



Risk management framework

Monthly Monitoring Report: 31 December 2023

Clwyd Pension Fund
February 2024

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welcome to brighter



Overriding objectives

Stable and
affordable
contribution
rate



Versus

Achieve returns
in excess of CPI
required under
funding
arrangements



Objectives are two-fold but conflicting

- Risk needs to be taken in order to achieve returns, but risk does not guarantee returns

Need to ensure a reasonable balance between the two objectives

- Do you need to take the same level of risk when 70% funded (say) as when 110% funded?

Executive summary



= as per or above expectations



= to be kept under review



= action required



Overall funding position at 31 December 2023

- Broadly in line with expected funding level
- Funding level above 100%

The funding position is 108% which is ahead of the expected funding level from the 2022 valuation by 4%. There is continuing uncertainty in the outlook for future returns and inflation which is being considered when updating the funding position.



Liability hedging mandate at 30 September 2023

- Insight in compliance with investment guidelines
- Underperformed the benchmark over Q3 2023
- Hedge ratios broadly in line with new target levels

Yield trigger framework currently suspended and will be reviewed in 2024.



Synthetic equity mandate at 31 December 2023

- Insight in compliance with investment guidelines
- Underperformed the benchmark over the month

A dynamic protection structure was implemented in late May 2018, with refinements made in November 2020. The TRS structure rolled on 23 May 2021 with no further changes to the strategy. No action required.



Currency hedging at 31 December 2023

- Currency hedging overlay implemented in the QIAIF in August 2019
- As at 31 December 2023, the market value of the currency hedge on physical equities since inception on 22 August 2019 was -£18.4m

No action required.

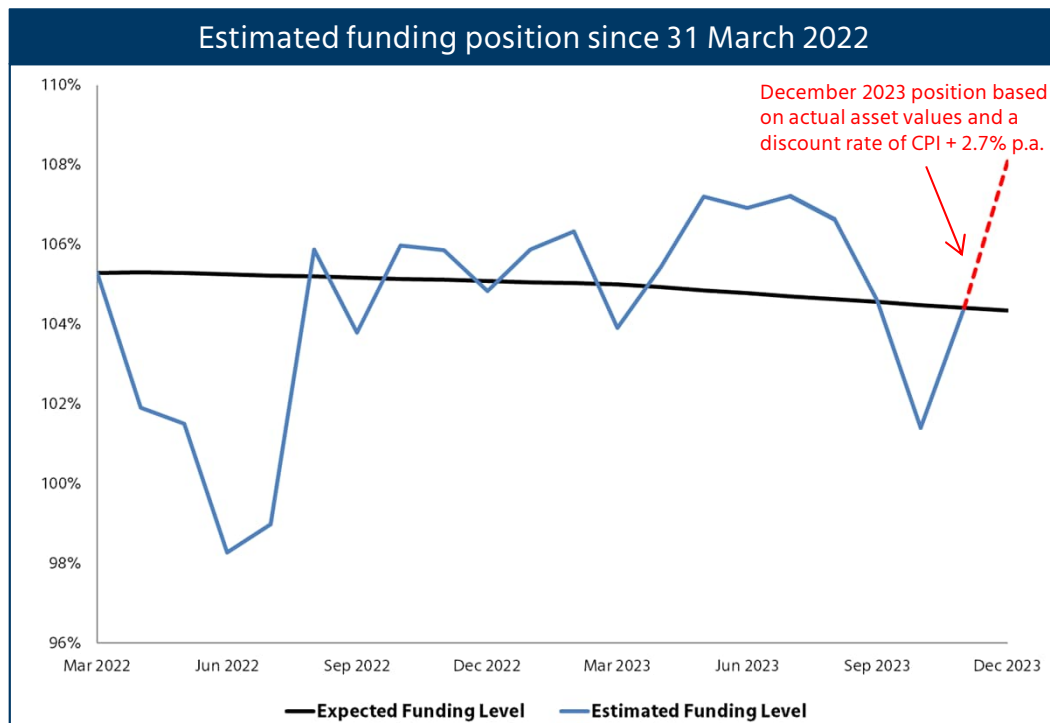


Collateral and counterparty position at 30 September 2023

- The Insight QIAIF can sustain over a 3.0% rise in interest rates or over 3.0% fall in inflation without eliminating all headroom

The Fund has sufficient collateral to withstand the stresses as at 30 June 2023. No action required.

Funding level monitoring to 31 December 2023



Comments

The **black line** shows a projection of the *expected* funding level from 31 March 2022 based on the assumptions (and contributions) outlined as part of the 2022 actuarial valuation. The expected funding level at 31 December 2023 was around 104%.

The **blue line** shows an estimate of the progression of the funding level from 31 March 2022 to 30 November 2023. The **red dashed line** shows the progression of the estimated funding level over December 2023. At 31 December 2023, we estimate the funding level and surplus to be:

108% / £179m

This update shows that the Fund’s position at 31 December 2023 was ahead of the expected funding level from the 2022 valuation by 4%. New employer contributions from the valuation commenced from 1 April 2023 and over time (all else being unchanged) the funding level is expected to fall due to employers running off the surplus.

Funding Level Triggers

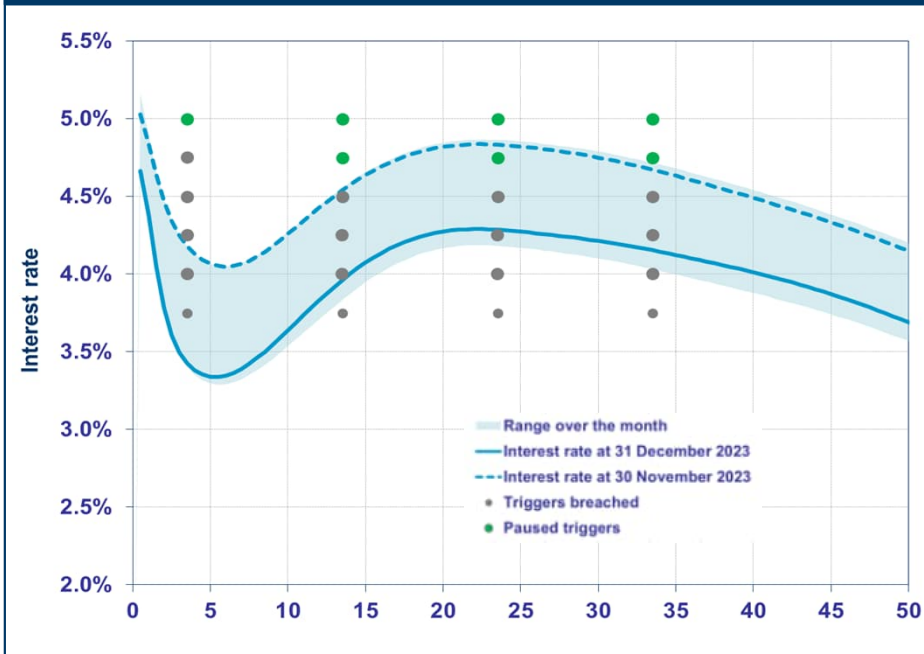
A funding level trigger is in place to prompt FRMG discussions regarding potential actions as the funding level approaches 110%.

This funding level will be monitored approximately by Mercer on a daily basis and if the trigger is breached an FRMG will be convened to discuss any required actions including whether a de-risking step should be undertaken via a change in the long term investment strategy. This will consider the impact on the risk/return profile and any effect on employer contribution requirements.

Uncertainty continues to be prevalent in the investment and fiscal environments due to the Global and UK economic outlook – in particular UK inflation which has a direct impact on the Fund’s liabilities. When assessing the funding levels above, we have incorporated an allowance for actual monthly CPI inflation in order to reflect the impact of the 2024 pension increase and therefore liability cashflows (and changes in inflation beyond September 2023). When determining the appropriate discount rate, we have allowed for the correlation of asset returns to the change in real yields from the valuation date along with an appropriate adjustment to the expected return for growth assets due to the economic outlook, in line with the approach agreed at FRMG.

Update on market conditions and triggers

Change in interest rates

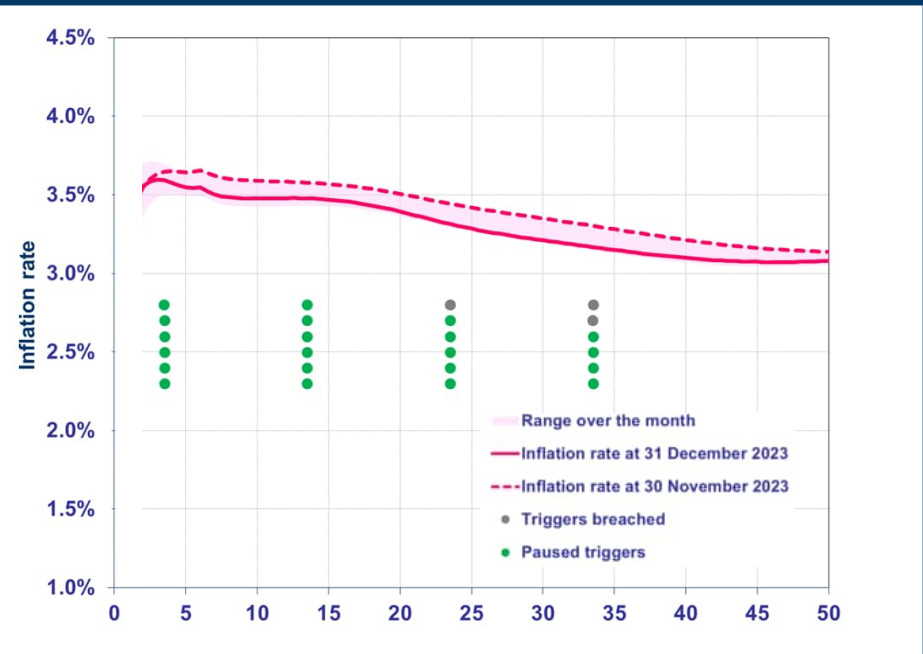


Date	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Actual
30 September 2023	69.5%	71.0%	62.8%	70.1%	68.5%

Comments

Relative to the position at the end of November 2023, the interest rate curve fell across all durations.

Change in inflation rates



Date	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Actual
30 September 2023	30.9%	26.5%	41.9%	73.9%	39.5%

Comments

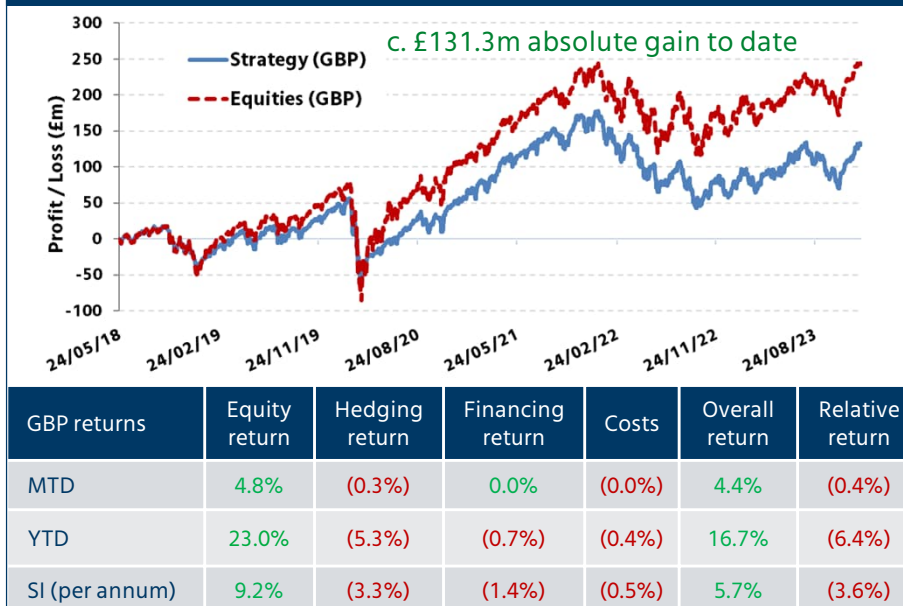
Inflation expectations fell at all but the shortest maturities over the month of December.

Hedge ratios are calculated with reference to 2019 valuation cash flow analysis and relying on a discount rate of gilts + 3.9% p.a.. This will be updated in future reports.

The yield trigger framework is currently suspended pending completion of a wider investment strategy review in 2024. The trigger points were updated in Q4 2023 following the annual health check, alongside an update to the hedging basis. The updates will be reflected in future reports.

Update on equity protection mandate

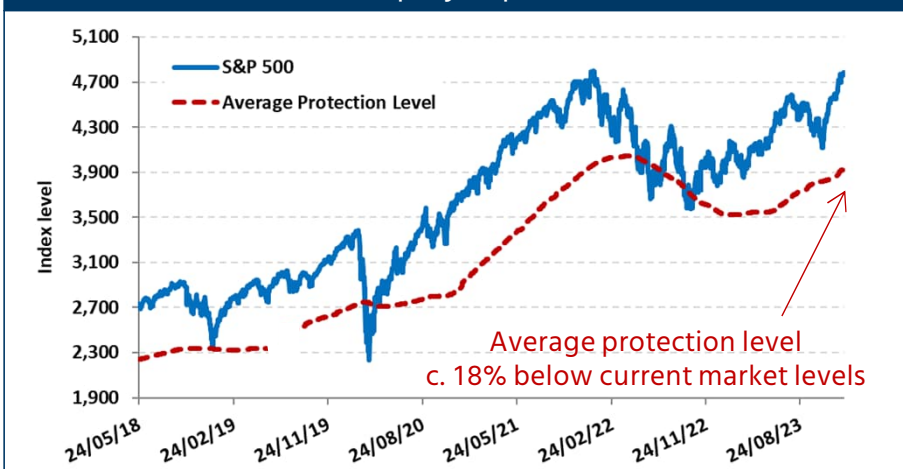
Strategy versus equity index



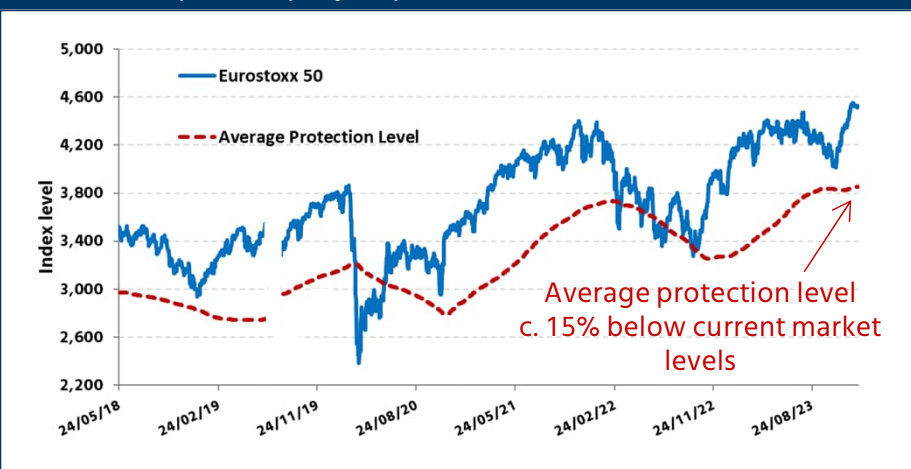
Comments

- The Fund implemented a dynamic equity protection strategy on 24 May 2018 with exposure of £362m. The equity protection strategy was revised in Q4 2020, increasing the call frequency to 2 weekly. This ensures that the Fund can participate in more upside as equity markets rise. The TRS structure was extended for a further 3 years on 23 May 2021 with no further changes to the strategy.
- Equity markets rose over December 2023, leading to a positive return on the equity protection strategy, with marginal contribution from the financing leg. This was offset by a negative return on the hedging leg.
- The strategy underperformed passive equities over the month. As at 31 December 2023, there was a gain of c. £131.3m on the strategy since inception.
- From inception on 8 March 2019 to 31 December 2023, the currency hedge of the market value of the synthetic equity mandate has resulted in a c. £18.4m loss relative to an unhedged position, as sterling has weakened versus the dollar since inception.

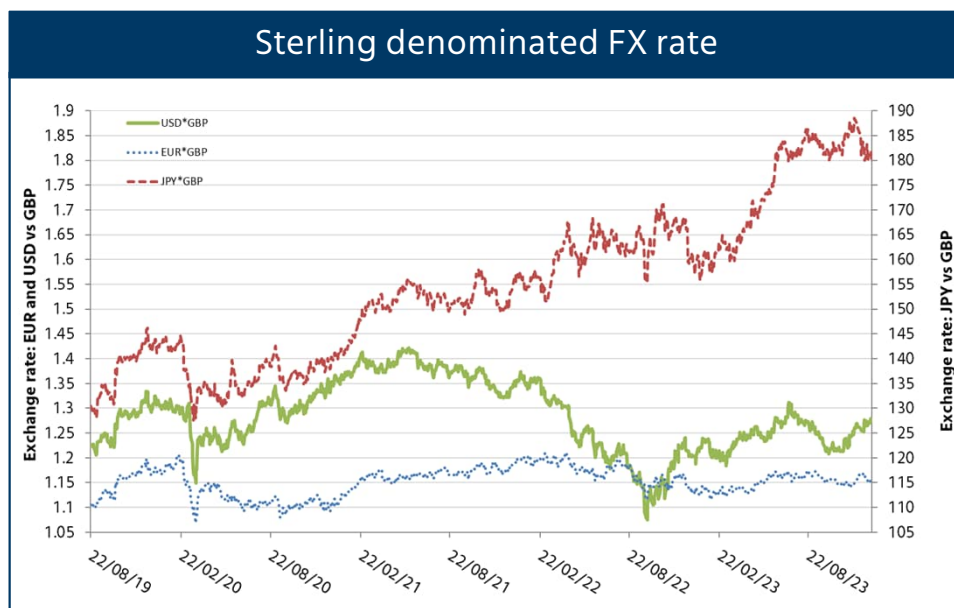
US equity exposure



European equity exposure (note: different scale)



Developed market physical equity currency hedge



- Comments**
- A currency hedge was placed on the physical developed equity portfolio to lock-in gains from sterling weakness and reduce currency risk.
 - The hedge has been implemented via a currency overlay, using 3 month forward contracts, within the Insight QIAIF. The hedge is updated quarterly to allow for changes in the underlying equity exposure.
 - As at 31 December 2023, the market value of the currency hedge since inception on 22 August 2019 was -£7.2m.
 - The market value of the currency hedge rose over December 2023 as sterling appreciated against the dollar which offset depreciation against the euro and the yen.

	Currency basket weight	FX performance (since inception*)	FX change in performance since 30 November 2023
EUR	11%	£1.7m	(£0.1m)
JPY	9%	£5.0m	(£0.8m)
USD	80%	(£13.9m)	£1.3m
Total	100%	(£7.2m)	£0.4m

*Insight transacted on the currency hedge on 22 August 2019.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Glossary

- **Actuarial Valuation** - The formal valuation assessment of the Fund detailing the solvency position and determining the contribution rates payable by the employers to fund the cost of benefits and make good any existing shortfalls as set out in the separate Funding Strategy Statement.
- **Collateral** – Liquid assets held by the Fund as security which may be used to offset the potential loss to a counterparty.
- **Counterparty** – Commonly an investment bank on the opposite side of a financial transaction (e.g. swaps).
- **Deficit** - The extent to which the value of the Fund’s liabilities exceeds the value of the Fund’s assets.
- **Dynamic protection strategy** – Strategy to provide downside protection from falls in equity markets where the protection levels vary depending on evolution of the market.
- **Equity option** – A financial contract in which the Fund can define the return it receives for movements in equity values.
- **Flightpath** - A framework that defines a de-risking process whereby exposure to growth assets is reduced as and when it is affordable to do so i.e. when “triggers” are hit, whilst still expecting to achieve the overall funding target.
- **Funding level** - The difference between the value of the Fund’s assets and the value of the Fund’s liabilities expressed as a percentage.
- **Funding & Risk Management Group (FRMG)** - A subgroup of Pension Fund officers and advisers set up to discuss and implement any changes to the Risk Management framework as delegated by the Committee. It is made up of the Clwyd Pension Fund Manager, Pension Finance Manager, Fund Actuary, Strategic Risk Adviser and Investment Advisor.
- **Hedging** - A strategy aiming to invest in low risk assets when asset yields are deemed attractive. Achieved by investing in government backed assets (or equivalent) with similar characteristics to the Fund future CPI linked benefit payments.
- **Hedge ratio** – The level of hedging in place in the range from 0% to 100%.
- **Insight QIAIF (Insight Qualifying Investor Alternative Investment Fund)** – An investment fund specifically designed for the Fund to allow Insight to manage the liability hedging and synthetic equity assets.

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