code of expected behaviour
 - Set expectations for advisers
 - Embed EDI in your policies and strategies
- Learn about your Board; what your **skills** and **preferences** are, **how each of you make decisions** and how you complement one another
 - When seeking member reps, use inclusive language
 - Look to fill gaps in skills and experience, and decision-making style
- **Training for Chairs** on **leading inclusively** and **behavioural biases**
- Hold **open conversations** to encourage members to call out their own potential biases and those that they see around them



Behavioural Biases

Bias / effect	Brief explanation
Herding and Groupthink	A group reaches a consensus without critical reasoning or evaluation of the consequences or alternatives. Based on a common desire not to upset the balance of a group of people.
Loss aversion	The pain of losing is psychologically twice as powerful as the pleasure of gaining.
Authority and anchoring	The authority bias is our tendency to be more influenced by the opinion of an authority figure. Anchoring is a common human tendency to rely too heavily on the first piece of information offered (the “anchor”) when making decisions.
Reputation maintenance	An often automatic self-interested motive to increase the chance of gifts and decrease the chance of ostracization and abandonment from peers or other groups.
Status Quo	Individuals take comfort from being familiar with the current situation and so are averse to change.
Endowment	An individual places a higher value on an object that they already own than the value they would place on that same object if they did not own it.
Cognitive depletion	In long or complex meetings, our brains get tired, so it is harder to focus and we make default decisions.
Optimism bias	A tendency to overestimate our chances of experiencing positive events and underestimate our chances of experiencing negative events.
Present bias	Individuals tend to settle for a smaller present reward rather than wait for a larger future reward, in a trade-off situation. This bias makes us overvalue immediate rewards, placing lower value on long-term consequences.
Hard / easy effect	Individuals are more likely to overestimate the chance of their own success at a task perceived as hard, and to underestimate the chance of their success at a task perceived as easy.
Unconscious bias	Our brains make automatic quick judgements and assessments, outside of our conscious awareness and control, sometimes based on factors which are irrelevant to the decision.



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Independent LPB Chair – Local Pension Board Experience

Virginia Burke – Independent Chair, London Fire Brigade, Local Pension Board



LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Chair of the Local Pensions Board

Reflections from a newly appointed Chair

Virginia Burke - 17 September 2025

Getting Started

Hitting the ground running

- Immersed in past meeting packs, reports, FPS Bulletins
- Used SAB resources
- Met outgoing Chair for handover

Chair v Board membership

From member to Chair

- Extra responsibilities
 - Leadership
 - Ensuring all board members are heard
 - Building consensus
 - Agenda planning
- In addition to Board member role
 - Assist Scheme Manager

Building Relationships

It's all about people

- London Fire Brigade pensions team & administrators
- Board members
- SAB Chair
- Scheme members

Findings

- Plans and progress
- Concerns / Pain points

Working with the Scheme Manager

Understanding and support

- Early conversations: Skills, resources, dynamics
- Spotting where more support is needed
- Checking in on administration performance

Adding value

Where a Chair can make a difference

My key areas of focus for LFB

- Risk management
- Forward look/planning
- Member engagement

First Board meeting

Preparation matters

- Agenda setting & chairing notes
- Think technology and papers
- Ask for help

Meeting

- Seek views and consensus
- Scrutiny

Looking ahead

Next steps as Chair

- Deepen relationships
- Regular meeting cycle (in addition to Board meetings)
- Be pro-active and responsive
- Keep learning

Final reflections

Three takeaways for you

- Prepare thoroughly
- Invest in relationships
- Add value where your skills can be most useful

Board Business Plan and governance arrangements

Tara Atkins – Board Secretariat (interim)

Craig Moran – First Actuarial

Scheme Advisory Board Business Plan and Governance

Craig Moran (First Actuarial) and Tara Atkins (Board Secretariat)

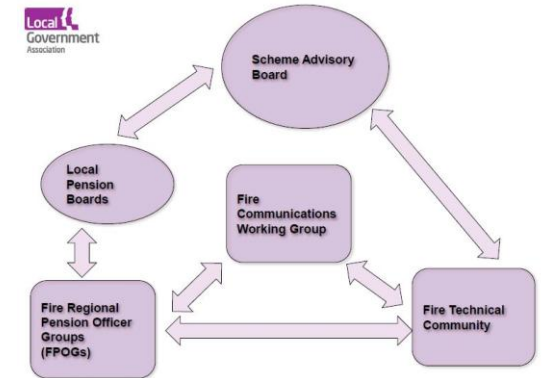
Background

Purpose:

- To be both **reactive** and **proactive** in providing advice on:
 - the desirability of making changes to the scheme and any connected scheme; and
 - the effective and efficient administration and management of this scheme and any connected scheme.

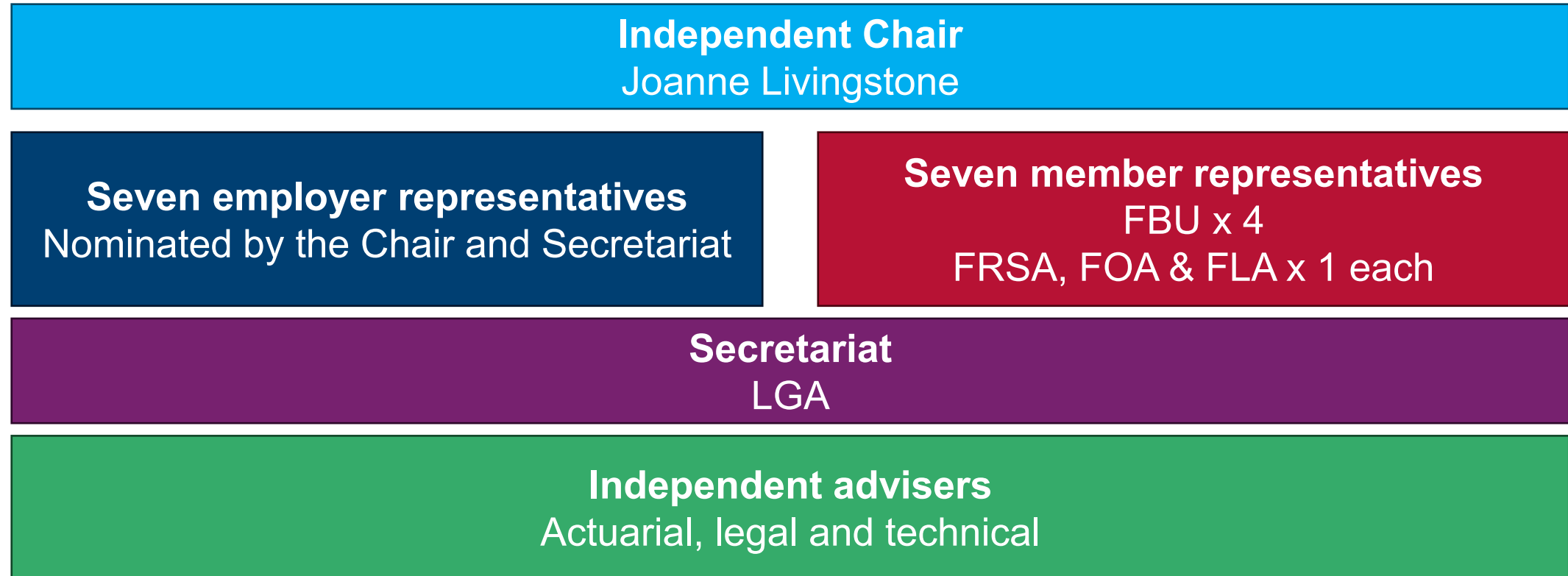
Aims:

- encourage **best practice**;
- increase **transparency**;
- coordinate **technical and standards issues**; and
- build **positive relationships with stakeholders** and industry bodies.



[FPS Board website](#)

Board composition



Governance

Meetings

- The SAB has four scheduled (in person) meetings a year
 - Governance Paper
 - Bi-meeting review of Risk register

Sub-committees

- The SAB has established three committees to support its work, with members from the SAB and representatives of Fire Pensions from wider stakeholder groups:
 - [Cost-effectiveness](#)
 - [Local Pension Board effectiveness](#)
 - [Scheme Management and Administration](#)

Budget

- Annual budget approved by Secretary of State, levied on Fire and Rescue Authorities, based on a cost per active member.

Key areas for the next 12 months

Sargeant &
Matthews
implementation

Pension
Dashboards

2024 valuation

Employee
contributions

Equality,
Diversity and
Inclusion policy

Improved
member
website

Improved
communication
with LPBs

Encourage
self-service
offering

Any questions

bluelightpensions@local.gov.uk

www.fpsboard.org

www.fpsregs.org

www.fpsmember.org



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Thank you for coming!

**Day two: Thursday 18 September in
Bevin Hall from 10.00am – 3.30pm**

bluelightpensions@local.gov.uk

www.fpsboard.org

www.fpsregs.org

www.fpsmember.org

Drinks reception – Beecham Room and Terrace on the 7th Floor

