

Kingfisher Pension Scheme

Actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025

Scheme funding report

June 2026

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Scheme Actuary

Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

This report is addressed to the Trustee of the Scheme who commissioned the work and is provided solely for their purposes in the management of the Scheme and in particular to fulfil their statutory obligations and requirements of the Scheme governing documents. It should not be used for any other purpose. It should not be released or otherwise disclosed to any third party except as required by law or without our prior written consent, in which case it should be released in its entirety. The Trustee are obliged to pass a copy of the report to the sponsor within 7 days.

Neither I, nor Hymans Robertson LLP, accept any liability, responsibility or duty of care to any party other than the Trustees for any use of this report unless we have expressly accepted such liability in writing. No third party to whom this report is disclosed is entitled to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever. A full list of reliances and limitations are set out in Appendix D to this report.

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1 The results of the valuation

I carried out an actuarial valuation of the Kingfisher Pension Scheme ('the Scheme') as at 31 March 2025 ('the valuation date') and this is my report on the results of the valuation. This is a scheme funding report.

Funding and investment strategy

The Trustee and sponsor have agreed their funding and investment strategy for the Scheme. Further details are set out in the Statement of Strategy dated June 2026, with a summary of the key elements below.

Long-term objective

The Trustee and sponsor have agreed that their intended method of providing Scheme members' benefits in the long term is as follows:

- The Scheme is currently expected to meet benefit payments and expenses from Scheme assets for a period of around 18 years. At or around that point, the Trustee expects to review the most appropriate method of continuing to provide or secure benefits, which may include buy-out if market pricing, funding, covenant and other relevant circumstances make this appropriate. No commitment has been made to proceed with buy-out, and the timing and approach will remain subject to regular review.

Scheme maturity

The Scheme Actuary has determined the maturity of the Scheme, as defined in the Occupational Pension Schemes (Funding and Investment Strategy and Amendment) Regulations 2024, at the effective date of this valuation (31 March 2025) as 14.8 years. I have estimated that the Scheme will reach significant maturity by 2043. The Trustee have set their relevant date as 2043. Therefore, the Scheme's estimated maturity at the relevant date is 10 years.

Low-dependency objective

The Trustee and sponsor have set a low-dependency objective for the Scheme ('LDO'), previously referred to as the 2FO, to reach full funding on their specified 'low-dependency funding basis' with Scheme assets invested according to the 'low-dependency investment allocation' by the relevant date. Further details on the agreed low-dependency funding basis and low-dependency investment allocation are set out in the Statement of Strategy dated June 2026.

Statutory funding objective

The Trustee is required to adopt a 'statutory funding objective'. The statutory funding objective is that the Scheme must have 'sufficient and appropriate' assets to meet the expected cost of providing members' past service benefits which we refer to as 'technical provisions'¹.

Summary of results

The Scheme's funding position as at 31 March 2025 is shown below alongside the position at the last valuation for comparison.

Technical provisions £m	Previous valuation 31 March 2022	This valuation 31 March 2025
Assets (excluding AVCs and money purchase section assets) <i>See the Trustee's Report and Accounts as at the valuation date and appendix B for further details</i>	3,506	1,950

¹ The phrase used in the legislation to refer to the expected cost of providing members' past service benefits.

Technical provisions £m	Previous valuation 31 March 2022	This valuation 31 March 2025
Technical provisions liabilities		
<i>An estimate of the amount needed to pay benefits, using the assumptions specified by the Trustee's (see appendix A)</i>	3,323	1,802
Employed deferred liabilities	330	116
Deferred liabilities	1,566	620
Pensioner liabilities	1,387	986
Expenses	40	80
Surplus/(deficit)	183	148
Funding level (assets divided by Technical Provisions)	106%	108%

The technical provisions surplus has decreased from £183m in the last valuation to £148m at this valuation, albeit the technical provisions funding level has increased over the period.

LDO £m	Previous valuation 31 March 2022	This valuation 31 March 2025
Assets (excluding AVCs and money purchase section assets)		
<i>See the Trustee's Report and Accounts as at the valuation date for further details</i>	3,587	1,970
LDO liabilities		
<i>An estimate of the amount needed to pay benefits, using the assumptions specified by the Trustee's (see appendix A)</i>	3,564	1,861
Employed deferred liabilities	355	121
Deferred liabilities	1,687	643
Pensioner liabilities	1,481	1,017
Expenses	40	80
Surplus/(deficit)	23	109
Funding level (Assets divided by Technical Provisions)	101%	106%

The LDO surplus has increased from £23m at the last valuation to a surplus of £109m at this valuation.

Changes since the previous valuation are covered in section 3.

Note that the totals in the tables above may not equal the sum of individual values due to rounding.

Contributions

Given the improvement in the funding position since the last valuation, the Scheme will continue to receive income from the Trustee's partnership interest in the Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV') but no contributions will be payable by the employers in addition.

The Trustee also agreed to the Sponsor's request to continue to notionally allocate income from the SPV to cover a portion of the employer contributions due in respect of the money purchase section for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028. This was an extension of the agreement from the 2022 valuation which covered the period 1 September 2022 to 30 June 2025. The scheme lawyer has confirmed this is permitted under the Scheme rules. To illustrate the impact of this agreement, the arrangement can be considered as an additional liability for the final salary section, equal to the value of the SPV contributions which are expected to be notionally allocated to the money purchase section over the agreed period. The table below shows the valuation results allowing for this agreement and also excluding the value of the SPV from the assets entirely.

£m	Technical provisions	LDO (2FO)
Estimated surplus / (deficit) as at 31 March 2025 allowing for the agreed SPV redirection	88	49
Estimated surplus / (deficit) as at 31 March 2025 excluding the value of the SPV	53	14

As you can see from the above, the Scheme was fully funded on both the technical provisions and LDO bases even when the value of the SPV is excluded in full.

The Scheme's Trust Deed allows for funds from the final salary section to be notionally allocated to the money purchase section. The Trustee and Sponsor have agreed a framework for when this power will be used, and to what extent. The requirements set out in the framework must be met for this notional allocation of the SPV income to occur. The framework itself will be kept under regular review to ensure it remains appropriate and the member's benefits remain secure. A key principle is that the income from the SPV will continue to be notionally allocated to the Money Purchase section when the Scheme is in surplus on the LDO basis (and by extension the technical provisions basis).

An expense reserve has been included in the technical provisions and LDO liabilities to cover the costs of administering the Scheme, including an allowance for the Pensions Protection Fund levy and other levies collected by the Pensions Regulator. The Scheme will therefore meet these expenses.

In order to inform the decision of the appropriate combination of contributions and investment strategy for the Scheme going forward and assess the suitability of the above, the Trustee commissioned a financial review in conjunction with the valuation. This review involved a stochastic asset and liability modelling exercise.

2 What would happen if the scheme was wound up?

The results in the previous section of the report were prepared on the assumption that the Scheme will continue to operate with the financial backing of the employers. If the employers were no longer able to support the Scheme, it may then be necessary to 'wind up' the pension scheme. This would involve selling the Scheme's investments and using the proceeds to buy annuities from an insurance company. The insurance company would then be responsible for paying pensions to members and their dependants. I have, therefore, estimated the cost of securing members' benefits in this way, had the Scheme wound up on the valuation date.

Summary of results

£m	Previous valuation 31 March 2022	This valuation 31 March 2025
Assets <i>See the Trustee's' Report and Accounts as at the valuation date for further details</i>	3,530	1,989
Solvency liabilities <i>Estimated cost of buying annuities from an insurance company</i>	3,657	1,879
Expenses <i>Expenses of winding up the scheme</i>	11	11
Surplus/(deficit)	(138)	99
Funding level <i>Assets divided by solvency liabilities</i>	96%	105%

On a wind-up further funds may be recovered from the employers under section 75 of the Pension Act 1995 and the employer debt regulations. The impact of any such recovery has been ignored in this assessment. If the assets on a wind-up are insufficient to secure the benefits in full, then a statutory priority order applies.

- Benefits corresponding to those covered by the PPF would be met first (either by the PPF or, if there were sufficient funds, by securing these benefits with an insurance company)
- Any remaining assets would be used to secure part of the remaining benefits with an insurance company.

Why are the solvency liabilities different to the technical provisions and LDO liabilities?

The assumptions used to estimate the solvency liabilities differ from those used to calculate the technical provisions and LDO (see Appendix A). This is because they are intended to reflect the assumptions which would be used by an insurer to calculate the cost of the annuities they sell.

The solvency estimate has been calculated using a basis that produces values consistent with our experience of bulk annuity quotations and the general levels of pricing in the market as at the date of valuation. Please note the results are a guide and should not be viewed as a quotation. The true cost of insurance can only be determined by obtaining quotations from providers active in the market and following completion of wind-up.

Why are the solvency assets different to the technical provisions and LDO assets?

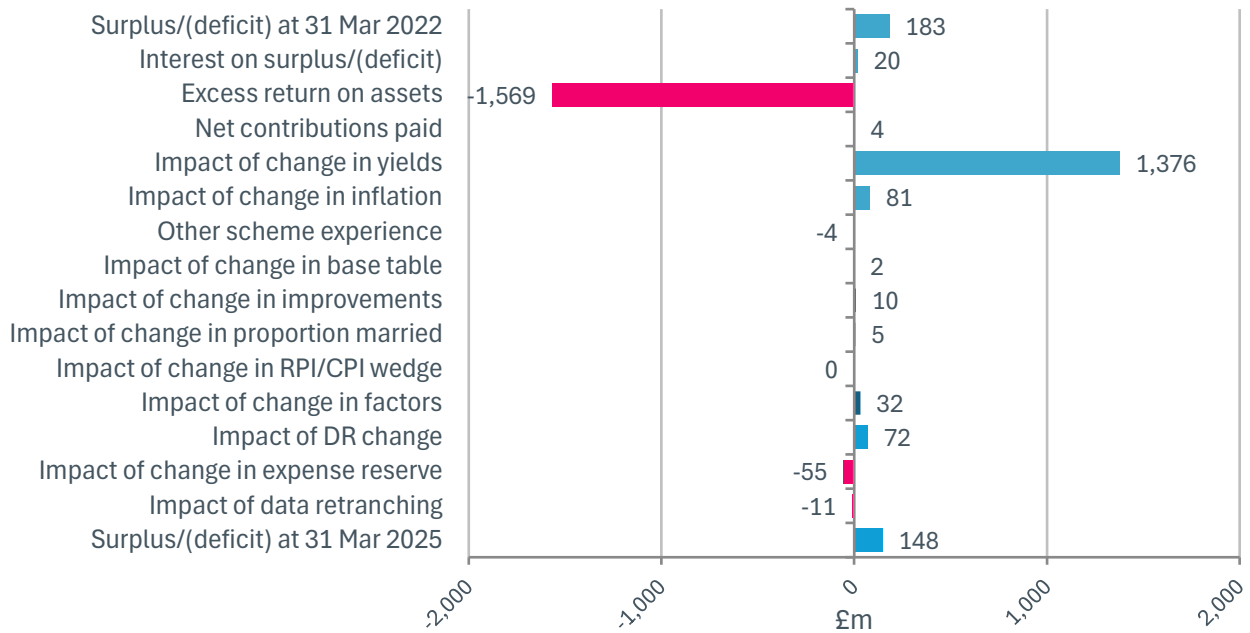
The solvency position illustrates the estimated position if the Scheme were to wind up today. The assets include the estimated 'vacant possession' value of the SPV which represents how much might be recovered from the properties in a Sponsor insolvency situation.

In addition, a different value is placed on the buy-in policies for the purposes of the solvency estimate because different assumptions are used to calculate the solvency liabilities.

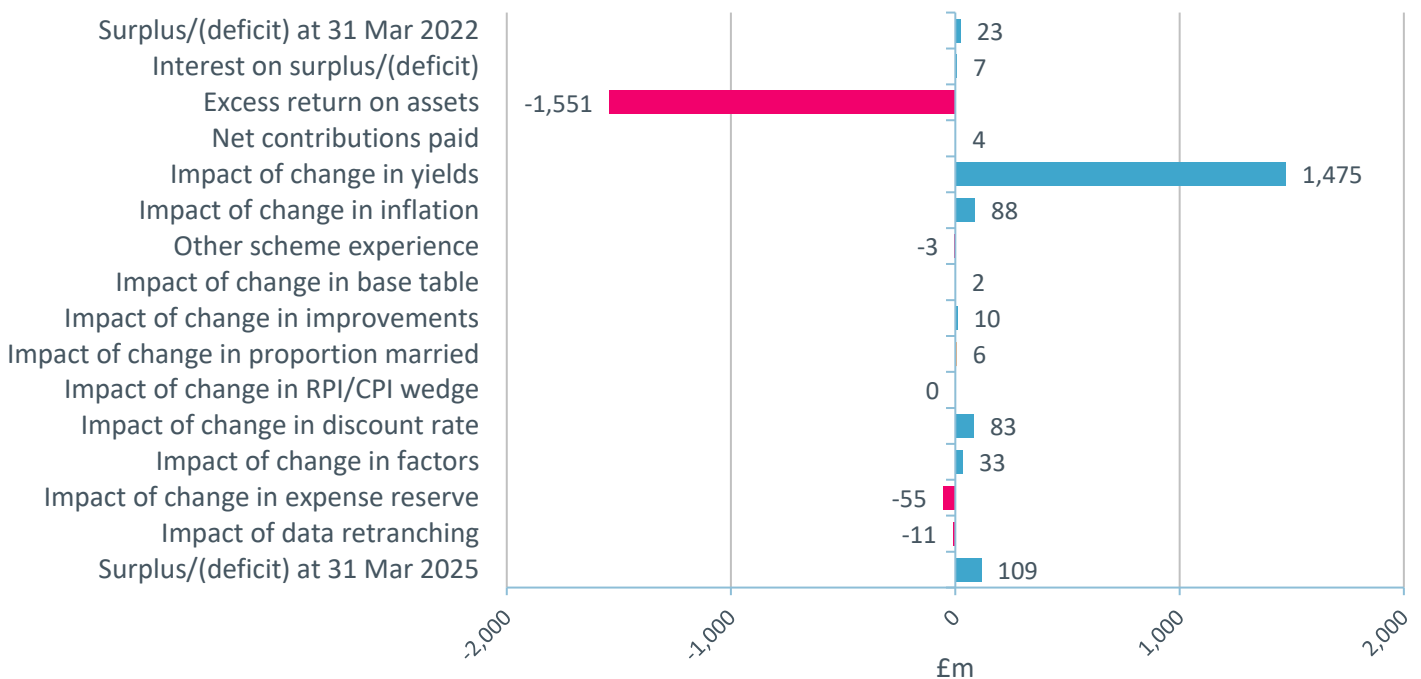
3 Changes since the previous valuation

Since the previous actuarial valuation of the Scheme, there have been changes to the scheme membership, the value of its investments, the economic environment in which the Scheme operates and the valuation assumptions. Changes in market conditions and assumptions have led to an improvement in the funding position. This has been partially offset by lower than expected asset returns and the increase to the Scheme's expense reserve. The changes since the last valuation have affected the Scheme's funding position as follows:

Technical Provisions



Low Dependency Objective



Note that the surplus in the charts above may not equal the sum of the impact of the changes due to rounding.

4 Risk management

In the previous section, I showed the extent to which the assumptions made at the previous valuation did not reflect actual experience over the period since the last actuarial valuation. In this section I discuss the key risks to the Scheme and the potential implications of the actuarial assumptions not being met in the future.

Funding, investment and covenant risks

Trustee's should understand the risks to their funding plans, particularly those related to funding, investment and the employer covenant.

Risk	How the Trustee manage this risk
<p><i>Employer covenant</i></p> <p>The employer may not be able to continue to pay contributions or make good deficits in the future. The impact of this scenario is considered in section 2 of this report.</p>	<p>The Trustee manages this risk by prudently funding the Scheme when the Sponsor can afford to pay, taking into account the strength of the Sponsor covenant when setting assumptions, building sufficient prudence margins into the technical provisions assumptions and the balance between Sponsor contributions and investment risk. The Trustee's interest in the SPV also provides protection for the Scheme in the event of covenant failure as the property assets within the SPV would pass to the Scheme.</p> <p>The Trustee commissioned a formal covenant review as part of the valuation to get a sufficiently accurate assessment of sponsor support, including an assessment of the appropriate reliability periods under the new funding code. This was considered when setting assumptions and overall strategy.</p>
<p><i>Investment</i></p> <p>If future investment returns are lower than allowed for in the valuation assumptions, assets will not grow in value as expected, and the funding level will fall. This places greater reliance on the employer covenant since the employer would need to help put scheme funding back on track.</p>	<p>In order to inform the decision of the appropriate combination of contributions and investment strategy to meet the statutory funding objective, the Trustee commissioned a financial review in conjunction with the valuation. This review involved a stochastic asset and liability modelling exercise to help understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the risks to the overall strategy for meeting objectives; the chance of these risks materialising; and how bad things could look if they don't go to plan. <p>Together with an understanding of sponsor support, this understanding has helped to underpin the agreed contributions and investment strategy, ongoing monitoring and contingency plans.</p> <p>The Trustee also manages the risk by receiving regular updates on the performance of the Scheme's investments.</p>
<p><i>Funding</i></p> <p>Over time, the funding position will depend on the extent to which future experience matches the assumptions made. In particular, if life expectancy</p>	<p>The Trustee has adopted Scheme specific mortality base tables derived using Club Vita's data bank which allows the Trustee to use the best available information when setting longevity assumptions. The Trustee receives annual updates on longevity from Club Vita.</p>

Risk	How the Trustee manage this risk
<p>improves at a faster pace than allowed for in the valuation assumptions, then pensions will need to be paid for longer, so the liabilities will increase and the funding level will fall.</p>	<p>By incorporating an allowance for future longevity improvements in the actuarial assumptions the Trustee can lessen the future adverse impact of such improvements.</p> <p>The Trustee has undertaken three pensioner buy-ins covering the majority of pensioner members. The buy-in policies match the benefits in respect of the insured members and therefore offer protection against adverse changes in interest rates and inflation and longevity experience for this group of members.</p> <p>The Scheme's investment strategy also provides protection against movements in interest and inflation rates for the non-insured liabilities.</p> <p>As part of its approach to managing funding risk, the Trustee has agreed a framework under which surplus in the Scheme may be notionally allocated to the money purchase section. This only occurs where the Scheme continues to meet specified funding and prudence criteria, ensuring that the security of members' DB benefits is not compromised. The notional allocation of surplus is subject to ongoing monitoring and governance, with protections in place to prevent the use of surplus in this way if funding conditions were to deteriorate.</p>
<p>Liquidity</p> <p>The risk that benefit payments or other cashflows out of the Scheme are higher than expected and/or that income receipts into the Scheme (for example, contributions or investment income) are lower than expected. Outgoing payments may include transfer values, pension commencement lump sums or calls for collateral on the Scheme's LDI portfolio. This may cause difficulties in meeting outgoing payments.</p>	<p>Regular checks are carried out to ensure that there are sufficient funds held in the Scheme bank account to fulfil expected upcoming payments. This analysis allows for any known transfer values or pension commencement lump sums to be paid for members that have elected this.</p> <p>Collateral management policies in place to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet any collateral calls arising from an interest rate movement of at least 3.5% pa in a timely manner.</p>

Other risks

There are a range of further risks which the Trustee keeps under review. These include the development of legislation relating to pensions and the impact of options offered to members.

There is also an increasing body of evidence demonstrating that climate risk, both the direct physical implications and society's transition to a low(er) carbon economy in response to this risk, pose potentially significant and expansive risks and opportunities to the companies that sponsor pension schemes, to investment portfolios and to the wider economy (with implications for funding assumptions). Climate-related risks include factors such as rising and/or volatile energy prices, resource shortages, property damage (e.g. flooding, storms) and air, water and land pollution (e.g. clean-up costs, health effects, reputational damage).

I have assessed the Scheme's resilience to climate risk by considering a number of climate scenarios in my advice. This allows us the Trustees to test the funding and investment strategies considered, aligned with results of the sponsor covenant assessment, so that their decision is cognisant of the potential implications of climate risk. Further details are set out in the Trustee's TCFD report which is available on the Scheme website. The Trustee will review their approach to climate-related risk at future valuations and monitor developments in this area.

Sensitivity of key assumptions

Scenario ²	Technical provisions funding position surplus/(deficit)	Comments
Base case	148	This is the technical provisions position.
0.25% p.a. decrease in discount rate (pre and post 2043)	107	The Trustee should have regard to the sponsor's ability and willingness to support the funding and investment risks within the Scheme. If the risks being run appear to be too great then the Trustee could target reaching a lower risk position by reducing the assumed investment returns within the discount rate.
0.25% p.a. increase in future inflation	121	For illustrative purposes I have shown the position if inflation-linked benefit increases linked to RPI or CPI grow at a faster rate. The estimated impact on the funding position allows for both changes in liabilities and insured asset values. As the Scheme has hedged broadly 96% of its inflation exposure (on the LDO basis), the hedging assets would be expected to increase in value in this scenario which would reduce the impact on the overall funding position.
0.25% p.a. decrease to RPI/CPI 'gap' pre 2030	147	The assumption for CPI is rather subjective due to a lack of CPI related instruments which can be invested in. If CPI increases are greater than assumed then the funding position will deteriorate.
Broadly a 1 year increase in life expectancy at retirement age	104	The valuation results are sensitive to changes in future life expectancy. If longevity improves in the future at a faster pace than allowed for in the valuation assumptions then the funding position will deteriorate.

Longer-term projection

If the actuarial assumptions were borne out over the period from the date of this valuation to the next, then, provided employer contributions are paid at the rates shown in Section 1 of this report, the technical provisions funding level would be expected to be around 107%, and the solvency level would be expected to be around 105%. The slight expected decrease in the funding level is driven by the notional allocation of surplus and SPV income to the money purchase section and expense payments over the period.

² All other assumptions as per the base case

Appendix A: Methodology and assumptions

A1. Methodology

Using the actuarial assumptions set by the Trustee I have estimated the payments which will be made from the Scheme throughout the future lifetimes of employed deferred members, deferred pensioners, pensioners and their dependants. I then calculate the amount of money which, if invested now, would be sufficient to make these payments in future, assuming that future investment returns are in line with the assumed discount rate. This is the technical provisions. I compare these technical provisions with the value of the assets. The ratio of the asset value to the technical provisions is known as the 'funding level'. If the funding level is more than 100% there is a 'surplus'; if it is less than 100% there is a 'deficit'.

It is a requirement of the legislation that an 'accrued benefits funding method' must be used for valuing the technical provisions. In their application to technical provisions, such methods vary in only one material respect: the extent to which future pensionable pay growth is anticipated for employee members. As the Scheme is closed to accrual, there is no material difference in the accrued benefits in the accrued benefits funding methods. The methodology adopted for this valuation is consistent with the scheme's funding and investment strategy, as required by section 222(2A) of the Pensions Act 2004.

A2. Assumptions

The Trustee and Sponsor are responsible for setting the funding assumptions for the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025. The assumptions adopted as at 31 March 2025 are set out in the statement of funding principles dated June 2026.

	Technical provisions 31 March 2022	Technical provisions 31 March 2025	LDO 31 March 2025
Key financial assumptions			
RPI increases	Market implied gilt yield RPI curve reflecting the market expectation of future inflation dependent on term as measured by the difference between yields on fixed and index-linked government bonds		
CPI increases	RPI curve less 1.0% p.a. pre 2030 and RPI less 0.0% p.a. post 2030	RPI curve less 0.8% p.a. pre 2030 and RPI less 0.0% p.a. post 2030	
Pension increases	Pension Increases curves derived from the relevant measure of inflation, adjusted for the impact of caps and floors		
Discount rate	Pre 2030: Market implied gilt yield curve plus 1.0% p.a.	Linear taper based on the market-implied gilt yield curve, with an addition of 1.0% p.a.,	Market implied gilt yield curve +0.5%

Technical provisions 31 March 2022		Technical provisions 31 March 2025		LDO 31 March 2025
	Post 2030: Market implied gilt curve	reducing linearly to 0.5% p.a. by 2043 and remaining at that level thereafter.		
Key demographic assumptions				
Longevity base tables – pre-retirement	S3NA standard tables	S4NA standard tables		
Longevity base tables – post-retirement	2021 VITA tables	2025 VITA tables		
Longevity future improvements	CMI 2021 model with no weight on 2020 or 2021 data, an A parameter of 0.30% and long-term rate of improvement of 1.50% p.a.	CMI 2024 model (underlying trend based on core half-life parameter); an A parameter of 0.30% for males and females and long-term rate of improvement of 1.50% p.a.		
Early retirement	Age related allowance for retirements for employed deferred members whilst they remain employed: 14.8% at age 55, phasing to 100% at age 65. All other members are assumed to retire at the earliest age at which they can do so unreduced and without consent.			
Late retirement	No allowance is made for future late retirements because the terms are cost neutral. Members above normal retirement age are assumed to retire immediately.			
Ill health retirement	An allowance for ill health retirements for employed deferred members whilst they remain employed: 0.1% at age 40, phasing to 1.7% at age 60 for males / 1.0% at age 55 tapering to 0 at age 60 for females. No allowance is made after these ages.			
Withdrawals	Age related allowance for withdrawals from service for employed deferred members: 18% at age 20, phasing to 4.5% at age 55 tapering to 0 at age 60. No allowance is made after age 59.			

	Technical provisions 31 March 2022	Technical provisions 31 March 2025	LDO 31 March 2025
Cash commutation	Members assumed to exchange 18% of their pension for a cash lump sum at retirement.		
Transfers out	No allowance		
Dependant details	<p>Actual data where recent and available covering the buy-in members and members who have reviewed their benefit details in PRISM.</p> <p>Otherwise, 77% of male members and 65% of female members are assumed to have a dependant at retirement or earlier death (derived from actual data).</p> <p>Male members assumed to be 4 years older than a female dependant and female members assumed to be 1 year younger than a male dependant.</p>	<p>Club vita analysis driven assumption of 71% of male members and 45% of female members assumed to have a dependant at retirement or earlier death.</p> <p>Male members assumed to be 4 years older than a female dependant and female members assumed to be 1 year younger than a male dependant.</p>	
Expenses	£40m (c£5m p.a. expenses over the period to 2030)	£80m (present value of expected Scheme expenses until 2043 (the Scheme's relevant date) and buy-out expenses thereafter recognising the Scheme expects to review the most appropriate method of continuing to provide or secure benefits at this time, which may include buy-out if market pricing, funding, covenant and other relevant circumstances make this appropriate. No commitment has been made to proceed with buy-out, and the timing and approach will remain subject to regular review. If buy-out is not chosen at the point of significant maturity, expenses will be re-considered).	
GMP equalisation	0.2% loading to liabilities	0.2% loading to active and deferred liabilities	

Technical provisions		Technical provisions	LDO
31 March 2022		31 March 2025	31 March 2025
		0.12% loading to pensioner liabilities (to account for the fact that the project is almost complete)	

A3. Solvency assumptions

With the exception of the following changes I have used the same demographic and financial assumptions as for assessing the technical provisions:

- I have used the Hymans Robertson Annuity Pricing Curves for pensioners and non-pensioners which are built using swap market curves and make allowance for the additional yield available on corporate bonds. This discount rate is broadly equivalent to swap market curves +0.6% p.a. pre and post-retirement for deferred members and a discount rate based on the swap market curve +1.0% p.a. for pensioners.
- Inflation has been set in line with implied inflation from the swap market.
- I have assumed that future CPI inflation is 0.90% less than future RPI inflation pre 2030 and 0.10% p.a. less than future RPI inflation post 2030.
- I have used the same longevity base tables as for assessing the technical provisions as these are intended to reflect the expected future experience of the Scheme's membership; I would expect an insurer to take account of the Scheme's demographics in a similar way.
- Future improvements have been assumed as CMI 2023 projection model with a weighting of 15% on 2022 and 2023 data (with no weight on 2020 or 2021 data), with Sk factor 7.0 and an A parameter of +0.25% for males/females assuming a 1.5% p.a. long term rate of improvement.
- Within the liabilities, I have also allowed for additional expenses incurred during wind-up. These consist of:
 - 5% of liabilities up to £10m; plus
 - 2.5% of liabilities between £10m and £40m; plus
 - 1.5% of liabilities between £40m and £240m; plus
 - 0.5% of liabilities between £240m and £540m; plus
 - 0.3% of liabilities in excess of £540m.

- No allowance has been made for members commuting pensions for a cash lump sum on retirement.

Appendix B: Data – benefits, membership and assets

B.1 Benefits

The Scheme provisions that I have taken into account in this valuation are set out in the Scheme's trust deed and rules dated 29 June 2012 and the associated summary document.

The Scheme rules provide for discretionary benefits to be awarded at the discretion of the Sponsor. Whilst, on occasion, discretionary benefits have been awarded in the past this is not considered to be established practice so no allowance is made in the technical provisions or LDO for future discretionary benefits, with the exception of early retirement terms for employed deferred members. The Sponsor has directed that employed deferred members are given preferential early retirement terms. Allowance for this discretion is made in calculating the expected cost of benefits payable from the Scheme.

In October 2018, the High Court ruled that occupational pension schemes are required to equalise male and female benefits for the effect of unequal Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMPs). A loading of 0.2% is applied to employed deferred and deferred liabilities to allow for the estimated impact of GMP equalisation. At the time of the valuation GMP equalisation had been implemented for a proportion of pensioner members, the 0.2% loading was therefore changed to a 0.12% loading to pensioner liabilities, to account for the already equalised members.

B.2 Membership

The membership data as at the valuation date is summarised below:

Status	31 March 2022			31 March 2025		
	Number	Pensions	Average age	Number	Pensions	Average age
Employed deferred	1,385	£8m p.a.	52.0	1,051	£6m p.a.	55.0
Deferred	12,563	£37m p.a.	53.1	10,719	£34m p.a.	56.3
Pensioner	14,714	£64m p.a.	67.7	14,896	£74m p.a.	69.4
Total	28,662			26,666		

The Scheme membership has changed since the previous valuation, as members have retired and died. Whilst membership changes were anticipated at the previous valuation, the actual changes have inevitably not exactly matched the assumptions made at the previous valuation.

The pensions shown in the table above are as at the valuation date. Average ages in the table are weighted by liability.

The data has been provided by the Trustee via the administrator. I have carried out some general checks to satisfy myself that the information used for this valuation is sensible compared with the information used for the previous valuation and also with that shown in the report and accounts. However, ultimately I have relied on the accuracy of the information provided. I have no reason to doubt that the membership data is materially complete and correct.

I have included an estimated allowance within the liabilities to reflect the impact of updating pensions following confirmation that the date on which the normal retirement age changed from 65 to 60 is 9 March 2007, rather than 1 December 2006. As the full rectification exercise relating to this change has not yet been completed, it has not been possible to reflect the update explicitly within the membership data.

B.3 Assets

The Scheme's assets include additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) paid by members. At retirement, these funds are used to buy benefits for members on a money-purchase basis, with no possibility of profit or loss for the Scheme. In my valuation I have excluded these assets and the corresponding liability. Similarly, no allowance has been made in either the assets or liabilities for funds in respect of the money purchase section.

The market value of assets at the valuation date for the final salary section (excluding insured money purchase Additional Voluntary Contribution funds) was £2,027m as shown in the audited accounts for the Scheme for the period ending on the valuation date. Adjustments are made to this figure on some bases to reflect differences in the value placed on the Scheme's SPV and annuity policies – see below for more details.

The Trustee's investment strategy as at the valuation date was as follows:

Asset class	Allocation as at 31 March 2025 (£m)	Allocation as at 31 March 2025 (%)
Equities, alternatives, emerging market debt and currency and illiquid growth.	123	6%
Multi-asset credit	127	7%
Absolute return bonds	235	12%
Liability driven investment and cash	652	33%

Special Purpose Vehicle	95 (technical provisions and LDO) / 102 (solvency)	5%
Annuity policies	718 (technical provisions) / 738 (LDO) / 749 (solvency)	37%
Total	1,950 (technical provisions) / 1,970 (LDO) / 1,989 (solvency)	100%

Full details of the Trustee's investment strategy are contained in the Scheme's Statement of Investment Principles.

Appendix C: Technical provisions certificate

My certification of the calculation of the technical provisions is included below. I am also required to certify the adequacy of the contribution rates set out in the schedule of contributions. That certificate is appended to the contribution schedule.

Actuarial certification of the calculation of technical provisions as required by regulation 7(4)(a) of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Scheme Funding) Regulations 2005

Name of scheme: Kingfisher Pension Scheme

Calculation of technical provisions

I certify that, in my opinion, the calculation of the scheme's technical provisions as at 31 March 2025 is made in accordance with regulations under section 222 of the Pensions Act 2004. The calculation uses a method and assumptions determined by the Trustee of the scheme and set out in the statement of funding principles dated June 2026.

Signature	Calum Cooper
Date	19 June 2026
Name	Calum Cooper
Qualification	Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Name of Employer	Hymans Robertson LLP
Address	20 Waterloo Street Glasgow G2 6DB

Appendix D: Reliances and limitations

Purpose of the valuation

This valuation has been carried out to comply with the statutory requirements of Part 3 of the Pensions Act 2004, which requires trustees to periodically obtain an actuarial valuation, defined as “a written report, prepared and signed by the actuary, valuing the scheme's assets and calculating its technical provisions”.

Compliance

This report complies with the requirements of the following Technical Actuarial Standards (TASs): TAS 100 and TAS 300.

The following communications are also relevant to this report:

- The ‘Actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2022 Scheme funding report’ dated 27 September 2022.
- Lisa Deas’s paper ‘Assumptions and preliminary results in respect of the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025’ dated 18 June 2025.
- Lisa Deas’s updated final advice on assumptions in her report ‘Advice on assumptions’ dated 25 November 2025.
- Lisa Deas’s paper ‘Updated preliminary results in respect of the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025’ dated 25 November 2025.
- Lisa Deas’s paper ‘Technical Provisions Discount Rate Options and proposed compliance route’ dated 9 February 2026.
- Lisa Deas’s paper ‘Summary report in respect of the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025’ dated 18 March 2026.

Climate-related risks

The weight given to climate-related issues should depend on a scheme’s circumstances, including its funding position and maturity, its investment strategy and its sponsor’s industry sector. These risks exist and may prove to be material. Given the lack of relevant quantitative information available specifically relevant to the Scheme, I have not explicitly incorporated such risks in these valuation results. However, for some context I have considered three climate scenarios in my financial ALM which allowed the Trustee to test the resilience of any proposed funding and investment strategy in the context of these scenarios.

Covenant risk

I have not advised on factors particular to the sponsor, or the sponsor’s industry. I am not, in my opinion, best qualified to advise the Trustee on these sponsor-related matters. The Trustee commissioned a formal covenant review as part of the valuation to get an assessment of sponsor support.