



Complete Agenda

Democratic Service
Swyddfa'r Cyngor
CAERNARFON
Gwynedd
LL55 1SH

Meeting

PENSIONS COMMITTEE

Date and Time

10.30 am, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY, 2020

Location

Virtual Meeting

Contact Point

Lowri Haf Evans

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(DISTRIBUTED 15/07/20)

PENSIONS COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP (7)

Plaid Cymru (4)

Councillors

Aled Wyn Jones
Peredur Jenkins

Ioan Thomas
Vacant Seat

Independent (2)

Councillors

John Brynmor Hughes

John Pughe Roberts

Individual Member (1)

Councillor

Stephen W. Churchman

Co-opted Members

Councillor David Cowans Conwy County Borough Council
Councillor Robin Wyn Williams Isle of Anglesey County Council

Ex-officio Members

Chair and Vice-Chair of the Council

A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence

2. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST

To receive any declaration of personal interest

3. URGENT ITEMS

To note any items which are urgent business in the opinion of the Chairman so that they may be considered

4. MINUTES

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The Chairman shall propose that the minutes of the meeting of this committee held on 18th March 2020 to be signed as a true record

5. GWYNEDD PENSION FUND'S DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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To consider the Head of Finance's Report

6. INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

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To consider the Investment Managers Report

7. WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

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To consider the Investment Managers Report

8. WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS PLAN

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To consider the Investment Managers Report

9. TREASURY MANAGEMENT 2019/20

82 - 86

To consider the Investment Managers Report

Agenda Item 4

PENSIONS COMMITTEE 18.03.2020

Present: Councillors: John Pughe Roberts (Chair), Stephen Churchman, Ioan Thomas and Robin Williams (Isle of Anglesey Council)

Officers:- Dafydd Edwards (Head of Finance Department), Delyth Wyn Jones-Thomas (Investment Manager) and Lowri Haf Evans (Democracy Services Officer)

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies was received from Councillors David Cowans (Conwy Borough Council), John Brynmor Hughes, Peredur Jenkins, Aled Wyn Jones and Peter Read

2. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST

None to note.

3. URGENT ITEMS

None to note

4. MINUTES

The Chair signed the minutes of a meeting of this committee, held on 16 January 2020, as a true record.

5. INVESTMENT OF CASH BALANCES - 2020/21

In accordance with Welsh Government's Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments, the Council was required to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy as part of its treasury management role. As good practice, it was considered that the Gwynedd Pension Fund (the "Fund"), should adopt Gwynedd Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2020/21, as revised for the purpose of the Pensions Fund. Gwynedd Council's TMSS for 2020/21 was approved by the full Council on 5 March 2020.

The Pensions Committee wished to allow the Pension Fund's cash balances to be pooled with the Council's financial balances. At the end of the financial year, Gwynedd Council paid interest to the Pension Fund based on the Fund's daily balances over the year. It was highlighted that a decision was made on this exercise annually and that the main advantages of the exercise was to attract higher interest, minimise bank costs and avoid the duplication of work within the Council. It was confirmed that the priority was to safeguard the Fund and protect the money, rather than take risks.

It was proposed and seconded to accept the recommendations.

- **It was resolved to request that the Council (although not a separate body) allow the surplus cash balances of the Pension Fund to continue to be pooled with the Council's general cash flow from 1 April 2020 onwards.**
- **Resolved - to approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and the Annual Investment Strategy for 2020/21, as revised for the purpose of the Pension Fund.**

6. CONSULTATION ON THE FUNDING STRATEGY STATEMENT 2020/21 – 2023/24

Submitted - the report of the Investment Manager, requesting the Committee to adopt the Statement of Investment Principles 2020/21 - 2023/24. The Members were reminded that they had agreed, at the Committee's meeting in January 2020, for the statement to be sent out to every employer that was a part of the scheme, the actuary and the Fund's advisors for a period of consultation. It was reported that no response had been received to the statement during the period. It was reiterated that the fund's employers had stated that they were satisfied with the strategy and their contribution levels.

It was confirmed that no changes had been made to the version submitted at the committee in January.

The Head of Finance Department highlighted, following the results of the fund's valuation and the fact that the funding level had increased to 108%, that the decision not to reduce the contributions in full was a prudent decision, considering the drop in the global market over the past months.

RESOLVED to accept the information.

7. WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

The Investment Manager submitted a report updating the Committee on the recent activities of the Wales Pension Partnership. It was reported that partnership performance had been at a very high standard and collaboration was going from strength to strength. Members were reminded that £606.2m of the Gwynedd Fund's equity investments had been transferred to the Wales Pension Partnership Fund in February 2019, with the amount divided equally into two funds. It was reiterated that the performance of both funds was higher than the benchmark and that this was very encouraging news. The next step would involve transferring current investments with Fidelity (£161.6m - Global Equity) and Insight (£292.0m - Bonds) to two Fixed Income funds. It was noted that Russell Investment was monitoring performance and conducting frequent discussions and meetings with the Fund so that the transfer could be completed in April 2020.

Following the Fixed Income transfers, it was reported that the next step would be to determine the ideal investment management structure for the Emerging Markets fund. It was highlighted that there was approximately £52m to be transferred to the Developing Markets fund from the Fidelity company and that discussions were being held with Russell Investment to consider suitable funds. It was reiterated that Russell Investments, when developing the form and management of the Wales Pension Partnership Fund, considered environmental, social and governance requirements when investing responsibly. It was noted that they were looking in detail at ways of meeting these needs by considering and including low carbon investments but also by not losing / weakening returns.

Reference was made to the arrangements of the Partnership's Joint Governance Committee and it was reported that the arrangement had been discussed at the Joint Committee's meeting on 12 March. It was added that there was a suggestion to include representation from Pension Boards (within the constituent authorities) on the Joint Committee.

During the ensuing discussion, the following observations were noted:

- That the Joint Committee arrangement was established and worked well

- That the Chairs of the Pension Boards were meeting at a Chairs forum
- That it was likely that a nomination needed to be proposed to represent the Pension Boards in accordance with the Pension Regulator's requirements - a member who was a non-voting observer.
- Returns were evidence that the Wales Pension Partnership was working
- The Vice-chair of the Gwynedd Pensions Committee had attended the Joint Committee in order to ensure continuity when the period of the Committee's Chair came to an end.
- A broad programme of training, that would focus mainly on satisfying needs, was being drawn up for the Joint Committee's members and officers; a suggestion that it could be extended to members of the Pensions Committee, as well as representatives of the Pension Board, if relevant; a request to consider holding the training sessions on the Joint Committee's meeting dates to avoid the need to arrange further dates.

RESOLVED to accept the information.

The meeting commenced at 2.00pm and concluded at 2:20pm

MEETING	PENSIONS COMMITTEE
DATE	23 JULY 2020
TITLE	Gwynedd Pension Fund's Draft Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2020
PURPOSE	To receive and note – <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft Statement of Accounts
RECOMMENDATION	Receive the information
AUTHOR	Dafydd L Edwards, Head of Finance

1. INTRODUCTION

This report introduces the statutory Statement of Accounts for the 2019/20 financial year, which provides details of the Pension Fund's financial activities during the year which ended on 31 March 2020.

The document in Appendix A is the draft Statements of Accounts in the statutory format. A link to the statement was sent to Committee members on 11th June 2020.

2. AUDIT BY DELOITTE ON BEHALF OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL FOR WALES

The draft accounts here are currently subject to audit and the audit is currently in progress by Deloitte. It is possible that some changes will be necessary before a final version is submitted for approval

3. RECOMMENDATION

The Pensions Committee is asked to receive and note the Pension Fund Statement of Accounts (subject to audit) for 2019/20.

Gwynedd Pension Fund

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

SUBJECT TO AUDIT

NARRATIVE REPORT

Introduction

Gwynedd Pension Fund's accounts and notes for the year 2019/20 are presented here on pages 4 to 40.

The accounts consist of the Gwynedd Pension Fund Account and Net Assets Statement.

These accounts are supported by this Narrative Report, the Accounting Policies and various notes to the accounts.

The Pension Fund accounts, and accompanying notes, summarise the financial transactions and net assets related to the provision of pensions and other benefits payable to former employees of all the Fund's employers, including Anglesey, Conwy and Gwynedd Councils, Snowdonia National Park Authority, Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales, Cartrefi Conwy, Adra, various town and community councils, and other scheduled and admitted bodies.

Towards the end of the financial year, the COVID 19 pandemic had a significant impact on asset values. The asset values in the Net Assets Statement are an accurate reflection as at 31st March 2020. The Committee members and key officers will continue to monitor the impact of this pandemic on the Pension Fund.

The Statement of Accounts and further information is available on Gwynedd Pension Fund's website www.gwyneddpensionfund.org.uk.

The Fund has two important statements which set out the strategies for ensuring pensions are funded now and in the future as follows:

- Funding Strategy Statement – the statement sets out the fund-specific strategy which will identify how employers pensions liabilities are best met going forward. It is reviewed every three years after the triennial actuarial valuation and includes individual employer rates for the following period.
- Investment Strategy Statement - the statement sets out the types of investments and broad limits on each type of investment.

Both these statements are available on the fund's website under the investments section.

An Actuarial Valuation is required every three years to establish the level of assets available to pay pensions now and in the future. The most recent valuation was at 31 March 2019 and any changes to employers' contributions will be made from 1 April 2020 onwards.

Further information relating to the accounts is available from:

Delyth Jones-Thomas
Investment Manager
01286 679128

Finance Department
Gwynedd Council
Council Offices
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 1SH

It is part of the Fund's policy of providing full information relating to the Fund's affairs. In addition, interested members of the public have a statutory right to inspect the accounts before the audit is completed. The availability of the accounts for inspection only the Pension Fund website at the appropriate time.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

THE PENSION FUND'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Gwynedd Council as administrating authority (effectively the trustee) for Gwynedd Pension Fund is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In Gwynedd Council, that "Section 151 Officer" is the Head of Finance. It is also the administrating authority's responsibility to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of its resources, to safeguard its assets, and to approve the Statement of Accounts.

THE HEAD OF FINANCE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Pension Fund Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* ("the Code").

In preparing the statement of accounts, the Head of Finance has selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently; has made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent and complied with the Code.

The Head of Finance has also kept proper accounting records which were up to date, and has taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the arrangements set out above, and presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Gwynedd Pension Fund at 31 March 2020 and the Pension Fund's income and expenditure for the year then ended.



29 May 2020

Dafydd L. Edwards B.A., C.P.F.A., I.R.R.V.
Head of Finance, Gwynedd Council

GWYNEDD PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS
2019/20

THE FUND ACCOUNT

31 March 2019 £'000		Notes	31 March 2020 £'000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Fund		
67,930	Contributions	7	74,416
6	Other Income	8	5
3,007	Transfers in from other pension funds	9	4,887
70,943	Total contributions received		79,308
(59,213)	Benefits paid or payable	10	(62,328)
(3,128)	Payments to and on account of leavers	11	(4,669)
(62,341)	Total benefits paid		(66,997)
(14,659)	Management Expenses	12	(13,121)
	Returns on investments		
13,964	Investment income	15	9,318
(195)	Taxes on income		0
135,660	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	16	(151,518)
149,429	Net returns on investments		(142,200)
143,372	Increase/ (Decrease) in the net assets available for benefits during the year		(143,010)
	Net assets of the Fund		
1,937,975	At 1 April		2,081,347
143,372	Increase/ (Decrease) in net assets		(143,010)
2,081,347			1,938,337

The notes on pages 6 to 40 form part of these Financial Statements

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

31 March 2019 £'000		Notes	31 March 2020 £'000
2,054,595	Investment assets	16	1,928,515
538	Cash deposits	16	783
2,055,133	Total Investment assets		1,929,298
(123)	Investment liabilities	16	0
29,226	Current assets	21	11,929
(2,889)	Current liabilities	22	(2,890)
2,081,347			1,938,337

The Financial Statements do not take into account the Fund's liability to pay pensions and other benefits to all the present contributors to the Fund after the scheme year-end, but rather summarises the transactions and net assets of the Fund. The liabilities of the Fund are taken into account in the periodic actuarial valuations of the Fund (most recently as at 31 March 2019) and are reflected in the levels of employers' contributions determined at the valuation, so that the Fund will be able to meet future liabilities. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is shown in Note 20.

NOTES TO THE GWYNEDD PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

NOTE I – DESCRIPTION OF FUND

The Gwynedd Pension Fund (“the Fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by Gwynedd Council. The Council is the reporting entity for this Pension Fund. The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Gwynedd Pension Fund Annual Report 2019/20 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

a) General

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended);
- the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended);
- the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (as amended).

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Gwynedd Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Gwynedd Council, two other local authorities and other schedule, resolution and admission bodies within the former Gwynedd County Council area. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they are in other national pension schemes. The Fund is overseen by the Pensions Committee, which is a committee of Gwynedd Council.

b) Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the scheme. Organisations participating in the Gwynedd Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund.
- Resolution bodies, which are city, town and community councils. They have the power to decide if their employees can join the LGPS and pass a resolution accordingly.
- Admission bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

NOTE I – DESCRIPTION OF FUND (continued)

The following bodies are active employers within the Pension Fund:

Scheduled Bodies	
Gwynedd Council	Snowdonia National Park
Conwy County Borough Council	Bryn Eilian School
Isle of Anglesey County Council	Emrys ap Iwan School
Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales	Pen y Bryn School
Llandrillo – Menai Group	Eirias High School
GWE	NMWTRA
Resolution Bodies	
Llanllyfni Community Council	Ffestiniog Town Council
Bangor City Council	Llandudno Town Council
Abergele Town Council	Llangefni Town Council
Colwyn Bay Town Council	Menai Bridge Town Council
Beaumaris Town Council	Towyn and Kinmel Bay Town Council
Holyhead Town Council	Tywyn Town Council
Caernarfon Town Council	Conwy Town Council
Trefriw Community Council	Llanfairfechan Town Council
Admission Bodies	
Adult Learning Wales (formerly Coleg Harlech WEA)	North Wales Society for the Blind
CAIS	Conwy Voluntary Services
Conwy Citizens Advice Bureau	Careers Wales North West
Holyhead Joint Burial Committee	Mantell Gwynedd
Cwmni Cynnal	Medrwn Môn
Cwmni'r Fran Wen	Menter Môn
Community Admission Bodies	
Cartrefi Conwy	Adra
Byw'n Iach	
Transferee Admission Bodies	
ABM Catering	Caterlink
Kingdom Services Group	A E & A T Lewis

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 and range from 2.75% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2020. Employers also make contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. New employer contribution rates were applied for the three years from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020 following the actuarial valuation carried out as at 31 March 2016.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF FUND (continued)

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014 pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service, summarised below:

	Service pre-1 April 2008	Service post-31 March 2008
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary.	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary.
Lump sum	Automatic lump sum of 3 x salary. In addition, part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme as summarised below:

	Service post-31 March 2014
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/49 x career average revalued earnings (CARE)
Lump Sum	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

Accrued pension is increased annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index.

There are a number of other benefits provided under the scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Gwynedd Pension Fund scheme handbook available from Gwynedd Council's Pensions Section.

Benefits are index-linked in order to keep pace with inflation.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2020. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year or the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 basis, is disclosed at Note 20 of these accounts.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution Income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary in the payroll period to which they relate.

Employers deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the schedule of contributions set by the fund's actuary or on receipt if earlier than the due date.

Employers' augmentation contributions and pensions strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (see Notes 9 and 11).

Individual transfers in and out of the Fund are accounted for on a receipts and payments basis, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers into the Fund from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see below) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (see Note 9).

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment income

i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

iii) Distributions from pooled funds including property

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

iv) **Movement in the net market value of investments**

Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Fund account – expense items

d) Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

e) Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a Fund expense as it arises.

f) Management expenses

The Code does not require any breakdown of pension Fund administrative expenses. However, in the interests of greater transparency, the Council discloses its pension Fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs.

Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to the Fund in accordance with Council policy.

Oversight and governance costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs, management, accommodation and other overheads associated with oversight and governance are apportioned to the Fund in accordance with Council policy.

Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from external consultants is included in investment management charges.

A proportion of the Council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management is also charged to the Fund.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Net assets statement

g) Financial assets

Financial assets are included in the net assets statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined as follows:

- i) **Equities**
The value of an investment for which there is a readily available market price is determined by the bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period.
- ii) **Pooled investment vehicles**
Pooled investment vehicles are valued at closing bid price if both bid and offer prices are published; or if single priced, at the closing single price. In the case of pooled investment vehicles that are accumulation funds, change in market value also includes income which is reinvested in the fund, net of applicable withholding tax.
- iii) **Private Equity and Infrastructure**
Investments in private equity funds and infrastructure funds which are unquoted listed partnerships are valued based on the fund's share of the net assets in the funds or limited partnerships using the latest financial statements published by the respective fund managers in accordance with IFRS guidelines. It is important to recognise the highly subjective nature of determining the fair value of private equity and infrastructure investments. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End of year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

k) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the fund actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under IAS26, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (Note 20).

l) Additional voluntary contributions

Gwynedd Pension Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Pension Fund. There are three AVC funds. They are held with Clerical Medical, Utmost Life and Pensions and Standard Life. The AVC providers secure additional benefits on a money purchase basis for those members electing to pay additional voluntary contributions. Members participating in these arrangements each receive an annual statement made up to 31 March confirming the amounts held in their account and the movements in year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (Note 23).

NOTE 4 – CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments

The fair value of private equity investments and infrastructure are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted private equities and infrastructure are valued by the investment managers using guidelines set out by IFRS accounting standards. The value of unquoted securities at 31 March 2020 was £157.2 million (£145.6 million at 31 March 2019).

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 19. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

NOTE 5 – ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accounts. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the net assets statement at 31 March 2020 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Private equity and infrastructure	Private equity and infrastructure investments are valued at fair value in accordance with British Venture Capital Association guidelines. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private equity and infrastructure investments in the financial statements are £157.2 million. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts.

NOTE 6 – EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events after the year end to report.

NOTE 7 – CONTRIBUTIONS

By category

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
17,003	Employees/members contributions	17,914
	Employers' contributions:	
50,821	• Normal contributions	56,376
106	• Deficit recovery contributions	126
50,927	Total employers' contributions	56,502
67,930	Total contributions receivable	74,416

By type of employer

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
22,410	Gwynedd Council	27,055
40,980	Other scheduled bodies	42,075
2,000	Admission bodies	2,076
1,953	Community admission bodies	2,623
247	Transferee admission bodies	221
268	Resolution bodies	312
72	Closed fund*	54
67,930		74,416

* Closed fund – These are contributions received from North Wales Magistrates Court Committee and Theatr Ardudwy which was an admitted body but is now a closed fund.

NOTE 8 – OTHER INCOME

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
1	Interest on deferred contributions	2
5	Income from divorce calculations	3
6		5

NOTE 9 – TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER PENSION FUNDS

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
3,007	Individual transfers	4,887
3,007		4,887

NOTE 10 - BENEFITS PAID

By category

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
45,278	Pensions	48,356
11,949	Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	12,343
1,986	Lump sum death benefits	1,629
59,213		62,328

By type of employer

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
16,494	Gwynedd Council	17,714
30,510	Other scheduled bodies	31,958
1,467	Admission bodies	1,520
963	Community admission body	1,472
61	Transferee admission body	223
225	Resolution body	119
9,493	Closed fund	9,322
59,213		62,328

NOTE 11 – PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
	Refunds to members leaving service net of tax	
139	repayments	161
2	Payments for members joining state scheme	1
984	Group Transfers	0
2,003	Individual transfers	4,507
3,128		4,669

The group transfer in 2018/19 was to the North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency.

NOTE 12 – MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
1,311	Administrative costs	1,491
13,283	Investment management expenses	11,494
65	Oversight and governance costs	136
14,659		13,121

This analysis of the costs of managing the Gwynedd Pension Fund during the period has been prepared in accordance with CIPFA guidance.

Administrative expenses include amounts charged to the Pension Fund by Gwynedd Council for staff costs, support services and accommodation. Further details are given in Note 24.

Wales Pension Partnership

Included in Management Expenses is the cost of our involvement in the Wales Pension Partnership (WPP) collective Investment Pooling arrangement. The Oversight and Governance costs in Note 13 are the annual running costs of the pool which includes the Host Authority costs and other External Advisor costs. These costs are funded equally by all eight of the local authority Pension Funds in Wales. The Investment Management Expenses in Note 14 are fees payable to Link Fund Solutions (the WPP operator) and include fund manager fees (which also includes the operator fee and other associated costs), transaction costs and custody fees. These costs are based on each Fund's percentage share of WPP pooled assets and are deducted from the Net Asset Value (NAV). The underlying manager fees for the Global Opportunities sub-funds are not included in this table, these fees are disclosed as a narrative to Note 14. Further details on the WPP can be found in the Annual Report.

The following fees are included in Note 12, 13 and 14 in relation to the Wales Pension Partnership:

	2019/20
	£'000
Investment Management Expenses	
Fund Manager fees	1,656
Transaction costs	924
Custody fees	102
	2,682
Oversight and governance costs	
Running Costs	70
	70
Total	2,752

NOTE 13 – ADMINISTRATIVE, OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
	Administrative costs	
504	Direct employee costs	563
320	Other direct costs	377
357	Support services, including IT	367
35	External audit fees	34
95	Actuarial fees	150
1,311		1,491
	Oversight and governance costs	
65	Pensions Committee and Local Pension Board	66
0	Wales Pensions Partnership	70
65		136
1,376	Total	1,627

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
13,166	Fund Manager fees	10,393
0	Transaction costs	924
56	Custody fees	117
13	Performance monitoring service	13
48	Investment consultancy fees	47
13,283		11,494

The management fees disclosed above include all investment management fees directly incurred by the Fund including those charged on pooled investment vehicles. Transaction costs are being charged for the first time in 2019/20. Transaction costs of £165,628 were incurred in 2018/19, these were disclosed but not charged to the accounts in 2018/19.

The WPP Global Opportunities Fund are investments which are appointed via a manager of manager approach which have their own underlying fees. The return for this mandate are net of the underlying manager fees which is reflected in Note 16a within the Change in Market value- for transparency, the fees in 2019/20 were £820,000.

There are no performance- related fees paid to investment managers. In addition to these costs, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investment sales and purchases. They are reflected in the cost of investment purchases and in the proceeds of sales of investments in Note 16a.

NOTE 15 – INVESTMENT INCOME

2018/19		2019/20
£'000		£'000
6,309	Dividends from equities	1,463
1,090	Private equity income	529
126	Infrastructure income	101
6,241	Pooled property investments	6,929
198	Interest on cash deposits	296
13,964	Total before taxes	9,318

The Gwynedd Pension Fund has two bank accounts which are held as part of Gwynedd Council's Group of Bank Accounts. The overall surplus cash held in the Group of Bank Accounts is invested on a daily basis. At the end of the financial year, Gwynedd Council pays interest over to the Pension Fund, based on the Fund's daily balances over the year.

The assets under management by Wales Pension Partnership are managed wholly in a pooled investment vehicle. The pooled investment vehicles are either equity, bond and money market unit funds which operate on an 'accumulation' basis, i.e. all dividends and investment income are automatically reinvested back into their relevant funds and not distributed as investment income. Therefore, the fund value and change in market value on these funds will reflect both capital appreciation / depreciation plus reinvested investment income.

NOTE 16 – INVESTMENTS

31 March 2019 £'000		31 March 2020 £'000
	Investment assets	
1,908,982	Pooled investment vehicles (PIV)	1,771,285
107,218	Private equity (PIV)	112,661
38,395	Infrastructure (PIV)	44,569
2,054,595		1,928,515
538	Cash deposits	783
0	Amount receivable from sales of investments	0
2,055,133	Total investment assets	1,929,298
	Investment liabilities	
(123)	Amounts payable for purchases	(0)
(123)	Total investment liabilities	(0)
2,055,010	Net investment assets	1,929,298

During the year 2018/19 Gwynedd Pension Fund transferred most of the active equities into the two global funds in the Wales Pension Partnership (WPP). Further transfers will be made in the coming years until most of the investments are in the WPP.

Note 16a – Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

2019/20	Market value at 1 April 2019	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Change in market value during the year	Market value at 31 March 2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	0	0	0	0	0
Pooled investment vehicles (PIV)	1,908,982	31,189	(10,317)	(158,569)	1,771,285
Private equity / infrastructure (PIV)	145,613	26,464	(13,054)	(1,793)	157,230
	<u>2,054,595</u>	<u>57,653</u>	<u>(23,371)</u>	<u>(160,362)</u>	<u>1,928,515</u>
Cash deposits	538				783
Amount receivable from sales of investments	0				0
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(123)				0
Fees within pooled vehicles				8,844	
Net investment assets	2,055,010			(151,518)	1,929,298

2018/19	Market value at 1 April 2018	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Change in market value during the year	Market value at 31 March 2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	337,188	115,778	(489,524)	36,558	0
Pooled investment vehicles (PIV)	1,412,705	631,601	(216,255)	80,931	1,908,982
Private equity / infrastructure (PIV)	104,310	43,758	(11,401)	8,946	145,613
	<u>1,854,203</u>	<u>791,137</u>	<u>(717,180)</u>	<u>126,435</u>	<u>2,054,595</u>
Cash deposits	44,352			31	538
Amount receivable from sales of investments	5,432				0
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(4,690)				(123)
Fees within pooled vehicles				9,194	
Net investment assets	1,899,297			135,660	2,055,010

Note 16b – Analysis of investments

31 March 2019 £'000		31 March 2020 £'000	
1,444,431	Pooled Equities (PIV)	1,299,750	
285,250	Pooled Fixed Interest (PIV)	280,279	
179,301	Pooled property investments (PIV)	191,256	
107,218	Private equity (PIV)	112,661	
38,395	Infrastructure (PIV)	44,569	
2,054,595		1,928,515	

Investments analysed by fund manager

Market Value at 31 March 2019			Market Value at 31 March 2020		
£'000	%		£'000	%	
656,138	31.9	BlackRock	565,379	29.3	
192,395	9.4	Fidelity	181,742	9.4	
285,254	13.9	Insight	280,282	14.5	
61,073	3.0	Lothbury	60,570	3.2	
145,614	7.1	Partners Group	157,230	8.2	
20,862	1.0	Threadneedle	31,401	1.6	
50,182	2.4	UBS	47,832	2.5	
411	0.0	Veritas	625	0.0	
643,081	31.3	Wales Pensions Partnership	604,237	31.3	
2,055,010	100.0		1,929,298	100.0	

The following investments represent more than 5% of the net assets of the scheme:

Market Value at 31 March 2019			Market Value at 31 March 2020		
£'000	%		£'000	%	
285,253	15.4	LF Wales PP Global Opportunities Equity Fund	305,618	15.8	
322,200	15.5	LF Wales PP Global Growth Fund	298,619	15.4	
285,251	13.7	LDI Solutions Plus Bonds	280,279	14.5	
324,729	15.6	Aquila Life UK Equity Index Fund	274,417	14.2	
142,648	7.1	Fidelity Institutional Select Global Equity	137,117	7.1	
139,699	6.7	Aquila Life Global Dev Fundamental Fund	119,881	6.2	

Note 16c – Stock lending

The Investment Strategy Statement permits stock lending subject to specific approval. Currently the Fund does not undertake any stock lending.

NOTE 17 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 17a – Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and net assets statement heading. No financial assets were reclassified during the accounting period.

As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2020		
Designated as fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at cost	Designated as fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at cost
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets					
1,908,982			1,771,285		
107,218			112,661		
38,395			44,569		
	23,151			8,883	
	6,613			3,829	
2,054,595	29,764	0	1,928,515	12,712	0
Financial liabilities					
		(3,012)			(2,890)
0	0	(3,012)	0	0	(2,890)
2,054,595	29,764	(3,012)	1,928,515	12,712	(2,890)

Note 17b – Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31 March 2019		31 March 2020
Fair value		Fair value
£'000		£'000
Financial assets		
126,435	Fair value through profit and loss	(160,362)
31	Loans and receivables	0
126,466	Total financial assets	(160,362)
Financial liabilities		
0	Fair value through profit and loss	0
0	Financial liabilities at cost	0
0	Total financial liabilities	0
126,466	Net financial assets	(160,362)

Note 17c – Fair value of financial instruments and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities by class of instrument compared with their fair values.

31 March 2019			31 March 2020	
Carrying value	Fair value		Carrying value	Fair value
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
Financial assets				
1,532,175	2,054,595	Fair value through profit and loss	1,576,105	1,928,515
29,764	29,764	Loans and receivables	12,712	12,712
1,561,939	2,084,359	Total financial assets	1,588,817	1,941,227
Financial liabilities				
(123)	(123)	Fair value through profit and loss	0	0
(2,889)	(2,889)	Financial liabilities at cost	(2,890)	(2,890)
(3,012)	(3,012)	Total financial liabilities	(2,890)	(2,890)
1,558,927	2,081,347	Net financial assets	1,585,927	1,938,337

The Fund has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

Note 17d – Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1

Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts. Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data. Such instruments could include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

Note 17d – Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

The values of the investment in private equity are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds in which Gwynedd Pension Fund has invested. These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
Values at 31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	1,662,883	265,632	1,928,515
Loans and receivables	12,712	0	0	12,712
Total financial assets	12,712	1,662,883	265,632	1,941,227
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at cost	(2,890)	0	0	(2,890)
Total financial liabilities	(2,890)	0	0	(2,890)
Net financial assets	9,822	1,662,883	265,632	1,938,337

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
Values at 31 March 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	1,797,728	256,867	2,054,595
Loans and receivables	29,764	0	0	29,764
Total financial assets	29,764	1,797,728	256,867	2,084,359
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	(123)	0	(123)
Financial liabilities at cost	(2,889)	0	0	(2,889)
Total financial liabilities	(2,889)	(123)	0	(3,012)
Net financial assets	26,875	1,797,605	256,867	2,081,347

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk and risk management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The Council manages these investment risks as part of its overall Pension Fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pensions Committee. The Pension Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to pay pensions. The Funding Strategy Statement produced by the Administering Authority in conjunction with the Fund's Actuaries states how solvency and risk will be managed in relation to liabilities. The Administering Authority has produced this Funding Strategy Statement having taken an overall view of the level of risk inherent in the investment policy set out in the Statement of Investment Principles published under Regulation 12 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (the Investment Regulations) and the funding policy set out in this Statement. The Administering Authority will continue to review both documents to ensure that the overall risk profile remains appropriate.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The Fund is exposed to market risk for its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Council and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

The Fund manages these risks in two ways:

- the exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through a risk factor analysis to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels;
- specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Fund is exposed to share price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short are unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within the limits set in the Fund investment strategy.

Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the Fund's investment advisors, the Council has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2019/20 reporting period.

Following analysis of the observed historical volatility of asset class returns in consultation with the Fund's investment advisors potential price changes have been determined for the various classes of assets held by the Fund. The rates to be applied to the Fund's asset categories are as follows:

Asset type	Potential market movement (+/-)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	%	%
UK Equities	16.6	27.5
Global Equities	16.9	28.0
Emerging Markets Equity	25.3	25.4
Private Equity	28.3	28.4
Pooled Fixed Income	3.0	3.9
Infrastructure	20.1	20.1
Property	14.3	14.2
Cash	0.0	0.0
Total Fund	12.3	18.9

The potential volatilities disclosed above are consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the change of value of the assets over the latest three years. The total fund volatility takes into account the expected interactions between the different asset classes shown, based on the underlying volatilities and correlations of the assets, in line with mean variance portfolio theory.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Had the market price of the Fund investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in the market price of the net assets available to pay benefits would have been as follows:

Asset type	Value as at 31 March 2020 £'000	Percentage change %	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
UK Pooled Equities	274,417	27.5	349,881	198,952
Overseas Pooled Equities	1,025,335	28.0	1,312,428	738,241
Pooled Private Equity	112,661	28.3	144,544	80,778
Pooled Fixed Income	280,279	3.9	291,210	269,348
Pooled Infrastructure	44,569	20.1	53,528	35,611
Pooled Property	191,255	14.2	218,414	164,097
Cash	9,821	0.0	9,821	9,821
Total assets available to pay benefits	1,938,337	18.9*	2,304,683	1,571,991

* The whole fund values in the table above are based on 18.9% rather than the total of the individual asset types.

Asset type	Value as at 31 March 2019 £'000	Percentage change %	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Pooled Equities	1,444,431	16.8	1,687,566	1,201,297
Pooled Private Equity	107,218	28.3	137,561	76,875
Pooled Fixed Income	285,250	3.0	293,808	276,693
Pooled Alternatives (Infrastructure)	38,395	20.1	46,112	30,678
Pooled Property	179,301	14.3	204,941	153,661
Cash	26,752	0.0	26,752	26,752
Total assets available to pay benefits	2,081,347	12.3*	2,343,597	1,819,098

* The whole fund values in the table above are based on 12.3% rather than the total of the individual asset types.

Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value:

Asset type	As at 31 March 2019 £'000	As at 31 March 2020 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	22,614	8,100
Cash balances	538	783
Pooled Fixed Income	285,251	280,279
Total	308,403	289,162

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Council recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of net assets available to pay benefits. A 1% movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy. The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates:

Asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+1%	-1%
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	8,100	81	(81)
Cash balances	783	8	(8)
Pooled Fixed Income *	280,279	33,633	(33,633)
Total change in assets available	289,162	33,722	(33,722)

* A change of 1% in interest rate does not have a direct impact on fixed interest securities but does have a partial impact as calculated in the tables above.

Asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+1%	-1%
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	22,614	226	(226)
Cash balances	538	5	(5)
Pooled Fixed Income *	285,251	34,230	(34,230)
Total change in assets available	308,403	34,461	(34,461)

* A change of 1% in interest rate does not have a direct impact on fixed interest securities but does have a partial impact as calculated in the tables above.

The impact that a 1% change in interest rates would have on interest received is minimal as the average interest rate received on cash during the year was 1.53% amounting to interest of £266,995 for the year.

A 1% increase in interest rates will not affect the interest received on fixed income assets but will reduce their fair value, as shown in the tables above. Changes in interest rates do not impact on the value of cash / cash equivalents but they will affect the interest income received on those balances. Changes to both the fair value of assets and income received from investments impact on the net assets to pay benefits but as noted above this does not have a significant effect on the Fund.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than the functional currency of the Fund (£UK). The Fund holds assets denominated in currencies other than £UK.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Pension Fund also has a Euro account to deal with receipts and payments in Euros and to minimise the number and costs of exchange transactions.

The Fund has made commitments to private equity and infrastructure in foreign currency (€284 million and \$88.6 million). These commitments are being drawn down on request from the investment manager over a number of years. The current commitments still outstanding are shown in Note 25. The risk is that the pound is weak relative to the dollar and euro at the time of the drawdown and then strengthens when the Fund is fully funded. The Fund has been funding the commitments since 2005 and therefore the liability is balanced out over a long period.

The Fund's currency rate risk has been calculated based on the volatility of the currencies which would affect the value of the investments and any cash held in those currencies.

The following table summarises the Fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2020 and as at the previous year end:

Currency exposure - asset type	As at	As at
	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£'000	£'000
Overseas and Global Equities	1,119,701	1,025,335
Global Pooled Fixed Income	285,250	280,279
Overseas Alternatives (Pooled Private Equity and Pooled Infrastructure)	145,613	157,230
Pooled Overseas Property	1,000	226
Overseas Currency	0	0
Total overseas assets	1,551,564	1,463,070

Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund investment advisors, the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements has been calculated with reference to the historic volatility of the currencies and their relative amounts in the Fund's investments.

A 10% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on the Fund investment advisors' analysis of long-term historical movements in the month-end exchange rates over a rolling 36-month period to 31 March 2020. The equivalent rate for the year ended 31 March 2019 was 10%. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The tables below show a breakdown of the Fund's exposure to individual currencies as at 31 March 2020 and at the end of the previous financial year:

Currency exposure - by asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Overseas and Global Equities	1,025,335	1,127,868	922,801
Global Pooled Fixed Income	280,279	308,307	252,251
Overseas Alternatives (Pooled Private Equity and infrastructure)	157,230	172,953	141,507
Pooled Overseas Property	226	249	204
Overseas Currency	0	0	0
Total change in assets available	1,463,070	1,609,377	1,316,763

Currency exposure - by asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Overseas and Global Equities	1,119,701	1,231,671	1,007,731
Global Pooled Fixed Income	285,250	313,776	256,726
Overseas Alternatives (Pooled Private Equity and infrastructure)	145,613	160,174	131,052
Pooled Overseas Property	1,000	1,100	900
Overseas Currency	0	0	0
Total change in assets available	1,551,564	1,706,721	1,396,409

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

In essence the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk. However, the selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The benchmark for the concentration of the funds held with investment managers is as follows.

Investment Manager	Percentage of Portfolio
BlackRock	29.5%
Fidelity	10.0%
Wales Pension Partnership	28.0%
Insight	15.0%
Property (UBS, Threadneedle, Lothbury, BlackRock)	10.0%
Partners Group	7.5%

All investments held by investment managers are held in the name of the Pension Fund so, if the investment manager fails, the Fund's investments are not classed amongst their assets.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

In order to maximise the returns from Short-Term Investments and Cash Deposits, the Council invests any temporarily surplus funds in its bank accounts along with any surplus funds in the Gwynedd Pension Fund bank accounts. An appropriate share of the interest earned is paid to the Pension Fund and any losses on investment are shared with the Pension Fund in the same proportion. Due to the nature of the banking arrangements any surplus cash in the Pension Fund bank accounts is not transferred to the Council's bank accounts. As the Short-Term Investments are made in the name of Gwynedd Council they are shown in full on the Council's Balance Sheet. The Pension Fund element of the Short-Term Investments and Cash Deposits at 31 March 2020 was £8.2m (£22.6m at 31 March 2019).

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria. The Council has also set limits as to the maximum percentage of deposits placed with any one class of financial institution. In addition, the Council invests an agreed percentage of funds in the money markets to provide diversification. Money market funds chosen all have AAA rating from a leading ratings agency. The Council believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had only one experience of default or uncollectable deposits when Heritable Bank went into administration in 2008. Full details can be seen in Note 28.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Employers in the Fund are not currently assessed for their creditworthiness or individual credit limits set. There is risk of being unable to collect contributions from employers with no contributing members (e.g. risk associated with employers with a small number of declining contributing members) so the Administering Authority monitors membership movements on an annual basis.

New employers to the Fund will need to agree to the provision of a bond or obtain a guarantee to reduce the risk of future financial loss to the Fund in the event of not being able to meet its pension liability on cessation. As shown in Note 26 two employers have provided bonds. Any future liabilities falling on the Fund as a result of cessation are borne by the whole Fund and spread across all employers. This is done to ensure that actuarial recovery periods and amounts are kept at a manageable level for smaller employers.

This risk has increased by a legal judgement, which potentially indicates that employers with no contributing members cannot be charged contributions under the LGPS Administration Regulations. This ruling, however, does not affect the ability to collect contributions following a cessation valuation under Regulation 38(2). The Actuary may be instructed to consider revising the rates and Adjustments certificate to increase an employer's contributions under Regulation 38 of the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 between triennial valuations.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The council therefore takes steps to ensure that the Pension Fund has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments to pay pensions and other costs and to meet investment commitments.

The Administering Authority has a cash flow system that seeks to ensure that cash is available if needed. In addition, current contributions received from contributing employers and members far exceed the benefits being paid. Surplus cash is invested and cannot be paid back to employers. The Fund's Actuaries establish the contributions that should be paid in order that all future liabilities can be met.

There is no limit on the amount that the Pension Fund bank account can hold. The amounts held in this account should meet the normal liquidity needs of the Fund. Any temporary surplus is invested by the Administering Authority in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy Statement to provide additional income to the Pension Fund. Surplus cash is invested in accordance with the Statement of Investment Principles.

The Fund also has access to an overdraft facility through the Administering Authority's group bank account arrangements. This facility would only be used to meet short-term timing differences on pension payments. As these borrowings would be of a limited short-term nature, the Fund's exposure to credit risk is considered negligible.

NOTE 18 – NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. As at 31 March 2020 the value of illiquid assets was £348m, which represented 18.0% of the total Fund assets (31 March 2019: £325m, which represented 15.6% of the total Fund assets).

Management prepares periodic cash flow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows. The appropriate strategic level of cash balances to be held forms part of the Fund investment strategy.

All financial liabilities at 31 March 2020 are due within one year as was the case at 31 March 2019.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its Pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

NOTE 19 – FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2019.

Description of Funding Policy

The funding policy is set out in the Administering Authority's Funding Strategy Statement (Funding Strategy Statement) reviewed as part of the 2019 valuation.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund using a prudent long-term view. This will ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all members'/dependants' benefits as they fall due for payment.
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate.
- to minimise the long-term cash contributions which employers need to pay to the Fund by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy which balances risk and return.
- to reflect the different characteristics of different employers in determining contribution rates by having a clear and transparent funding strategy to demonstrate how each employer can best meet its own liabilities over future years.
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council Tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The Funding Strategy Statement sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable.

For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised to return their portion of the Fund to full funding over 17 years if the

NOTE 19 – FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

valuation assumptions are borne out. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out which demonstrates that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the Funding Strategy Statement, there is still around a 70% chance that the Fund will return to full funding over the 17 years.

Funding Position as at the Last Formal Funding Valuation

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 was at 31 March 2019. This valuation revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2019 were valued at £2,081 million, were sufficient to meet 108% of the liabilities (i.e. the present value of promised retirement benefits) accrued up to that date. The resulting surplus at the 2019 valuation was £156 million.

Each employer had contribution requirements set at the valuation, with the aim of achieving full funding within a time horizon and probability measured as per the Funding Strategy Statement. Individual employers' contributions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its Funding Strategy Statement.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions and Method used to Value the Liabilities

Full details of the methods and assumptions used are described in the 2019 valuation report.

Method

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the valuation date, and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

Assumptions

A market-related approach was taken to valuing the liabilities, for consistency with the valuation of the Fund assets at their market value.

The key financial assumptions adopted for the 2019 valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions	31 March 2019
Discount rate	3.9%
Salary increase	2.6%
Benefit increase	2.3%

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2018 model, assuming the current rate of improvements has reached a peak and will converge to a long-term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

Mortality assumption	Male Years	Female Years
Current pensioners	21.3	23.4
Future pensioners (aged 45 at the 2019 valuation)	22.2	25.1

NOTE 19 – FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Copies of the 2019 valuation report and the Funding Strategy Statement are available on the Pension Fund's website www.gwynedd-pensionfund.org.uk

Experience over the period since 31 March 2019

Markets were disrupted by COVID 19 which resulted in difficult market conditions towards the end of the financial year. As a result, the funding level of the Fund as at 31 March 2020 has reduced versus that reported in the previous formal valuation.

The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2022. The Funding Strategy Statement will also be reviewed at that time.

NOTE 20 - ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of the Pension Fund liabilities, on an IAS19 basis every year using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year, taking account of changes in membership numbers and updating assumptions to the current year. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting Fund contribution rates and the Fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions (set out below) from those used for funding purposes (see Note 19) and has also used them to provide the IAS19 and FRS102 reports for individual employers in the Fund. The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS19.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2019 and 2020 are shown below:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Assumptions	£m	£m
Active members	1,674	1,279
Deferred members	434	445
Pensioners	722	809
Total	2,830	2,533

As noted above the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS19 basis and therefore differ from the results of the 2019 triennial funding valuation (see Note 19) because IAS19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate that reflects market rates.

NOTE 20 - ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Assumptions used

The financial assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report as shown below:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Assumption	%	%
Pension increase rate	2.5	1.9
Salary increase rate	2.5	2.2
Discount rate	2.4	2.3

The longevity assumption is the same as used for assessing the funding position as shown in Note 19 above.

The commutation assumption allows for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum tax-free cash up to the HMRC limit for pre-April 2008 service and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash up to the HMRC limit for post-April 2008 service.

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the liabilities are set out below:

Sensitivity to the assumptions for the year ended 31 March 2020	Approximate % increase to liabilities	Approximate monetary amount £m
	%	
0.5% p.a. increase in the pension increase rate	9	83
0.5% p.a. increase in the salary increase rate	1	12
0.5% p.a. decrease in the discount rate	10	97

The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption. For sensitivity purpose the actuary estimates that a one year increase in life expectancy would increase the liabilities by approximately 3–5%.

NOTE 21 – CURRENT ASSETS

31 March 2019		31 March 2020
£'000		£'000
1,227	Contributions due - employees	403
3,682	Contributions due – employers	1,234
1,704	Sundry debtors	2,192
6,613	Total debtors	3,829
22,613	Cash	8,100
29,226	Total	11,929

NOTE 22 – CURRENT LIABILITIES

31 March 2019 £'000		31 March 2020 £'000
1,922	Sundry creditors	1,828
967	Benefits payable	1,062
2,889	Total	2,890

NOTE 23 - ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (AVC's)

The market value of the funds are stated below:

	Market value at 31 March 2019 £'000	Market value at 31 March 2020 £'000
Clerical Medical	3,851	3,674
Utmost Life	203	193
Standard Life	61	5
Total	4,115	3,872

AVC contributions were paid directly to the managers as follows:

	2018/2019 £'000	2019/2020 £'000
Clerical Medical	613	601
Standard Life	14	10
Total	627	611

NOTE 24 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Gwynedd Council

The Gwynedd Pension Fund is administered by Gwynedd Council. Consequently there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund.

The Council incurred costs of £1,275,899 (£1,152,315 in 2018/19) in relation to the administration of the Fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. The Council is also one of the largest employers of members of the pension fund and contributed £27.06m to the Fund in 2019/20 (£22.41m in 2018/19). At the end of the year the Council owed £0.49m to the Fund which was primarily in respect of interest paid on pension fund balances and contributions for March 2020 and the Fund owed £1.24m to the Council which was primarily in respect of recharges from the Council.

The Gwynedd Pension Fund has two bank accounts which are held as part of Gwynedd Council's Group of Bank Accounts. The overall surplus cash held in the Group of Bank Accounts is invested on a daily basis. At the end of the financial year, Gwynedd Council pays interest over to the Pension Fund, based on the Fund's daily balances over the year. During 2019/20, the Fund received interest of £266,995 (£166,303 in 2018/19) from Gwynedd Council.

NOTE 24 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Governance

There were two members of the Pensions Committee who were in receipt of pension benefits from the Gwynedd Pension Fund during 2019/20 (committee members J.B. Hughes and P. Jenkins). In addition, committee members S.Glyn (member until 02/05/2019), S.W. Churchman, D. Cowans, A.W. Jones, P. Read, R.W. Williams and I. Thomas are active members of the Pension Fund.

Three members of the Pension Board were in receipt of pension benefits from the Gwynedd Pension Fund during 2019/20 (Board members A.W. Deakin (member until 06/08/2019), H.E. Jones and S. Warnes). In addition, Board members A.Ll. Evans, O. Richards, H. Trainor and S.E. Parry are active members of the Pension Fund.

Key Management Personnel

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting exempts local authorities from the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS24, on the basis that the disclosure requirements for officer remuneration and members' allowances in the Code satisfy the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS24. This also applies to the accounts of Gwynedd Pension Fund.

The disclosures required can be found in the accounts of Gwynedd Council.

NOTE 25 - COMMITMENTS UNDER INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March were as follows:

	Total commitments €'000	Commitment at 31 March 2019 €'000	Commitment at 31 March 2020 €'000
P.G. Direct 2006	20,000	776	776
P.G. Global Value 2006	50,000	3,477	3,477
P.G. Secondary 2008	15,000	1,960	1,960
P.G. Global Value 2011	15,000	2,096	2,096
P.G. Global Infrastructure 2012	40,000	8,147	8,147
P.G. Direct 2012	12,000	1,181	1,181
P.G. Global Value 2014	12,000	2,302	1,531
P.G. Direct Equity 2016	50,000	10,348	2,826
P.G. Global Value 2017	42,000	33,677	25,973
P.G. Global Infrastructure 2018	28,000	0	23,688
Total Euros	284,000	63,964	71,655
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
P.G. Emerging Markets 2011	7,000	1,082	1,082
P.G. Secondary 2015	38,000	24,692	18,401
P.G. Direct Infrastructure 2015	43,600	23,798	20,840
Total Dollars	88,600	49,572	40,323

'PG' above refers to Partners Group, the investment manager which invests in 'alternatives' (private equity and infrastructure) on behalf of the Fund.

These commitments relate to outstanding call payments on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the private equity part of the portfolio. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in both size and timing over a number of years from the date of the original commitment.

NOTE 26 – CONTINGENT ASSETS

Two admitted body employers in the Gwynedd Pension Fund hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations. These bonds are drawn in favour of the pension fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default.

NOTE 27 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities identified in accordance with the following explanations:

The McCloud Case

The LGPS benefit structure from 1 April 2014 is currently under review following the Government's loss of the right to appeal the McCloud and other similar court cases. The courts have ruled that the 'transitional protections' awarded to some members of Public Service pension schemes when the schemes were reformed (on 1 April 2014 in the case of the LGPS) were unlawful on the grounds of age discrimination. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has not provided any details of changes as a result of the case. However it is expected that benefits changes will be required and they will likely increase the value of liabilities. At present, the scale and nature of any increase in liabilities are unknown, which limits the ability of the Fund to make an accurate allowance.

The LGPS Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) issued advice to LGPS funds in May 2019. As there is no finalised outcome of the McCloud case, the Fund Actuary acted in line with SAB's advice in the 2019 valuation and valued all member benefits in line with the current LGPS Regulations. The Fund, in line with the advice in the SAB's note, has considered how to allow for this risk in the setting of employer contribution rates. As the benefit structure changes arising from the McCloud judgement are uncertain, the Fund has elected to make an approximate allowance by increasing the required likelihood of success set for contribution rates for all employers. Once the outcome of the McCloud case is known, the Fund may revisit the contribution rates set to ensure they remain appropriate.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension Equalisation

Guaranteed minimum pension (GMP) accrued in the LGPS from 6 April 1978 to 5 April 1997. In broad terms, the GMP represents the minimum pension an occupational pension scheme must provide a scheme member as an alternative to the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (SERPS).

GMP's are inherently unequal due to a number of factors, including the differing retirement ages for men (age 65) and women (age 60) and female GMP's accruing at a higher rate. While this can result in differences in GMP Values, what was deemed to matter more is what the members receive in total from the LGPS and the state and whether that leads to inequality. In the past responsibility for paying annual pension increases was divided between the LGPS fund and the state. However, the introduction of the new Single State Pension in April 2016 brought uncertainty over the ongoing indexation of the GMP amount. This led to the Government announcing an interim solution for members reaching State Pension Age between 6 April 2016 and 5 December 2018, which was later extended to at least 5 April 2021, which involves the LGPS fund paying for everything i.e. both initial pension and all increases.

Hymans Robertson, the Fund's Actuary, have said that given the interim solution has been extended to 5 April 2021 they have allowed for the Government's preferred long term (i.e. post 2021) solution of converting GMP to scheme pension in the 31 March 2019 valuations.

NOTE 28 – IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

a) Impairment for bad and doubtful debts

There has not been any impairment for bad and doubtful debts.

b) Impairment of Icelandic bank deposit

During 2008/09 the Council made a deposit of £4m with Heritable Bank which is a UK registered bank under Scottish Law. The pension fund's share of that investment was £565,200. The company was placed in administration on 7 October 2008. The Council has received a return of £3,938,407, equating to 98% from the administrators up to 31 March 2020. The administration is continuing, but the full amount is expected to be recovered in due course.

NOTE 29 - PENSION FUND PUBLICATIONS

A separate Annual Report is produced for the Pension Fund. This document includes the accounts for the Fund along with more information regarding the administration and investment activities. It includes the following documents:

Investment Strategy Statement
Funding Strategy Statement
Governance Policy and Governance Compliance Statement
Communications Policy Statement

Copies can be obtained from the Pension Fund website www.gwyneddpensionfund.org.uk on the investment page or by contacting Delyth Jones-Thomas on 01286 679128.

MEETING: **PENSION COMMITTEE**
DATE: **23 JULY 2020**
TITLE: **INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT**
PURPOSE: **Adopt the Investment Strategy Statement**
RECOMMENDATION: **ADOPT THE STRATEGY**
AUTHOR: **DELYTH JONES-THOMAS, INVESTMENT MANAGER**

1. INTRODUCTION

The Fund is required to publish an Investment Strategy Statement (ISS). The Statement has been reviewed following the triennial valuation of 31 March 2020.

Paul Potter presented the Statement to members at our May Investment Panel.

2. FINAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The final ISS is in Appendix A. There are no changes to the version presented in the Investment Panel on 21 May 2020.

3. RECOMMENDATION

The Investment Strategy Statement is adopted.

Investment Strategy Statement

1. Introduction and background

This is the Investment Strategy Statement (“ISS”) of the Gwynedd Pension Fund (“the Fund”), which is administered by Gwynedd Council, (“the Administering Authority”). The ISS is made in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (“the Regulations”).

The ISS has been prepared by the Fund’s Pension Committee (“the Committee”) having taken advice from the Fund’s investment adviser, Hymans Robertson LLP. The Committee acts on the delegated authority of the Administering Authority.

The ISS, which was approved by the Committee in July 2020, is subject to periodic review at least every three years and without delay after any significant change in investment policy. The Committee has consulted on the contents of the Fund’s investment strategy with such persons it considers appropriate.

The Committee seeks to invest in accordance with the ISS, any Fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Fund. The ISS should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Funding Strategy Statement.

2. The suitability of particular investments and types of investments

The primary objective of the Fund is to provide pension and lump sum benefits for members on their retirement and/or benefits on death, before or after retirement, for their dependants, on a defined benefits basis. This funding position will be reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required.

The Committee aims to fund the Fund in such a manner that, in normal market conditions, all accrued benefits are fully covered by the value of the Fund’s assets and that an appropriate level of contributions is agreed by the employer to meet the cost of future benefits accruing. For employee members, benefits will be based on service completed but will take account of future salary and/or inflation increases.

The Committee has translated its objectives into a suitable strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This benchmark is consistent with the Committee’s views on the appropriate balance between generating a satisfactory long-term return on investments whilst taking account of market volatility and risk and the nature of the Fund’s liabilities.

It is intended that the Fund’s investment strategy will be reviewed at least every three years following actuarial valuations of the Fund.

The Fund carried out an asset liability modelling exercise in conjunction with the 2019 actuarial valuation. A number of different contribution and investment strategies were modelled and the future evolution of the Fund considered under a wide range of different scenarios. The Committee considered the chances of the Fund being fully

funded at the end of the projection period, and also considered the level of downside risk in the various strategies by identifying the low funding levels which might emerge in the event of poor outcomes.

This approach helps to ensure that the investment strategy takes due account of the maturity profile of the Fund (in terms of the relative proportions of liabilities in respect of pensioners, deferred and active members), together with the level of disclosed surplus or deficit (relative to the funding bases used).

In addition, the Committee monitors investment strategy on an ongoing basis, focusing on factors including, but not limited to:

- Suitability given the Fund’s level of funding and liability profile
- The level of expected risk
- Outlook for asset returns

The Committee also monitors the Fund’s actual allocation on a regular basis to ensure it does not notably deviate from the target allocation.

The long term asset class returns assumed within the modelling exercise were as follows:

Asset Class	Median expected return 10 years (%pa)	Median expected return 20 years (%pa)
UK equities	4.6	5.7
Overseas equities	4.7	5.8
Private equity	5.5	6.8
Infrastructure	4.7	6.0
UK Property	3.1	4.3
Absolute Return Bonds	2.8	4.0

3. Investment of money in a wide variety of investments

Asset classes

The Fund may invest in quoted and unquoted securities of UK and overseas markets including equities and fixed interest and index linked bonds, cash, property and commodities either directly or through pooled funds. The Fund may also make use of contracts for differences and other derivatives either directly or in pooled funds investing in these products for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or to hedge specific risks.

The Committee reviews the nature of Fund investments on a regular basis, with particular reference to suitability and diversification. The Committee seeks and considers written advice from a suitably qualified person in undertaking such a review. If, at any time, investment in a security or product not previously known to the Committee is proposed, appropriate advice is sought and considered to ensure its suitability and diversification.

The Fund’s target investment strategy, reflecting the proposed transfer from global equities into the new WPP Multi Asset Credit fund, is set out below. In line with the Regulations, the authority’s investment strategy does not permit more than 5% of the total value of all investments of fund money to be invested in entities which are connected with that authority within the meaning of section 212 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007”.

Table 1: Fund allocation

Asset class	Target allocation %
UK equities	13.5
Overseas equities	46.5
Private Equity	5.0
Total equities	65.0
Property	10.0
Infrastructure	2.5
Multi Asset Credit	7.5
Absolute Return Bonds	15.0
Total	100.0

Managers

The Committee has appointed a number of investment managers all of whom are authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to undertake investment business.

The Committee, after seeking appropriate investment advice, has agreed specific benchmarks with each manager so that, in aggregate, they are consistent with the overall asset allocation for the Fund. The Fund’s investment managers will hold a mix of investments which reflects their views relative to their respective benchmarks. Within each major market and asset class, the managers will maintain diversified portfolios through direct investment or pooled vehicles. The manager of the passive funds in which the Fund invests holds a mix of investments within each pooled fund that reflects that of their respective benchmark indices.

For the assets invested with WPP, the operator, LINK, is responsible for the appointment of investment managers for the WPP sub-funds.

4. The approach to risk, including the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed

The Committee is aware that the Fund has a need to take risk (e.g. investing in growth assets) to help it achieve its funding objectives. It has an active risk management programme in place that aims to help it identify the risks being taken and put in place processes to manage, measure, monitor and (where possible) mitigate the risks being taken. One of the Committee’s overarching beliefs is to only to take as much investment risk as is necessary.

The principal risks affecting the Fund are set out below, we also discuss the Fund's approach to managing these risks and the contingency plans that are in place:

Funding risks

- Financial mismatch – The risk that Fund assets fail to grow in line with the developing cost of meeting the liabilities.
- Changing demographics – The risk that longevity improves and other demographic factors change, increasing the cost of Fund benefits.
- Systemic risk - The possibility of an interlinked and simultaneous failure of several asset classes and/or investment managers, possibly compounded by financial 'contagion', resulting in an increase in the cost of meeting the Fund's liabilities.

The Committee measures and manages financial mismatch in two ways. As indicated above, the Committee has set a strategic asset allocation benchmark for the Fund. This benchmark was set taking into account asset liability modelling which focused on probability of success and level of downside risk. The results from the 2019 analysis highlighted that the Fund has a 82% probability of achieving full funding over the period to 2037 under the current investment strategy and level of agreed contributions. The Committee assesses risk relative to the strategic benchmark by monitoring the Fund's asset allocation and investment returns relative to the benchmark. The Committee also assesses risk relative to liabilities by monitoring the delivery of benchmark returns relative to liabilities.

The Committee also seeks to understand the assumptions used in any analysis and modelling so they can be compared to their own views and the level of risks associated with these assumptions to be assessed.

The Committee seeks to mitigate systemic risk through a diversified portfolio but it is not possible to make specific provision for all possible eventualities that may arise under this heading.

Asset risks

- Concentration - The risk that a significant allocation to any single asset category and its underperformance relative to expectation would result in difficulties in achieving funding objectives.
- Illiquidity - The risk that the Fund cannot meet its immediate liabilities because it has insufficient liquid assets.
- Currency risk – The risk that the currency of the Fund's assets underperforms relative to Sterling (i.e. the currency of the liabilities).
- Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") – The risk that ESG related factors reduce the Fund's ability to generate the long-term returns. This includes recognising the potential impact of Climate Change and the extent to which companies have addressed the potential risks.

- Manager underperformance - The failure by the fund managers to achieve the rate of investment return assumed in setting their mandates.

The Committee measures and manages asset risks as follows.

The Fund's strategic asset allocation benchmark invests in a diversified range of asset classes. The Committee has put in place rebalancing arrangements to ensure the Fund's "actual allocation" does not deviate substantially from its target. The Fund invests in a range of investment mandates each of which has a defined objective, performance benchmark and manager process which, taken in aggregate, help reduce the Fund's asset concentration risk. By investing across a range of assets, including liquid quoted equities and bonds, as well as property, the Committee has recognised the need for access to liquidity in the short term.

The Fund invests in a range of overseas markets which provides a diversified approach to currency markets; the Committee also assess the Fund's currency risk during their risk analysis. Details of the Fund's approach to managing ESG risks are set out later in this document.

The Committee has considered the risk of underperformance by any single investment manager and have attempted to reduce this risk by appointing more than one manager and having a significant proportion of the Scheme's assets managed on a passive basis. The Committee assess the Fund's managers' performance on a regular basis, and will take steps, including potentially replacing one or more of their managers, if underperformance persists.

Other provider risk

- Transition risk - The risk of incurring unexpected costs in relation to the transition of assets among managers. When carrying out significant transitions, the Committee seeks suitable professional advice.
- Custody risk - The risk of losing economic rights to Fund assets, when held in custody or when being traded.
- Credit default - The possibility of default of a counterparty in meeting its obligations.
- Stock-lending – The possibility of default and loss of economic rights to Fund assets.

The Committee monitors and manages risks in these areas through a process of regular scrutiny of its providers, and audit of the operations it conducts for the Fund, or has delegated such monitoring and management of risk to the appointed investment managers as appropriate (e.g. custody risk in relation to pooled funds). The Committee has the power to replace a provider should serious concerns exist.

A separate schedule of risks that the Fund monitors is set out in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement.

5. The approach to pooling investments, including the use of collective investment vehicles and shared services

The Fund is a participating scheme in the Wales Pensions Partnership (WPP) pool. The proposed structure and basis on which the WPP will operate was set out in the July 2016 submission to Government.

Assets to be invested in the WPP Pool

The Fund's intention is to invest its assets through the pool as and when suitable investment solutions become available. An indicative timetable for investing through the pool was set out in the July 2016 submission to Government. The key criteria for assessment of pool solutions will be as follows:

- 1 That the pool enables access to an appropriate solution that meets the objectives and benchmark criteria set by the Fund
- 2 That there is a clear financial benefit to the Fund in investing in the solution offered by the pool, should a change of provider be necessary.

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has already invested the following assets via the WALES Pool:

Asset class	Fund	Target % of Fund assets	Benchmark and performance objective
Global Equities	Global Growth Fund	14.0	MSCI AC World plus 2% p.a.
Global Equities	Global Opportunities Fund	14.0	MSCI AC World plus 2% p.a.
Bonds	Multi Asset Credit Fund	7.5	LIBOR + 4% p.a.
Bonds	Absolute Return Bond Fund	15.0	LIBOR + 2-3% p.a.

Although the investments with Blackrock are currently retained by the Fund, the procurement process for Blackrock as index-tracking manager on behalf of partner funds (and any subsequent retender) was handled by WPP in order to achieve substantial fee savings.

The Fund will consider participating in pooling arrangements for the current and/or future property investments if a suitable solution is made available by WPP.

At the time of preparing this statement the Fund has elected not to invest the following assets via the pool:

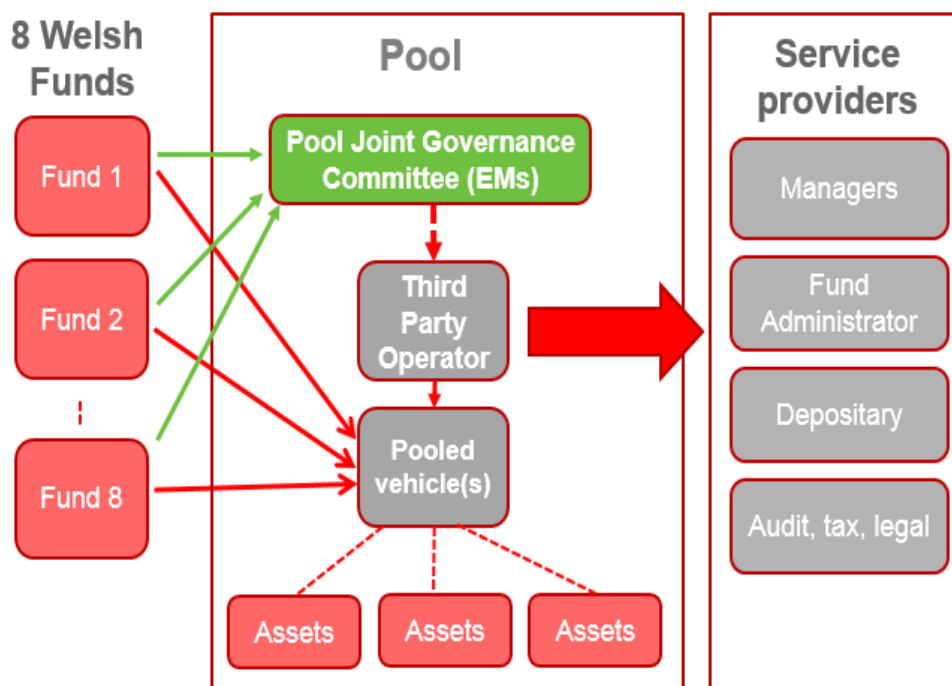
Asset class	Manager	% of Fund assets	Benchmark and performance objectives	Reason for not investing via the WALES Pool
Private Equity	Partners	5.0	MSCI World Benchmark + 3% per annum	Existing contractual commitments in closed end funds which have a finite life.
Infrastructure	Partners	2.5	MSCI World Benchmark + 2% per annum	Existing contractual commitments in closed end funds which have a finite life.

In future, new commitments to private equity and infrastructure will be made through a WPP vehicle once that has been established.

Any assets not currently invested in the Pool will be reviewed at least every three years to determine whether the rationale remains appropriate, and whether it continues to demonstrate value for money. The next such review will take place no later than 2020.

Structure and governance of the WPP pool

The Pool has appointed a third party operator, LINK, authorised by the FCA to provide a series of investment sub-funds in which the assets of the participating funds will be invested.



A Joint Governance Committee (JGC) has been established to oversee the operator. The Committee comprises elected members – one from each of the eight participating funds. This arrangement will provide accountability for the operator back to individual administering authorities. The Joint Governance Committee (JGC) has been set up formally as a Joint Committee between the participating administering authorities. Each fund has one elected member on the Committee. It operates on the basis of 'One Fund, One Vote', though the intention is that any decisions are reached by consensus wherever possible.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring where practical that there are an appropriate range of sub-funds available to allow administering authorities to implement their own desired asset allocation. The JGC will be in regular discussions with the operator as to the specific sub-funds which should be set up within the pool, both at the outset and on an ongoing basis.

Officers from each administering authority attend JGC meetings (in a non-voting capacity). The officers advise the JGC on the establishment and monitoring of the various sub-funds as well as liaise directly with the operator on any day-to-day investment matters.

In the first instance, it is anticipated that the fund representatives on the JGC will report back to their respective individual funds' Pensions committees who will be responsible for satisfying themselves as to the effectiveness of the pooling arrangements overall and the operation of the JGC. However, the local Pensions Boards may also seek reassurance on aspects of the management of the funds' investments.

External scrutiny and formal due diligence of the operator and depositary will be carried out by the FCA in their role as regulator. In addition, Hymans Robertson have been appointed by the JGC to provide assistance with oversight of the arrangements.

The operator is responsible for selecting and contracting with investment managers for each of the sub-funds as well as appointing other service providers such as depositary asset servicer, and an external valuer as necessary. Under the proposed structure, the depositary will hold legal title to the assets of the pool. The operator will be responsible for managing and operating the pool, including entering into the legal contracts with the investment managers.

The appointed operator will provide and operate a range of investment vehicles to allow collective investment by the participating funds. The operator will be responsible for selecting and contracting with investment managers for the management of the underlying assets. They will also be responsible for administration in relation to the vehicles in terms of unit pricing, valuation, handling cash flows in and out of the various sub-funds, trade processing and reporting on performance. They will be responsible for due diligence from an audit, legal and tax perspective for the respective sub-funds and also for electing a depositary to the Pool.

The Pool will also procure independent external legal and tax advice as necessary to support them in their relationship with the operator.

6. How social, environmental or corporate governance considerations are taken into account in the selection, non-selection, retention and realisation of investments

It is recognised that ESG factors can influence long term investment performance and the ability to achieve long term sustainable returns. The Committee consider the Fund's approach to responsible investment in two key areas:

- Sustainable investment / ESG factors – considering the financial impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors on its investments.
- Stewardship and governance – acting as responsible and active investors/owners, through considered voting of shares, and engaging with investee company management as part of the investment process.

The Committee takes ESG matters very seriously and regularly reviews its policies in this area and its investment managers' approach to ESG. The Committee has also developed a set of Responsible Investment beliefs which are set out later in this section.

The Committee recognises that Climate Change presents a particular systemic risk to the financial stability of the global economy, and has the potential to impact on the Fund's investments and, as such, represents a long term financial risk to the Fund and its holdings.

To date, the Fund's approach to Social investments has largely been to delegate this to their underlying investment managers as part of their overall ESG duties.

At the present time the Committee does not prioritise non-financial factors when selecting, retaining, or realising its investments.

The Committee have agreed the following set of investment beliefs in relation to Responsible Investment :-

- In accordance with the Committee's fiduciary duty, financial considerations should carry more weight than non-financial considerations when making investment decisions, even though environmental, social, and governance ('ESG') matters can materially affect risk and returns. Therefore, 'ESG' factors should be embedded in the investment processes and in the decision-making processes of managers appointed by the Fund.
- The Fund's Committee will seek to invest in sustainable assets, including investing within the Wales area when non-financial investments can derive from this, on condition that they satisfy the requirements of the fiduciary duty.
- The Committee accepts that it has a duty to be a responsible investor. It is expected that consulting with companies, rather than avoiding investing, will be more effective in changing corporate behaviour and reducing risk. Wherever possible, collaborative action provides the most successful route to influence outputs.

- As a long-term investor, the Fund is vulnerable to systemic risks such as climate change and the expectation of a transfer to a low carbon economy. Financial outcomes can be improved through managing how open to such risks the fund is.
- Share-holder comprehension and outcomes can be improved through providing transparency at each step of the value-adding chain.

The exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments

Voting rights

The Committee has delegated the exercise of voting rights to the investment manager(s) on the basis that voting power will be exercised by them with the objective of preserving and enhancing long term shareholder value.

Accordingly, the Fund's managers have produced written guidelines of their process and practice in this regard. The managers are strongly encouraged to vote in line with their guidelines in respect of all resolutions at annual and extraordinary general meetings of companies under Regulation 7(2)(f). The voting decisions made by all its investment managers are monitored on a regular basis.

Stewardship

The Committee has formally agreed to adhere to the Stewardship Code as published by the Financial Reporting Council. The Committee expects both the WPP Pool and any directly appointed fund managers to also comply with the Stewardship Code and this is monitored on an annual basis. A copy of the Fund's statement of compliance with the Stewardship code can be found on the Fund's website. At the FRC's most recent review, the fund was rated as a Tier 2.

In addition to the Fund's compliance with the Stewardship Code, the Fund believes in collective engagement and is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), through which it collectively exercises a voice across a range of corporate governance issues.

MEETING: **PENSIONS COMMITTEE**

DATE : **23 JULY 2020**

TITLE: **WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP UPDATE**

PURPOSE: **TO INFORM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP**

RECOMMENDATION: **NOTE THE INFORMATION**

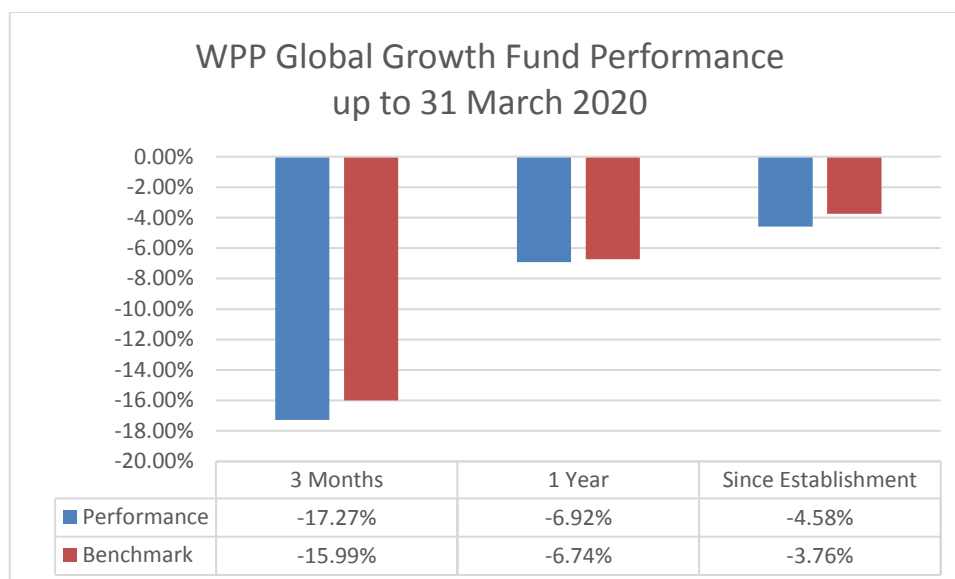
AUTHOR: **DELYTH JONES-THOMAS, INVESTMENT MANAGER**

1. Introduction

The collaboration has been going from strength to strength since its establishment in 2017 with officers meeting frequently. Performance has been at a high standard and a number of developments are underway and therefore, this paper updates the Committee on the situation.

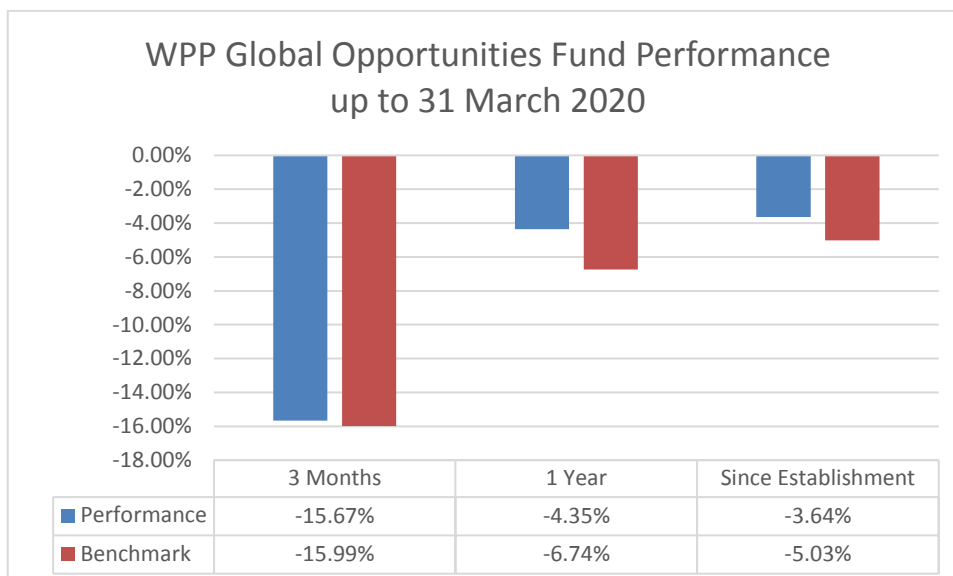
2. Performance

Global Growth Fund



Before the pandemic, the performance of this fund has been higher than the benchmark with a strong performance from Baillie Gifford and Veritas. The portfolio does have some 'deep value' holdings, and due to the effect of the pandemic, the overall performance has now fallen behind benchmark. The traditional sector such as oils and financials have performed poorly and sectors such as technology have help up relatively well.

Global Opportunities Fund



Performance is 1.39% higher than the benchmark since establishment with a strong performance from Morgan Stanley, Jacobs Levy and SW Mitchell in particular.

3. Fixed Income Transfer

In the March 2020 Committee, it was reported that the fixed income transfer was due to take place in April 2020. Unfortunately due to the pandemic, this did not take place and this transition is now scheduled for 27th July 2020.

Our current investment with Fidelity (Global equity) and Insight (Bonds) will be transferred to the following two Fixed Income fund:

- **Multi Asset Credit Fund**

£137.1M (value as at 31/03/20) from Fidelity will be transferred to this fund

- **Absolute Return Fund**

£281.6M (value as at 31/03/20) from Insight will be transferred to this fund

4. Developments

4.1 Emerging Markets

Following the Fixed Income transfer in July, the next transfer that will take place is Emerging Markets- work is underway at the moment to determine the ideal investment management structure for this new fund.

The Gwynedd fund will move our Emerging Markets share from Fidelity to this fund.

4.2 Private Markets

A group has been established that looks at the options of pooling assets into this category. The group has not met during the pandemic, but Russell Investments have been actively looking at options available with current portfolio, and the development and management of future WPP funds.

4.3 Publications

The WPP have a number of publications that have been developed in recent months. These include:

- Training Plan
- Governance Matrix
- Risk Register
- Annual Update
- Communication Plan
- Responsible Investment Policy

Further details can be found on the WPP website: www.walespensionpartnership.org

4.4 Joint Governance Committee

The Joint Governance Committee is to be held virtually on 17th July. The Head of Finance and Committee Chairman/ Vice Chairman will provide an update of what was discussed at the meeting.

5. Recommendation

The Committee is asked to note the information.

Agenda Item 8

MEETING:	PENSIONS COMMITTEE
DATE:	23 JULY 2020
TITLE:	WALES PENSION PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS PLAN
PURPOSE:	To approve the Business Plan
RECOMMENDATION:	APPROVE BUSINESS PLAN
AUTHOR:	DELYTH JONES-THOMAS, INVESTMENT MANAGER

1. INTRODUCTION

The Wales Pension Partnership have produced a Business Plan and are seeking approval from the individual committees within the partnership.

2. BUSINESS PLAN

The Wales Pension Partnership business plan describes how the partnership is going to achieve its goals. It lays out the plan from a marketing, financial and operational viewpoint, outlining the priorities for the partnership during 2020-2023, ensuring that resources are allocated to meet its objectives.

The Business Plan is attached for your review in Appendix 1.

3. RECOMMENDATION

To approve the Business Plan.



Wales Pension Partnership Business Plan 2020-2023



Contents

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Introduction

This is the business plan for the Wales Pension Partnership ('WPP'), the business plan details the WPP's priorities and areas of focus for 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/2023. This business plan was approved by the WPP Joint Governance Committee on 12 March 2020. The business plan is constantly monitored and will be formally reviewed and agreed every year.

The purpose of the business plan is to:

- Explain the background and governance structure of the WPP
- Outline the priorities and objectives of the WPP over the next three years
- Introduce the WPP's policies and plans
- Outline the financial budget for the relevant Business Plan period
- Summarise the WPP's Investments & Performance Objectives

About the Wales Pension Partnership

Established in 2017, the WPP is a collaboration of the eight LGPS funds (Constituent Authorities) covering the whole of Wales and is one of eight national Local Government Pension pools.

We have a long, successful history of collaboration, including examples that pre-date the Government's pooling initiative. We are proud of our unique identity as a Pool – our Constituent Authorities represent and span the entirety of Wales. Being democratically accountable means, we provide the best of strong public sector governance and transparency.

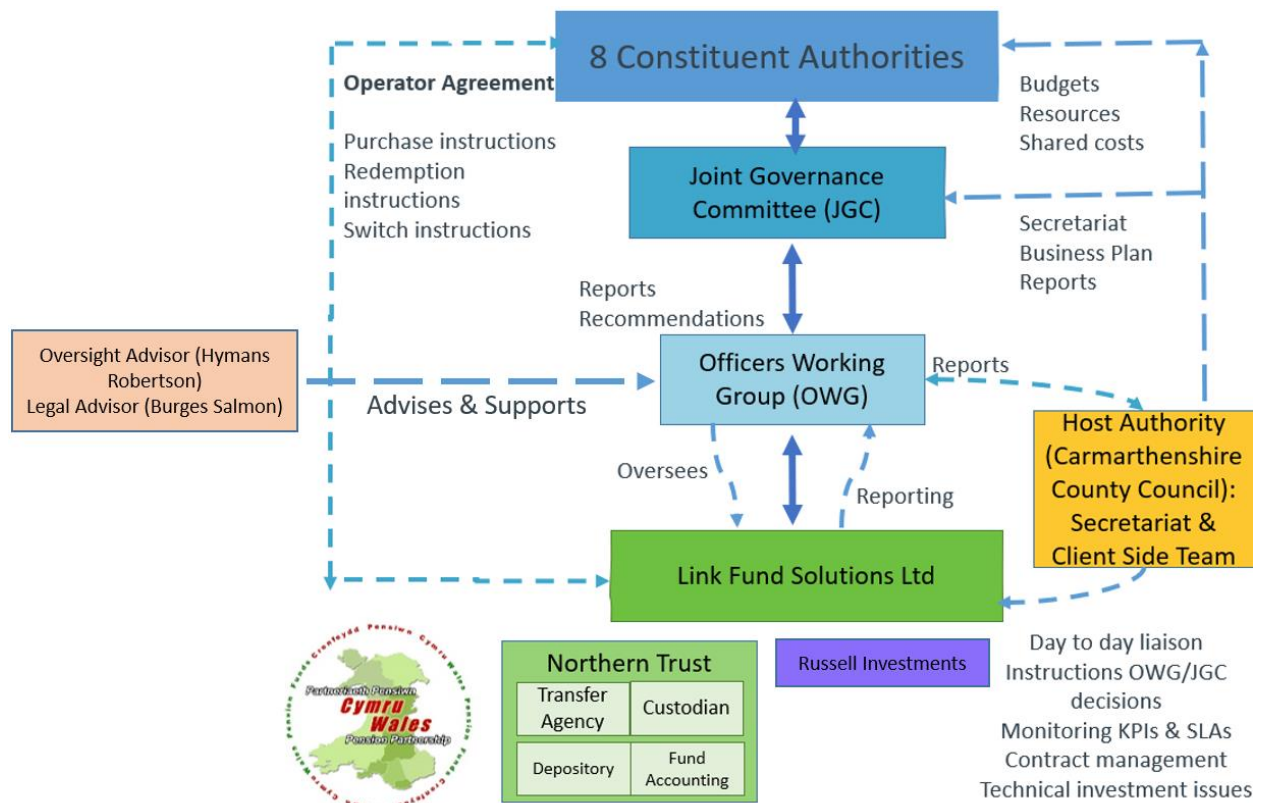
Our operating model is designed to be flexible and deliver value for money. We appointed an external fund Operator and make use of external advisers to bring best of breed expertise to support the running of the Pool, this includes Hymans Robertson who have been appointed as the WPP's Oversight Advisor. The Operator is Link Fund Solutions and they have partnered with Russell Investments to deliver effective investment management solutions and provide strong net of fee performance for all the Constituent Authorities.

We have a clear vision and are in control of the pace we take to ensure we meet our goals. The eight Constituent Authorities of the Wales Pension Partnership are:



Governance

The WPP places a strong emphasis on governance and the diagram below illustrates the governance structure established by the WPP. In addition, the WPP Governance Matrix outlines the roles and responsibilities of the WPP's Joint Governance Committee, Officer Working Group, Host Authority, Operator, Oversight Advisor and Constituent Authorities (Pension Committees), this can be found on the WPP website.



Risk management is embedded into the governance of the WPP. The WPP has adopted a policy of seeking to identify and measuring key risks and to ensure that suitable controls and governance procedures are in place to manage these risks. The WPP's focus on risk management is evidenced by the fact that several of the WPP's work plan items relate to risk management.

During the course of this business plan the WPP will seek to develop mechanisms, frameworks and process for managing the following key risks:

- The service delivery and performance of its Operator
- Ongoing performance of investment managers
- The robustness of the WPP governance structure
- Risk associated with Climate change

The WPP believes in being open and transparent as well as regularly engaging with its key stakeholders. As such the WPP will ensure the meeting of the Joint Governance Committee are accessible to the public via a live webcast stream. Meeting papers will also be made publicly available. Local Pension Board engagement days will also be held regularly as a means of fostering stakeholder engagement.

The WPP recognises the importance of all of its stakeholders to reflect this the WPP has put in place an Engagement Protocol Framework, this is carried out via the following engagement mechanisms:

Engagement mechanisms	Frequency
• Strategic Relationship Review meeting	Bi-Annual
• JGC Engagement	Quarterly
• OWG Engagement	Every 2 Months
• Annual Shareholder Day	Annual
• Pension Fund Committees	Annual
• Manager Engagement Days	Bi-Annual
• Member Communications	Annual
• Engagement via the website & LinkedIn	Continuous

Objectives

The primary objectives for WPP are outlined below, these have been formulated following consultation with the Constituent Authorities on their requirements of the pool:

- To provide pooling arrangements which allow individual funds to implement their own investment strategies (where practical).
- To achieve material cost savings for participating funds while improving or maintaining investment performance after fees.
- To put in place robust governance arrangements to oversee the Pool's activities.
- To work closely with other pools in order to explore the benefits that all stakeholders in Wales might obtain from wider pooling solutions or potential direct investments
- To deliver an investment framework that achieves the best outcomes for its key stakeholders; the Constituent Authorities. The Constituent Authorities will be able to use this framework to deliver the best outcomes for their Scheme Members & Employers.

Beliefs

The WPP holds the following beliefs, these are used to guide the WPP's decision making, policies and business plans. These beliefs are reviewed annually.

- The WPP's role is to facilitate and provide an investment pooling platform through which the interests of the Constituent Authorities can be implemented.
- Good governance should lead to superior outcomes for the WPP's stakeholders.
- Internal collaboration between the Host and Constituent Authorities is critical to achieving the WPP's objectives. External collaboration may also be beneficial in delivering cost savings and better outcomes for stakeholders.
- Responsible Investment alongside consideration and evidential management of Environmental, Social and Governance issues should result in better outcomes for the WPP's stakeholders.
- Effective internal and external communication is vital to achieving the WPP's objectives.
- External suppliers can be a cost-effective means of enhancing the WPP's resources, capabilities and expertise.
- Fee and cost transparency will aid decision making and improve stakeholder outcomes.
- Continuous learning, innovation and development will help the WPP and its Constituent Authorities to evolve.
- A flexible approach to the WPP pool structure and implementation methods will enable the WPP pool to adapt in future and continue to meet the needs of its stakeholders.

Policies

The WPP's key policies, registers and plans are listed below and can be found on the WPP website at:

<https://www.walespensionpartnership.org/>

These documents are reviewed on at least an annual basis and the WPP will continually assess whether any additional policies, registers or plans are required.

- Responsible Investment Policy
- Training Plan
- Governance Matrix
- Communication Plan

The WPP workplan includes a number of additional governance documents that will be developed during the next three years, these will be made available on the WPP website.

Work Plan

The table below shows the key priorities and objectives that the WPP aims to complete over the next three years.

Governance

The WPP believes that good governance leads to better outcomes for its stakeholders, as such it will further develop its governance framework by developing additional policies, registers, plans and carrying out ongoing reviews of its existing governance documents and structure.

Work to be completed	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
• Development of Climate Risk Policy	✓		
• Development of Conflict of Interest Policy	✓		
• Development of a WPP Voting Policy	✓		
• Formulation of a WPP Governance Manual	✓		
• Formulation of a WPP Risk Register	✓		
• Review of Inter Authority Agreement		✓	✓
• Review of Joint Governance Committee Terms of Reference		✓	✓
• Review of Officer Working Group Terms of Reference		✓	✓
• Development of a WPP Business Continuity Plan		✓	✓
• Development of a WPP Complaints Policy			✓
• Development of a WPP Rebalancing Policy			✓
• Development of a WPP Breach and Errors Policy			✓
• Annual review and update of WPP Business Plan	✓	✓	✓
• Annual review of RI policy	✓	✓	✓

Ongoing Establishment

The WPP is proud of its progress to date in regard to the pooling of assets and will continue to allocate resources to ensure that all suitable assets are pooled. To date the WPP has pooled 50% of its assets and by the end of March 2021 the WPP plans to have pooled 70% of its assets.

Work to be completed	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
• Launch of Emerging Market equity tranche	✓		
• Launch of Fixed Income sub-funds	✓		
• Launch of Private Markets sub-funds	✓	✓	✓
• Review and develop a mechanism to pool any suitable non-pooled assets			✓

Operator Services

The Operator, alongside the third parties that it employs on behalf of the WPP, are critical to the ongoing activities of the WPP, therefore service delivery of the Operator and third-party suppliers pose a material risk to the WPP. The WPP will prioritise the development of a framework that will allow it to monitor and evaluate the Operator's service delivery, this framework will be imbedded into the WPP risk monitoring mechanisms.

Work to be completed	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
• Formulation of a WPP Operator Oversight Framework	✓		
• Review of Operator's contract	✓	✓	
• Review and development of Operator KPI reporting	✓	✓	
• Market Review of development with the Operator market		✓	
• Setting up and implementing a framework for monitoring the performance of Russell as investment advisors to Link		✓	✓
• WPP Operator re-tender			✓
• Formulation of new Operator contract			✓

Communication, Training and Reporting

The WPP's objective is to achieve material cost savings while improving or maintaining investment performance after fees, to track its progress towards this objective the WPP will continue to develop its investment performance mechanism. In particular the WPP will incorporate ESG metrics into its performance reporting to reflect the significance of ESG factors on investment performance.

The WPP wants to ensure that internal stakeholders and external parties are aware of the WPP's progress and will publish a WPP Annual Progress Update to proactively communicate its progress.

Work to be completed	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
• Development of Investment Manager performance reporting, including ESG metrics and climate change risk	✓	✓	
• Formulation of the WPP's annual training plan	✓	✓	✓
• Formulation of the WPP's Annual Newsletter	✓	✓	✓

Resources, budget and fees

The WPP recognises that insufficient resources poses a significant risk to its ability to deliver an investment framework that achieves the best outcomes for its key stakeholders, the WPP will carry out the following pieces of work to guarantee that it has suitable resources to deliver on this commitment.

Work to be completed	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
• Appointment of legal advisor	✓		
• Annual review of resources and capacity	✓	✓	✓
• Formulation of Annual WPP Budget	✓	✓	✓
• Review and Monitoring of Fees (including Link & Russell)	✓	✓	✓

Training Plan 2020-2021

The WPP must have appropriate knowledge and understanding of:

- the regulations and markets relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS);
- the pooling of Local Government Pension Funds; and
- relevant investment opportunities.

The WPP's training plan is designed to supplement existing Constituent Authority training plans. Local level training needs will continue to be addressed by Constituent Authorities while the WPP training plan will offer training that is relevant to the WPP's pooling activities.

The list below outlines the training topics that the WPP plans to complete during the 2020-2021 financial year. The full WPP training plan can be found on the WPP website.

- Managing Conflict of interest
- Operator Monitoring
- Performance metric (including RI metrics)
- Progress of other LGPS Pools
- Collaboration Opportunities
- Climate Risk
- Asset Class – Alternatives (Private Markets)
- Decision Logging
- Identifying lessons to be learnt
- Transparency Requirements
- Enacting guidance and regulation

Budget 2020-2023

The table below outlines the WPP's budget for the next three years.

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Host Authority *	181	208	216
External Advisors *	580	580	580
TOTAL to be recharged	761	788	796
Operator Services **	27,557	32,033	35,136
TOTAL to be deducted from the NAV	27,557	32,033	35,136

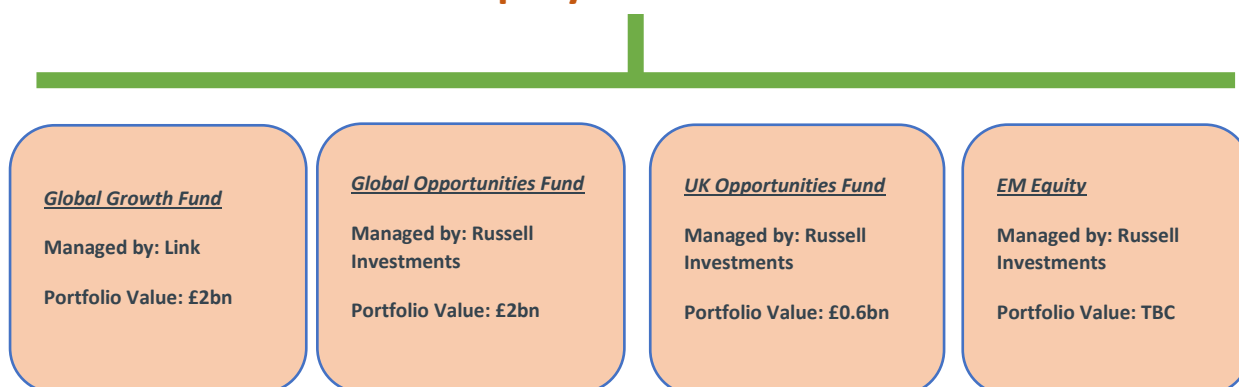
**Host Authority and External Advisor costs are to be funded equally by all eight of the WPP's Constituent Authorities and these will be recharged on an annual basis.*

***Operator Services costs are based on each Constituent Authority's percentage share of WPP assets (held with the Operator) and are deducted directly from the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Constituent Authority's assets (held with the Operator).*

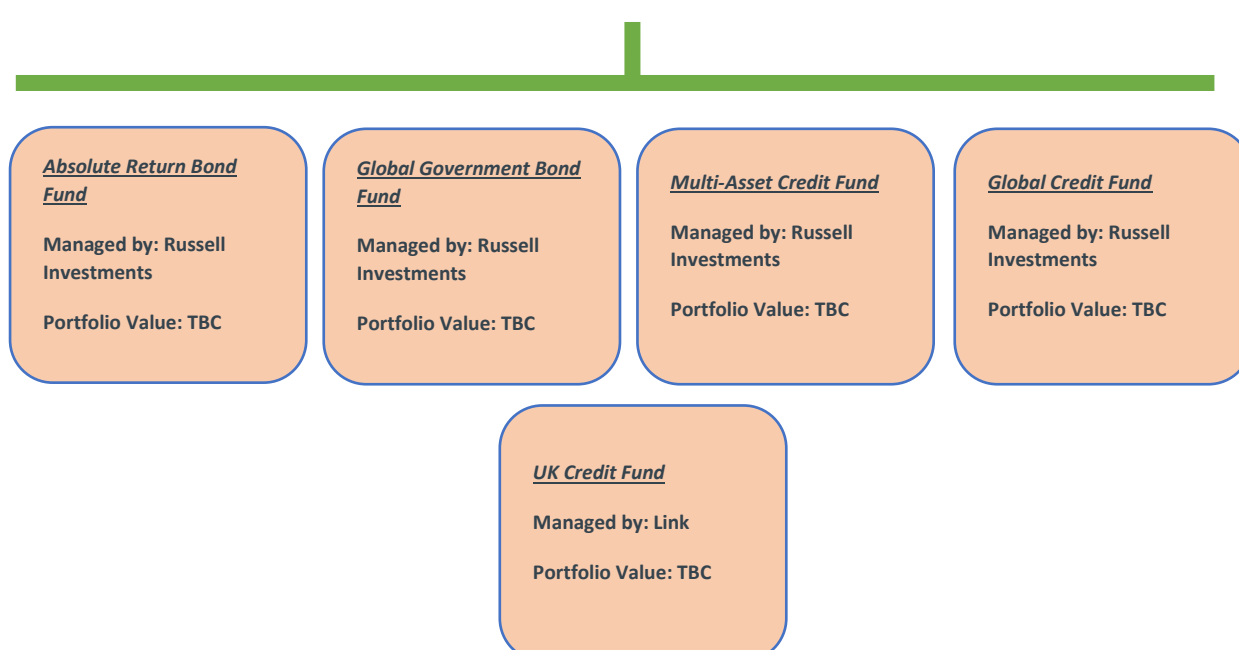
Investments & Performance

The WPP's Constituent Authorities have total assets of circa £17.5bn (as at 31 March 2019). The Constituent Authorities' passive investments are effectively within the Pool but are held by the respective WPP authorities in the form of insurance policies. The diagram below outlines the WPP's existing Sub-Funds:

Equity Sub-Funds



Fixed Income Sub-Funds



The Officer Working Group receives quarterly, six monthly and annual performance reports, the Group reviews and challenges the performance of Investment Managers on behalf of the WPP.

The WPP hosts regular manager engagement days, which are used to challenge managers and to facilitate engagement with Constituent Authority Pension Committee and Board Members and the WPP's Investment Managers. The Constituent Authorities also carry out their own analysis of WPP's investment performance at local level, this will include manager attendance at Pension Committees.

Sub Fund	Performance benchmark	Participating Funds	Managers	Launch Date
Global Growth Fund	MSCI ACWI ND	RCT, Dyfed, Gwynedd and Powys	Baillie Gifford, Veritas and Pzena	Feb 19
Global Opportunities Fund	MSCI ACWI ND	Swansea, Torfaen, Gwynedd, RCT and Clwyd	Morgan Stanley, Numeric, Sanders, Jacobs Levy, SW Mitchell, NWQ and Oaktree	Feb 19
UK Opportunities Fund	FTSE 100	Cardiff and Torfaen,	Majedie, Lazard, Baillie Gifford, Investec and Liontrust	Sept 19
Global Credit Fund	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index (GBP Hedged)	Cardiff, Dyfed, Powys, Torfaen	TBC	TBC
Global Government Bond Fund	FTSE World Government Bond Index (GBP Hedged)	Cardiff, Torfaen	TBC	TBC
Multi-asset Credit Fund	3-month GBP LIBOR + 4% p.a.	Cardiff, Gwynedd, Powys, Swansea, Clwyd	TBC	TBC
Absolute Return Bond Fund	3-month GBP LIBOR + 2-3% p.a.	Gwynedd, Powys, RCT, Swansea	TBC	TBC

UK Credit Fund	iBOXX £ Non-Gilts All Maturities	RCT	TBC	TBC
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Contact Details

If you require further information about anything in or related to this business plan, please contact the Wales Pension Partnership:

Postal Address - Wales Pension Partnership
Carmarthenshire County Council
Treasury & Pension Investments Section
County Hall
Carmarthen
SA31 1JP

E-mail - WalesPensionPartnership@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Telephone - (01267) 224136

Further information on the WPP and ongoing updates on the WPP's progress can be found on the website and LinkedIn page.

The website can be found here:

<https://www.walespensionpartnership.org/>



Agenda Item 9

MEETING:	PENSION COMMITTEE
DATE:	23 JULY 2020
TITLE:	TREASURY MANAGEMENT 2019/20
PURPOSE:	CIPFA's Code of Practice requires that a report on the results of the Council's actual treasury management is produced.
RECOMMENDATION:	RECEIVE THE REPORT FOR INFORMATION
AUTHOR:	DELYTH JONES-THOMAS, INVESTMENT MANAGER

Executive Summary

During the 2019/20 financial year the Council's borrowing remained within the limits originally set and total interest received on deposits was £546,000 which was above the budgeted level of £406,000. There were no defaults by institutions in which the Council had deposited money, and all prudential indicators were met.

1. Introduction

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20 was approved at Full Council on 7th March 2019.

It was decided at the Pensions Committee, 14 March 2019 to allow the surplus funds of the Pension Fund to be pooled and co-invested with the Council's overall cash flow for the financial year 2019/20.

The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

This report compares the actual performance against the strategy for the financial year 2019/20 and fulfils the Council's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the Welsh Government's Investment Guidance.

2. Treasury Investment Activity

The Council has held significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During 2019/20 the Council's investment balances have ranged between £23.2 million and £71.2 million.

The Welsh Government's Investment Guidance gives priority to security and liquidity and the Council's aim is to achieve a yield commensurate with these principles.

Treasury Investment Position

	31.3.19 Balance £m	2019/20 Movement £m	31.3.20 Balance £m	31.3.20 Rate %	31.3.20 WAM* days
Banks & building societies (unsecured)	15.2	(6.5)	8.7	0.57	122.3
Money Market Funds	9.4	(0.3)	9.1	0.42	10.5
Property Funds	9.6	(1.3)	8.3	3.99	365+
Total investments	34.2	(8.1)	26.1		

*Weighted average maturity

Both the CIPFA Code and government guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

£8.3m of the Council's investments are held in externally managed strategic pooled equity and property funds where short term liquidity are lesser considerations, and the objectives instead are regular revenue income and long- term price stability. These funds generated an income return of 3.99%, but an unrealised capital loss of £1.3m in this financial year.

In a relatively short period since the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, the global economic fallout was sharp and large. Market reaction was extreme with large falls in equities, corporate bond markets and, to some extent, real estate echoing lockdown-induced paralysis and the uncharted challenges for governments, businesses and individuals.

As the Council is invested in equity and property funds, the falls in the capital values of the underlying assets were reflected in the 31st March fund valuations with ever fund registering negative capital returns over 12 months to March. These unrealised capital losses will not have an impact on the General Fund as the as the Council has elected to present changes in the funds' fair values in the other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Investment Benchmarking

	Credit Score	Credit Rating	Bail-in Exposure	WAM* (days)	Income Rate of Return
31.03.2019	4.96	A+	92%	41	2.13%
31.03.2020	4.99	A+	100%	31	1.97%
Similar LAs	3.77	AA-	29%	27	0.65%
All LAs	3.94	AA-	56%	20	1.23%

*Weighted average maturity

The average cash balances were £48.9m during the year. The UK Bank Rate had been 0.75% since August 2018, but in light of Covid 19 implications the rate was cut to 0.25%, and subsequently 0.10% in March 2020. Short-term money market rates have remained at relatively low levels. New deposits were made at an average rate of 0.57%. Investments in Money Market Funds generated an average rate of 0.42%.

The Council's budgeted investment income for the year was £0.406m. The Council's investment income outturn for the year was £0.546m.

3. Compliance Report

The Head of Finance is pleased to report that all treasury management activities undertaken during 2019/20 complied fully with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy. Compliance with specific investment limits is demonstrated in the following tables:

Investment Limits

	2019/20 Maximum	31.3.20 Actual	2019/20 Limit	Complied
Any single organisation, except the UK Government	£8m each	£3m	£3.865m	✓
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£8m per group	£3m	£3.865m	✓
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£20m per group	£5m	£5m	✓
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£40m per broker	£0m	£0m	✓
Foreign countries	£8m per country	£0m	£2m	✓
Registered providers and registered social landlords	£20m in total	£0m	£0m	✓
Unsecured investments with Building Societies	£8m in total	£0m	£2m	✓
Loans to unrated companies	£8m in total	£0m	£0m	✓
Money Market Funds	£40m in total	£9.135m	£30m	✓
Real Estate Investment Trusts	£20m in total	£0m	£0m	✓

4. Treasury Management Indicators

The Council measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators:

Security: The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the time-weighted average credit score of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the length of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

	31.3.20 Actual	2019/20 Target	Complied
Portfolio average credit score	4.99	a score of 6 or lower	✓

Liquidity: The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.

	31.3.20 Actual	2019/20 Target	Complied
Total cash available within 3 months	£14.9m	£10m	✓

Interest Rate Exposures: This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the proportion of net principal borrowed was:

	31.3.20 Actual	2019/20 Limit	Complied
Upper limit on one year revenue impact of a 1% rise in fixed interest rates	£0	£761,000	✓
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	£0	£0	✓

Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 days: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end were:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual principal invested beyond year end	£10m	£0	£0
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£20m	£20m	£20m
Complied	✓	✓	✓