THE MANAGEMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLWYD PENSION FUND

The Clwyd Pension Fund is administered by Flintshire County Council on a lead authority basis. The administration and investment strategy of the Fund is considered and agreed each quarter by the Clwyd Pension Fund Panel, consisting of five elected Members, the Head of Finance, the Clwyd Pension Fund Manager, a consultant to the Fund, and a scheme member observer. The Fund's investment management arrangements were implemented by twelve investment managers during 2013/14.

The Clwyd Pension Fund is a statutory Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), set up to provide death and retirement benefits for local government employees, other than teachers, police and firefighters in North East Wales. In addition, other qualifying bodies which provide similar services to that of local authorities have been admitted to membership of the LGPS and hence the Fund.

The Clwyd Pension Fund operates a defined benefit scheme whereby retirement benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members in accordance with the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 and range from 5.5% to 7.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31st March 2014. Employee contributions are added to employer contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The benefits of the scheme are prescribed nationally by Regulations made under the Superannuation Act 1972. The last valuation was at 31st March 2013, the findings of which become effective on 1st April 2014. The valuation showed that the funding level decreased from the previous valuation on 31st March 2010 from 72% to 68%. The employers' contribution rates are structured to achieve a gradual return to 100% funding level over an 18 year period. This implies an average employer contribution rate of 13.8% and a total payment of £32.6m per annum for deficit contributions, increasing at 4.1% per annum.

Up to the 1st April 2014 the fund was governed by the Superannuation Act 1972 and administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The LGPS (Benefits , Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- The LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- The LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and organisations participating in the Clwyd Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, that are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the fund.
- Admitted bodies that are organisations which participate in the fund under an admission agreement between the fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

The membership of the Fund as at 31st March 2014 and 2013 is shown below:-

	2014 No.	2013 No.
Contributors	16,133	14,920
Pensioners :		
Ex employees	8,805	8,386
Widows/dependants	1,562	1,488
Preserved benefits	8,307	7,539
Total membership	34,807	32,333

The scheduled bodies which contributed to the Fund during 2013/14 are:-

Unitary Authorities:	Flintshire, Denbighshire, Wrexham.
Educational Organisations:	Coleg Cambria , Glyndwr University.
Town and Community Councils:	Argoed, Coedpoeth, Connah's Quay, Hawarden, Rhosllanerchrugog, Buckley, Prestatyn, Offa, Mold, Caia Park, Rhyl, Shotton, Llanasa.
Other:	North Wales Fire Service, North Wales Valuation Tribunal,

The admitted bodies contributing to the Fund are :-

Other: Careers Wales, Cartref y Dyffryn Ceiriog, Compass Group UK, Denbighshire Voluntary Services, Clwyd Leisure, Bodelwyddan Castle Trust, Grosvenor Facilities Management.

The increase in contributors from 1st April 2013 is mostly attributable to the impact of auto enrolment within the three unitary authorities.

The content of the accounts comply with accounting standards, but further information is available in the Clwyd Pension Fund Annual Report and Statement of Investment Principles which are presented to the Annual Joint Consultative Meeting for employers and member representatives that is held annually each November.

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2013/14 financial year and its position at year end as at 31st March 2014. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 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. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 basis is, disclosed at Note 15 of these accounts.

In summary, accounting policies adopted are detailed as follows:

- Contributions, benefits and investment income due are included on an accruals basis.
- Investments are included in the accounts at market value, usually bid price.
- Debtors and creditors are raised for all amounts outstanding at 31st March.
- Individual Transfer values received and paid out have been accounted for on a cash basis.
- Bulk Transfer values paid out are accounted for on an accruals basis.
- The financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the reported accounting period.
- Investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and include the fees paid and due to the fund managers and custodian, actuarial, performance measurement and investment consultant fees.
- Administration expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All Flintshire County Council staff costs are charged direct to the Fund and management, accommodation and other support service costs are apportioned to the Fund in accordance with Council policy.
- Acquisition costs of investments include all direct transaction costs and sales receipts are net of all direct transaction costs.

CLWYD PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

	Note	2014 £000	2014 £000	2014 £000	2013 £000	2013 £000	2013 £000
Contributions and Benefits							
Contributions receivable :							
From employers	1	52,289			52,294		
From employees or members	1	14,688			14,381		
			66,977			66,675	
Transfers in		3,801			4,735		
Other income		1,918			1,411		
			5,719			6,146	
				72,696			72,821
Benefits payable :							
Pensions	1	46,885			44,717		
Lump sums (retirement)	1	12,331			10,859		
Lump sums (death grants)	1	1,921			1,401		
			61,137			56,977	
Payments to and on account of leavers :							
Refunds of contributions		26			8		
Transfers out (individual)		2,919			1,544		
Transfers out (bulk)		242			0		
Other		77			52		
Administrative and other expenses bourne by the scheme	2	1,494			1,047		
			4,758			2,651	
				65,895			59,628
NET ADDITIONS (WITHDRAWALS)				6,801			13,193
Returns on Investments							
Investment income	4		2,721			2,397	
Change in market value of investments (Realised and Unrealised)	4		28,686			110,113	
Investment management expenses	2		(5,873)			(5,294)	
NET RETURNS ON INVESTMENT				25,534			107,216
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN THE FUND				32,335			120,409
OPENING NET ASSETS OF THE SCHEME				1,181,232			1,060,823
CLOSING NET ASSETS OF THE SCHEME				1,213,567			1,181,232

	Note	2014 £000	2013 £000
Net Assets Statement			
Investment Assets :	**5**		
Managed fixed interest fund		174,002	175,148
Managed UK equity funds		0	122,222
Managed overseas equity funds		281,343	391,597
Managed multi strategy funds		115,487	120,380
Property funds		97,780	82,260
Infrastructure funds		29,636	23,907
Timberland / Agricultural funds		22,382	20,511
Commodity funds		32,084	34,588
Private equity funds		139,799	138,137
Hedge fund of funds		48,393	47,070
Liability Driven Investment		227,459	0
Opportunistic Funds		12,517	5,910
Other investment assets	**8**	0	874
Cash	**7**	31,928	17,331
Investment Liabilities :			
Other investment liabilities	**8**	0	0
Current Assets :			
Due within 1 year	**9**	4,745	3,845
Current liabilities	**9**	(3,988)	(2,548)
NET ASSETS AT 31st MARCH		1,213,567	1,181,232

1. ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE/BENEFITS PAYABLE

Contributions represent those amounts receivable from various employing authorities in respect of their own contributions and those of eligible pensionable employees. The total contributions received during 2013/14 amounted to £52.289m (£52.294m in 2012/13) from employers and £14.688m (£14.381m in 2012/13) from employees.

The employers total comprised an amount of £27.393m (£26.717m in 2012/13) relating to the common contribution rate average of 11.7% paid by all employers and £24.896m (£25.577m in 2012/13) relating to the individual adjusted rates and additional contributions paid in respect of deficit funding for individual employers.

Benefits payable and refunds of contributions have been brought into the accounts on the basis of all valid claims approved during the year.

Analysis of contributions received and benefits payable is shown below :-

Scheduled Bodies	Benefits Payable £000	Contributions Receivable £000
Flintshire County Council	20,783	23,373
Wrexham County Borough Council	19,906	20,474
Denbighshire County Council	13,942	16,567
Fund apportionment with :		
Gwynedd and Powys County Councils	2,371	0
Educational Organisations	2,616	4,482
Town and Community Councils	128	234
Others - scheduled bodies	583	1,152
Others - admitted bodies	808	695
	61,137	66,977

The above merely reflects the figures in the accounts. The circumstances pertaining to each of the bodies listed is different for a variety of reasons (contribution and pensioner profiles, employees' contribution rates, early retirement experience etc.) and direct comparisons, therefore, are largely meaningless.

2. ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

The regulations permit the Council to charge the cost of administering the scheme to the Fund. The external managers' fees have been accounted for on the basis contained within their management agreement.

The cost of pensions administration and investment management is shown below:-

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Administration Expenses		
Employee Costs	781	630
Support Services	242	161
Supplies and Services	288	135
Audit Fees	35	35
Actuarial Fees	148	86
	1,494	1,047
Investment Expenses		
Net Fund Management Fees	5,571	5,187
Custody Fees	17	15
Performance Monitoring Fees	25	24
Consultancy Fees	260	68
	5,873	5,294
Total Fees	7,367	6,341

Investment management fees are based on valuations of the investments. The Fund is invested in pooled vehicles of which the majority of fees are charged within the Funds. In order to be transparent, the Fund discloses these fees. The gross fees included in the Pooled Vehicles amounted to £5.6m during the year (£5.3m during 2012/13).

Under the Public Audit Wales Act 2013, the Wales Audit Office is no longer able to hold reserves. As a consequence, the Wales Audit Office advised in August 2014 that the Pension Fund would receive a distribution of accumulated reserves of £7,127 in respect of prior year audit fees. In preparing the accounts, the level of redistribution was estimated at £4,463. The difference in the level of redistribution is not reflected in the figures above.

The main increases in administration expenses are due to recruitment to vacant positions within the service area and increased actuarial fees in respect of the triennial valuation. Within investment expenses, consultancy fees reflect the implementation of the Fund's new investment manager, Insight, who were appointed to manage the Long Term Management of Funding Risk mandate in September 2013.

3. INVESTMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Further details on the investment strategy are available in the Statement of Investment Principles which can be obtained from the Clwyd Pension Fund Manager, County Hall, Mold, CH7 6NA (Web site www.clwydpensionfund.org.uk or Telephone 01352 702264).

The Council uses the investment performance services of the WM Company. Their report for the financial year 2013/14 showed that the Fund achieved an overall return of +2.1% from its investments (+10.0% in 2012/13). This compares with the Fund's benchmark return of +3.7% for the year.

4. ANALYSIS OF TRANSACTIONS AND RETURN ON INVESTMENTS

Overview

The Fund invests its surplus monies in assets through a wide range of managers. All these main investments are through pooled vehicles where the Fund is one of many investors and where these pooled monies are invested on a common basis, although in the Fund's alternative assets there are a couple of quoted holdings. Generally, however, the Fund has no direct holdings of equities, bonds, properties, private equity companies, commodities or other financial instruments.

Transactions and Return on Investments

Details of the 2013/14 investment transactions and the net profit on sales of £107.501m (£8.854m in 2012/13) together with investment income of £2.721m (£2.397m in 2012/13) are set out below. The unrealised loss for 2013/14, because of the change in the market value of investments, amounted to £78.815m (£101.259m profit in 2012/13). Therefore, the increase in market value of investments (realised and unrealised) is £28.686m (£110.113m in 2012/13).

Purchases, sales and realised profit were increased significantly during 2013/14 due to the redemption from SSgA for developed equities. The proceeds were transferred to Insight who were appointed to the Funds Long Term Management of Risk mandate (Liability Driven Investment).

Direct transaction costs are included in the cost of purchases and sale proceeds. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and disposal of an investment. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges and transfer taxes and duties. They are added to purchase costs or netted against sales proceeds, as appropriate. These costs cannot be directly identified as the Clwyd Pension Fund is almost wholly invested through pooled vehicles. Investment income from these is reinvested within the vehicles and not shown separately.

	Market Value 2012/13 £000	Purchases £000	Sales £000	Realised Gain (Loss) £000	Unrealised Gain (Loss) £000	Market Value 2013/14 £000	Investment Income £000
Fixed Interest Securities	175,148	174,002	(174,002)	43,451	(44,597)	174,002	0
Liability Driven Investment	0	230,000	0	0	(2,541)	227,459	0
UK Equities Passive	122,222	0	(136,167)	33,414	(19,469)	0	0
Overseas Equities Active	288,379	50,042	(49,281)	1,202	(8,999)	281,343	8
Overseas Equities Passive	103,218	0	(111,813)	22,576	(13,981)	0	0
Multi Strategy	120,380	130	0	0	(5,023)	115,487	0
Property	82,260	16,727	(8,050)	6	6,837	97,780	1,790
Infrastructure	23,907	3,847	(1,622)	631	2,873	29,636	203
Timber & Agriculture	20,511	3,068	(413)	0	(784)	22,382	0
Commodities	34,588	0	0	0	(2,504)	32,084	0
Private Equity	138,137	17,523	(22,991)	629	6,501	139,799	328
Opportunistic	5,910	5,679	(292)	0	1,220	12,517	254
Hedge Fund of Funds	47,070	0	(412)	83	1,652	48,393	0
	1,161,730	501,018	(505,043)	101,992	(78,815)	1,180,882	2,583
Cash	17,331	0	0	0	0	31,928	0
Fees within Pooled Vehicles	0	0	0	5,579	0	0	0
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
Currency	0	0	0	(70)	0	0	0
	17,331	0	0	5,509	0	31,928	138
Total 2013/14	1,179,061	501,018	(505,043)	107,501	(78,815)	1,212,810	2,721
2012/13	1,083,854	54,629	(45,161)	8,854	101,259	1,179,061	2,397

	Market Value 2011/12 £000	Purchases £000	Sales £000	Realised Gain (Loss) £000	Unrealised Gain (Loss) £000	Market Value 2012/13 £000	Investment Income £000
Fixed Interest Securities	170,075	0	(10,000)	2,382	12,691	175,148	0
UK Equities Passive	104,624	0	0	0	17,598	122,222	0
Overseas Equities Active	245,992	12,537	(4,857)	1,980	32,727	288,379	11
Overseas Equities Passive	88,152	0	0	0	15,066	103,218	0
Multi Strategy	118,080	123	0	0	2,177	120,380	0
Property	75,307	6,704	(5,358)	(2,816)	8,423	82,260	1,837
Infrastructure	23,414	5,086	(7,979)	2,510	876	23,907	250
Timber & Agriculture	14,686	4,761	(170)	0	1,234	20,511	0
Commodities	36,879	0	0	0	(2,291)	34,588	0
Private Equity	122,318	19,636	(15,461)	1,221	10,423	138,137	164
Opportunistic	0	5,782	0	0	128	5,910	11
Hedge Fund of Funds	47,321	0	(1,283)	228	804	47,070	0
Leveraged Loans	530	0	(53)	(1,880)	1,403	0	0
	1,047,378	54,629	(45,161)	3,625	101,259	1,161,730	2,273
Cash	36,476	0	0	0	0	17,331	0
Fees within Pooled Vehicles	0	0	0	5,300	0	0	0
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Currency	0	0	0	(71)	0	0	0
	36,476	0	0	5,229	0	17,331	124
Total 2012/13	1,083,854	54,629	(45,161)	8,854	101,259	1,179,061	2,397
2011/12	1,051,611	230,350	(152,119)	7,907	13,190	1,083,854	3,326

5. MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (EXCLUDING CASH AND FUTURES)

The book cost of the investments as at 31st March 2014 is £1,047.423m (£949.455m in 2012/13). The market value of investments as at 31st March 2014 is £1,180.882m (£1,161.730m in 2012/13); this can be analysed as follows:

By Continent

The UK holdings as at 31st March 2014 account for 27% of total investments at market value :-

	2014 £000	2013 £000
UK	323,254	203,154
Europe	118,047	142,201
Asia Pacific	76,598	119,172
North America	88,272	116,680
Emerging/ Frontier markets	83,023	91,714
Global Investments	491,688	488,809
	1,180,882	1,161,730

By Fund Manager

	2014 £000	2014 %	2013 £000	2013 %
BlackRock	50,922	4	56,385	5
Wellington	106,314	9	117,468	10
Aberdeen	85,391	7	93,876	8
Insight	227,459	19	0	0
Pioneer	1,539	0	2,001	0
Liongate	22,377	2	21,358	2
SSARIS	24,477	2	23,711	2
Duet	49,954	4	48,826	4
BlueCrest	32,032	3	31,470	3
Investec	71,768	6	62,797	5
Stone Harbor	174,002	15	175,148	15
SSgA	0	0	225,440	19
Pyrford	32,533	3	32,525	3
Property	97,780	8	82,260	7
Infrastructure	29,636	3	23,907	2
Timber / Agriculture	22,382	2	20,511	2
Private Equity	139,799	12	138,137	12
Opportunistic	12,517	1	5,910	1
	1,180,882	100	1,161,730	100

By Listed /Managed

	2014 Listed Managed £000	2014 Listed £000	2014 Unlisted £000	2013 Listed Managed £000	2013 Listed £000	2013 Unlisted £000
Fixed Interest Securities	0	0	174,002	0	0	175,148
UK Equities	0	0	0	122,222	0	0
Overseas Equities	231,389	0	49,954	328,800	0	62,797
Multi Strategy	115,487	0	0	120,380	0	0
Property	31,738	0	66,042	29,107	0	53,153
Infrastructure	0	5,549	24,087	0	4,764	19,143
Timber / Agriculture	0	0	22,382	0	0	20,511
Commodities	0	0	32,084	0	0	34,588
Private Equity	0	2,809	136,990	0	3,446	134,691
Hedge Fund of Funds	22,377	0	26,016	21,358	0	25,712
Opportunistic	0	0	12,517	0	0	5,910
Liability Driven Investment	227,459	0	0	0	0	0
	628,450	8,358	544,074	621,867	8,210	531,653
			1,180,882			1,161,730

6. FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

Financial Instruments

Whilst the Fund invests almost exclusively through pooled vehicles, the managers of these vehicles invest in a variety of financial instruments including bank deposits, quoted equity instruments, fixed interest securities, direct property holdings, unlisted equity products, commodity futures and other derivatives. This exposes the Fund to a variety of financial risks including credit and counterparty risk, liquidity risk, market risk and exchange rate risk.

Stock lending is the loan of specific securities from one investor to another that entitles the lender to continue receiving income generated by the stock plus an additional payment by the borrower. Exposure to risk is reduced by the borrower providing high quality collateral (cash, securities or gilts). It is effectively a trading activity to generate income rather than an investment. The Fund has no direct exposure to stock lending but the Fund's passive equity manager did use stock lending in its pooled vehicles to generate income as an offset to transaction costs.

Fair Value – Valuation Bases

Investments are shown in the accounts at fair value as at 31st March 2014 on the following bases.

- UK and overseas listed securities are valued within the respective pooled vehicles using the official bid prices quoted on the relevant stock exchange. Overseas holdings are converted to sterling at an exchange rate quoted at close of business on 31st March 2014.
- Unit trusts are valued at the bid market price.
- Other pooled vehicles are valued at the bid point of the latest process quoted by their respective managers or fund administrators at 31st March 2014. Where a bid price is not available the assets are priced at the net asset value provided.

- Property funds are valued at the bid market price, which is based upon regular independent valuation of the pooled vehicles' underlying property holdings.
- Private equity holdings are interests in limited partnerships. It is important to recognise the highly subjective nature of determining the fair value of these investments. They are inherently based on forward looking estimates and judgments involving many factors. These holdings are valued based upon the Fund's share of the net assets of the partnership according to the latest financial statements published by the respective managers. Where these valuations are not at the Fund's balance sheet date, the valuations are adjusted having due regard to the latest dealings, asset values and other financial information available at the time of preparing these statements in order to reflect the Fund's balance sheet date. The managers' valuation statements are prepared in accordance with the European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA) Guidelines, net of carried interest. These incorporate the US-based FAS157 protocol on valuation approaches –
    - Market – uses prices and other relevant data generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets/liabilities (e.g. money multiples)
    - Income – uses valuation techniques to convert expected future amounts to a single present amount (discounted cash flows or earnings)
    - Cost – based upon the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (adjusted for obsolescence)

  Managers are required "to use the method that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is used and to apply the approach consistently until no longer appropriate." It is also possible to use multiple or combinations of approaches. Most private equity managers use a combination of the "market" and "income" approaches.
- Infrastructure investments are generally carried at the lower of cost and fair value, except where there are specific upward or downward valuations. In estimating fair value, managers use their judgment, having regard to the EVCA guidelines noted above for valuing unquoted investments. Upward valuations are considered only where there is validation of the investment objectives and such progress can be demonstrated. Downward valuations are enacted regardless of the investment stage where the manager considers that there is impairment to the underlying investment.
- Timberland investments are carried at net asset value as determined by the General Partner. In most cases fair value is derived from the audited financial statements provided by underlying managers or vehicles. In circumstances where audited financial statements are not available to 31st March, the valuations are derived from unaudited quarterly reports from the underlying managers or vehicles. Where the timber investments are direct rather than through underlying managers, valuations are based upon regular independent valuation of these holdings.
- Commodity exposure is actively managed through the use of exchange traded and OTC derivative instruments (Futures, Options and Swaps) and some securities. Exchange traded derivatives are priced using a vendor file sent daily from Bloomberg with IDC as a second source. These prices are sourced directly from the derivative exchanges. Options receive the last trade price on the primary exchange. If an option does not trade, the bid price is utilized to value the option. Valuations for OTC options are sourced from brokers/dealers that are usually the counterparty to the deal. If the necessary inputs are available from vendors on a schedule that permits same day pricing, OTC options may be valued using a vendor- supplied option calculator, with the dealer price used to validate the model results. Residual cash is primarily invested in short-dated investment-grade, US dollar-denominated debt obligations.

- Funds of hedge funds and multi-strategy hedge funds are valued monthly to create a net asset value on the basis of the Fund's proportionate share of the value of underlying pools on a manager by manager basis. Generally the fair value of the Fund's investment in a related pool represents the amount that the Fund could be reasonably expected to receive from the pool if the Fund's investment was redeemed at the date of valuation, based upon information reasonably available at the time that the valuation was made and that the fund believes to be reliable.
- GTAA funds invest for the most part in markets that are not exchange-based. These include OTC or "interdealer" markets and leverage is utilized by such funds to a significant level. If market prices are not available or do not reflect current market prices, the Fund applies its own pricing policies by reference to such relevant prices as are available to establish a fair value for the assets held.

Fair Value – Hierarchy

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 interest securities and unit trusts. Listed investments are shown at bid price.

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 those 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 would be unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgment in determining appropriate assumption.

The following tables show the position of the Fund's assets at 31st March 2014 and 31st March 2013 based upon this hierarchy.

	Market Value 2013/14 £000	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	174,002	17	173,985	0
Liability Driven Investment	227,459	227,459	0	0
Overseas Equities Active	281,343	280,147	1,196	0
Multi Strategy	115,487	47,377	68,110	0
Property (1)	97,780	0	31,738	66,042
Infrastructure (1)	29,636	5,549	0	24,087
Timber & Agriculture (1)	22,382	0	0	22,382
Commodities	32,084	15,432	16,652	0
Private Equity (2)	139,799	2,809	0	136,990
Hedge Fund of Funds	48,393	0	45,809	2,584
Opportunistic Funds (2)	12,517	0	0	12,517
	1,180,882	578,790	337,490	264,602
Cash	31,928	31,928	0	0
Total 2013/14	1,212,810	610,718	337,490	264,602

(1) Property/ Infrastructure /Timber and Agriculture - Various valuation bases are used. Direct fund holdings are valued based upon independent valuations, these have been classified as level 2, some funds also often hold joint venture and partnership interests that are subject to a variety of valuation methodologies. To be conservative, these funds have been classified Level 3 unless the fund itself is quoted.

(2) Private Equity and Opportunistic Funds - Various valuation bases are used including cost, quoted prices (often discounted for “lock-ups”, transaction multiples, market multiples, future realisation proceeds, company prospects, third party opinion etc. Company and fund valuations often reflect combinations of these valuation bases. To be conservative, all funds have been classified Level 3 unless the fund itself is quoted.

Within the investments shown above as (1) or (2), whilst a small proportion are listed, the majority of the holdings are in unquoted investments; (£293.756m) compared to £262.515m in 2012/13. These are valued at a fair value by the fund managers, using an appropriate basis of valuation. The valuations are reliant upon a significant degree of judgment, and due to the subjectivity and variability of these valuations there is an increased likelihood that the valuations included in the financial statements would not be realised in the event of a sale. The difference could be materially lower or higher.

	Market Value 2012/13 £000	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	175,148	70	175,078	0
UK Equities Passive	122,222	121,366	856	0
Overseas Equities Active	288,379	281,460	420	6,499
Overseas Equities Passive	103,218	102,495	723	0
Multi Strategy	120,380	64,504	55,876	0
Property (1)	82,260	0	0	82,260
Infrastructure (1)	23,907	4,764	0	19,143
Timber Agriculture (1)	20,511	0	0	20,511
Commodities	34,588	14,496	20,092	0
Private Equity (2)	138,137	3,446	0	134,691
Hedge Fund of Funds	47,070	0	43,997	3,073
Opportunistic Funds (2)	5,910	0	0	5,910
	1,161,730	592,601	297,042	272,087
Cash	17,331	17,331	0	0
Total 2012/13	1,179,061	609,932	297,042	272,087

7. INVESTMENT RISKS

As demonstrated, the Fund maintains positions in a variety of financial instruments including bank deposits, quoted equity instruments, fixed interest securities, direct property holdings and unlisted equity products. This exposes the Fund to a variety of financial risks including credit and counterparty risk, liquidity risk, market risk and exchange rate risk.

Procedures for Managing Risk

The principal powers to invest are contained in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (amended) and require an Administering Authority to invest any pension fund money that is not needed immediately to make payments from the Pension Fund. These regulations require the Pension Fund to formulate a policy for the investment of its fund money. The Administering Authority's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The Pension Fund annually reviews its Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) and corresponding Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), which set out the Pension Fund's policy on matters such as the type of investments to be held, balance between types of investments, investment restrictions and the way risk is managed. The SIP and FSS can be found on the Fund's website (www.clwydpensionfund.org.uk).

The Fund carries out a formal review of its structure at least every 4 years, usually every 3 years. The last review was carried out in 2010 and implemented in April 2011. The next review is expected to be undertaken during 2014. The Fund's optimisation model, used to help determine the Fund's strategic benchmark, suggests that the asset mix so determined coupled with the requirements for certain fund managers to outperform their market indices should produce long-term returns of just over 9% with a volatility of around 10%. A key element in this review process is the consideration of risk and for many years now the Fund has pursued a policy of lowering risk by diversifying investments across asset classes, investment regions and fund managers. Furthermore, alternative assets are subject to their own diversification requirements and some examples are given below.

- private equity – by stage, geography and vintage where funds of funds are not used
- property – by type, risk profile, geography and vintage (on closed-ended funds)
- infrastructure – by type (primary/secondary), geography and vintage
- hedge funds – multi-strategy or funds of funds

In September 2013, the Fund appointed Insight to manage a Long Term Management of Risk mandate. The mandate was funded by disinvesting the Fund's developed passive equity holding managed by SSgA. The cash raised from the redemption is used, in part, as collateral to replicate the Fund's developed passive equity allocation using Equity Total Return Swaps (TRS), the remainder to provide the ability to implement a liability hedging mandate.

Once complete, the strategy will provide a framework to enable the Fund to effectively reduce risk when market conditions become more favourable (i.e. bonds become cheaper). The framework will include both market yield based triggers and funding level triggers. In particular, the manager will make use of Liability Driven Investment (LDI) techniques to increase the level of hedging within the Fund. This can be achieved through the physical purchase of gilts along with repurchase agreements (repo). These allow the fund to gain "unfunded" exposure to gilts.

Roll risk

The LDI manager has the facility to use repurchase agreements, once these agreements mature, they needs to be replaced with other contracts to maintain the relevant exposure (known as "rolling" the contract). This involves managing the operational risks raised to ensure sufficient resources are in place to arrange the trades and manage the process. In addition, as a contract matures, the underlying market for repo may become illiquid and at the extreme, the manager may not be able to roll the position. This is mitigated by structuring the overall repo over a range of maturity dates and diversifying counterparty exposure.

Manager Risk

The Fund is also well diversified by manager with no single manager managing more than 19% of Fund assets. On appointment fund managers are delegated the power through an investment management agreement to make such purchases and sales as they deem appropriate under the mandate concerned. Each mandate has a benchmark or target to outperform or achieve, usually on the basis of 3-year rolling periods. An update, at least quarterly, is required from each manager and regular meetings are held with managers to discuss their mandates and their performance on them. There are slightly different arrangements for some of the alternative assets. On private equity, property, infrastructure and timber/agriculture, investment is fund rather than manager-specific, with specific funds selected by the in-house team after careful due diligence. These commitments tend to be smaller in nature than main asset class investments but again regular performance reports are received and such investments are reviewed with managers at least once a year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. As noted above, almost all the Fund's investment are through pooled vehicles and a number of these are involved in derivative trades of various sorts, including futures, swaps and options. Whilst the Fund is not a direct counterparty to such trades and so has no direct credit risk, clearly all derivative transactions incorporate a degree of risk and the value of the pooled vehicle, and hence the Fund's holding, could be impacted negatively by failure of one of the vehicle's counterparties.

However, part of the operational due diligence carried out on potential manager appointees concerns itself with the quality of that manager's risk processes around counterparties and seeks to establish assurance that these are such as to minimise exposure to credit risk. Once appointed, managers are required to provide copies of their annual internal control reports for review to ensure that the standards expected are maintained.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the council's minimum credit criteria.

Subject to cash flow requirements, cash can be deposited in one of the following:

- The Pension Fund bank account with the National Westminster Bank for daily liquidity
- A National Westminster deposit account with access up to 180 days notice
- A Money Market AAA Fund for unexpected liquidity requirements or higher rates of return.

The Fund believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk and has no experience of default or uncollectible deposits in the last three financial years. The Fund's cash holdings as at 31st March 2014 were £31.928m (£17.331m at 31st March 2013). This was held as follows:

	Rating	2014 £000	2013 £000
Money Market Funds			
BlackRock	AAA	480	478
Bank of New York Mellon	AAA	928	979
Bank Deposit Accounts			
National Westminster Bank PLC	AA	30,500	15,850
Bank Current Accounts			
National Westminster Bank PLC	AA	20	24
		31,928	17,331

Within the Fund, the areas of focus in terms of credit risk are bonds and some of the alternative asset categories.

- The Fund's bond portfolio is managed on an unconstrained basis and has a significant exposure to credit, emerging market debt and loans. At 31st March 2014, the Fund's exposure to non-investment grade paper was £66.2 million or 38.0% of the fixed interest portfolio (29.5% at 31st March 2013).
- On private equity and infrastructure the Fund's investments are almost entirely in the equity of the companies concerned.
- The Fund also has residual "side pocketed" holdings with one manager, which are currently illiquid. Details of this holding is set out as follows :-

	Book Cost £000	Market Value £000
Hedge Fund of Funds - Pioneer	1,218	1,539
	1,218	1,539

Liquidity Risk

The Pension Fund has its own bank account. At its simplest, liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due, especially pension payments to its members. At a strategic level the Administering Authority, together with its consulting actuary, reviews the position of the Fund triennially to ensure that all its obligations can be suitably covered. Ongoing cash flow planning in respect of contributions, benefit payments, investment income and capital calls/distributions is also essential and undertaken regularly by the Fund.

Specifically on investments, the Fund holds through its managers a mixture of liquid, semi-liquid and illiquid assets. Whilst the Fund's investment managers have substantial discretionary powers regarding their individual portfolios and the management of their cash positions, they hold within their pooled vehicles a large value of very liquid securities, such as equities and bonds quoted on major stock exchanges, which can easily be realised. Traditional equities (including synthetic equity exposure) and bonds now comprise 56% of the Fund's total value and, whilst there will be some slightly less liquid elements within this figure (emerging market equities and debt for example), the funds investing in these securities offer monthly trading at worst – often weekly or fortnightly.

On alternative assets the position is more mixed. Whilst there are a couple of quoted vehicles here, most are subject to their own liquidity terms or, in the case of property, redemption rules. Closed-ended funds such as most private equity vehicles and some property and infrastructure funds are effectively illiquid for the specified fund period (usually 10 years), although they can be sold on the secondary market, usually at a discount.

The table below analyses the value of the Fund's investments at 31st March 2014 by liquidity profile.

	Market Value 2013/14 £000	1 Month £000	2 - 3 Months £000	3 - 6 Months £000	6 - 12 Months £000	Closed - ended £000	Locked £000
Fixed Interest Securities	174,002	174,002	0	0	0	0	0
Liability Driven Investment	227,459	227,459	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas Equities Active	281,343	276,431	4,912	0	0	0	0
Multi Strategy	115,487	115,487	0	0	0	0	0
Property	97,780	0	0	0	31,738	66,042	0
Infrastructure	29,636	5,549	0	0	0	24,087	0
Timber & Agriculture	22,382	0	0	0	0	22,382	0
Commodities	32,084	32,084	0	0	0	0	0
Private Equity	139,799	2,809	0	0	0	136,990	0
Hedge Fund of Funds	48,393	0	0	46,854	0	0	1,539
Opportunistic Funds	12,517	0	0	0	0	12,517	0
	1,180,882	833,821	4,912	46,854	31,738	262,018	1,539

It should be noted that different quoted investments are subject to different settlement rules but all payments/receipts are usually due within 7 days of the transaction (buy/sell) date. Because the Fund uses pooled vehicles for quoted investments these are often subject to daily, weekly, 2-weekly or monthly trading dates. All such investments have been designated “within 1 month” for the purposes of liquidity analysis. Open-ended property funds are subject to redemption rules set by their management boards. Many have quarterly redemptions but these can be held back in difficult markets so as not to force sales and disadvantage continuing investors. For liquidity analysis purposes, a conservative approach was applied and all such investments have been designated “within 6-12 months”.

Closed-ended funds have been designated illiquid for the purposes of liquidity analysis. However, these closed-ended vehicles have a very different cash flow pattern to traditional investments since the monies committed are only drawn down as the underlying investments are made (usually over a period of 5 years) and distributions are returned as soon as underlying investments are exited (often as early as year 4).

In terms of cash flow, therefore, the net cash flow for such a vehicle usually only reaches a maximum of about 60-70% of the amount committed and cumulative distributions usually exceed cumulative draw downs well before the end of the specified period, as these vehicles regularly return 1½ to 2½ times the money invested. At the same time, it has been the Fund’s practice to invest monies on a regular annual basis so the vintage year of active vehicles ranges from 1997 to 2013. This means that, whilst all these monies have been designated closed-ended and thereby illiquid on the basis of their usual “10-year life”, many are closer to maturity than implied by this broad designation.

As can be seen from the table, even using the conservative basis outlined above, around 71% of the portfolio is realisable within 1 month.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial institution will fluctuate because of changes in market price. The Fund is exposed to the risk of financial loss from a change in the value of its investments and the consequential danger that its assets will fail to deliver returns in line with the anticipated returns underpinning the valuation of its liabilities over the long term.

Market risk is comprised of two elements –

- The risks associated with volatility in the performance of the asset class itself (beta);
- The risks associated with the ability of managers, where allowed, to move away from index weights and to generate alpha, thereby offsetting beta risk by exceeding market performance.

The following table sets out an analysis of the Fund’s market risk positions at 31st March 2014 by showing the amount invested in each asset class and through each manager within each main asset class, the index used as a benchmark, the target set for managers against this benchmark and managers’ maximum target volatility (or risk) against index in achieving this.

This target volatility is a measure of the maximum degree of dispersion of likely results compared with the selected benchmark.

	Manager	Market Value 2013/14 £000	Benchmark	Target (Gross)	Risk (<) %
Fixed Interest Securities	Stone Harbor	174,002	FT All Stocks	+1.5%	4.0
Liability Driven Investment	Insight	227,459	Liability / FTSE	Match	
Foreign equities–active	Investec	71,768	MSCI AC World NDR	+3.5%	10.0
	Aberdeen	76,598	MSCI AC Asia/P ex Japan	+3.0%	12.0
	Aberdeen	8,793	MSCI Frontier Markets	+3.0%	12.0
	Wellington	74,230	MSCI EM Free	+2.5%	8.0
	Duet	49,954	Absolute	+8-10%	3.0
Multistrategy funds	BlackRock	50,922	7 day LIBID	+15.0%	20.0
	BlueCrest	32,032	Absolute	+10-15%	6.0
	Pyrford	32,533	RPI	+5.0%	8.0
Hedge fund of funds	Liongate	22,377	Absolute	+8-10%	6.0
	SSARIS	24,477	Absolute	+8-10%	5.0
	Pioneer	1,539	Absolute	+8-10%	4.0
Commodity fund	Wellington	32,084	GCSI Equally Weighted	+1.5%	4.0
Property funds	Various	97,780	IPD Balanced PUTs	Exceed	
Infrastructure funds	Various	29,636	Absolute	+15.0%	
Timber /Agricultural funds	Various	22,382	Absolute	+15.0%	
Private equity funds	Various	139,799	Absolute	+15.0%	
Opportunistic funds	Various	12,517	Absolute	+15.0%	
		1,180,882			

The risks associated with volatility in market values are mainly managed through a policy of broad asset diversification. The Fund sets restrictions on the type of investment it can hold through investment limits, in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (as amended). The Fund also adopts a specific strategic benchmark (details are in the Fund's SIP) and the weightings of the various asset classes within the benchmark form the basis for asset allocation within the Fund. Under normal conditions, there is quarterly rebalancing to this strategic benchmark within fixed tolerances. This allocation, determined through the Fund's asset allocation model, is designed to diversify and minimise risk for a specific level of performance through a broad spread of investments across both the main and alternative asset classes and geographic regions within each asset class. The current strategic benchmark is targeted to produce long-term returns of just over 9% with a volatility of around 10%.

Market risk is also managed through manager diversification – constructing a diversified portfolio across multiple investment managers. On a daily basis, managers will manage risk in line with the benchmarks, targets and risk parameters set for the mandate, as well as their own policies and processes. The Fund itself monitors managers on a regular basis (at least quarterly) on all these aspects. On property and private equity, fund and manager diversification is vital and, whilst a full list of investments is not detailed here, the Fund has exposures as follows:

	Market Value 2014 £000	Managers No.	Funds No.	Properties / Companies Estimated No.
Real Assets	149,797	21	36	>280
Private Equity / Opportunistic	152,316	19	61	>4,000

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.

The fund is exposed to share and derivative 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. The fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the fund to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund's investment strategy.

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the fund's performance measurer, WM Company, the fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2013/14 reporting period:

Asset Type	Potential Market Movements (+ / -)
Global Equity inc UK	7.97%
UK Equity	12.25%
Oveseas Equity	12.30%
Global Fixed Income	5.34%
Alternatives	2.93%
Property	3.71%
Cash	0.02%

The sensitivities are consistent with the assumptions provided by WM Company based on historic data collated for the Fund. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates remain the same.

Had the market price of the Fund's investments increased / decreased in line with the above, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows (prior year comparator also provided).

Asset Type	Market Value 2013/14	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and cash equivalents	31,928	0.02	31,934	31,922
Investment portfolio assets:-				
Global Equity inc UK	121,722	7.97	131,423	112,021
UK Equity	0	12.25	0	0
Overseas Equity	159,621	12.30	179,254	139,988
Global Fixed Income	174,002	5.34	183,294	164,710
Alternatives	627,757	2.93	646,150	609,364
Property	97,780	3.71	101,408	94,152
	1,212,810		1,273,463	1,152,157

Asset Type	Market Value 2012/13	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and cash equivalents	17,331	0.0	17,331	17,331
Investment portfolio assets:-				
Global Equity inc UK	111,623	11.8	124,795	98,451
UK Equity	122,222	14.2	139,578	104,866
Overseas Equity	279,974	12.7	315,531	244,217
Global Fixed Income	175,148	4.9	183,730	166,566
Alternatives	390,503	3.3	403,390	377,616
Property	82,260	3.7	85,304	79,216
	1,179,061		1,269,659	1,088,263

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 recognises that interest rates can vary and affect both the income to the fund and the net assets available to pay benefits. The Fund's Fixed Income manager has advised that they have revised their expectation from a small change of 50 basis points (bps) to 75 bps from one year to the next. As the fund does not use Fixed Income securities to provide income, the following sensitivity analysis only refers to cash and cash balances.

Asset Type	Carrying Value 2013/14	Change in year in net assets available to pay benefits	
		+75BPS	-75BPS
	£000	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,408	11	(11)
Cash balances	30,520	229	(229)
	31,928	240	(240)

Asset Type	Carrying Value 2012/13	Change in year in net assets available to pay benefits	
		+50BPS	-50BPS
	£000	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,457	7	(7)
Cash balances	15,874	79	(79)
	17,331	86	(86)

Currency Risk

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

The following table summarises the Fund's currency exposure as at 31st March 2014 and as at the previous year end:

Currency Exposure - Asset Type	Market Value 2013/14 £000	Market Value 2012/13 £000
Global Fixed Income	174,002	175,148
Overseas Equities Active	281,343	288,379
Overseas Equities Passive	0	103,218
Multi Strategy	115,487	120,380
Commodities	32,084	34,588
Hedge Funds	48,393	47,070
Property	38,374	39,755
Infrastructure	15,600	11,521
Timber / Agriculture	22,382	20,511
Opportunitistic	12,517	5,910
Private Equity	117,446	112,096
	857,628	958,576

Following analysis of the historical data in consultation with the fund's Performance Measurers, WM Company, and analysis of the exposures to foreign currency for the year to 31st March 2014, it was considered that the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 5.06%. For the period to 31st March 2013, this was calculated to be 5.1%.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. These individual year percentages strengthening / weakening against the various currencies in which the fund hold investments would increase / decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Currency Exposure - Asset Type	Market Value 2013/14	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Global Fixed Income	174,002	5.06	182,801	165,203
Overseas Equity - Active	281,343	5.06	295,571	267,115
Overseas Equity - Passive	0	5.06	0	0
Multistrategy	115,487	5.06	121,327	109,647
Hedge Funds of Funds	48,393	5.06	50,840	45,946
Commodities	32,084	5.06	33,707	30,461
Timber & Agriculture	22,382	5.06	23,514	21,250
Infrastructure	15,600	5.06	16,389	14,811
Property	38,374	5.06	40,315	36,433
Opportunistic	12,517	5.06	13,150	11,884
Private Equity	117,446	5.06	123,385	111,507
	857,628		900,999	814,257

Currency Exposure - Asset Type	Market Value 2012/13	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Global Fixed Income	175,148	5.1	184,073	166,223
Overseas Equity - Active	288,379	5.1	303,074	273,684
Overseas Equity - Passive	103,218	5.1	108,478	97,958
Multistrategy	120,380	5.1	126,514	114,246
Hedge Funds of Funds	47,070	5.1	49,469	44,671
Commodities	34,588	5.1	36,351	32,825
Timber	20,511	5.1	21,556	19,466
Infrastructure	11,521	5.1	12,108	10,934
Property	39,755	5.1	41,781	37,729
Opportunistic	5,910	5.1	6,211	5,609
Private Equity	112,096	5.1	117,808	106,384
	958,576		1,007,423	909,729

8. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2014		2013	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other Investment Assets :				
Sale of Investments / Income accrual	0		874	
		0		874
Other Investment Liabilities :				
Purchases of investments	0		0	
		0		0
Other Investment Balances		0		874

9. DEBTORS/CREDITORS

	2014		2013	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current Assets :				
Contributions due - Employees	1,160		1,099	
Contributions due - Employers	2,276		2,105	
Added years	26		52	
H.M. Revenue and Customs	41		54	
Pension strain	1,063		251	
Administering authority	2		210	
Miscellaneous	177		74	
		4,745		3,845
Less Current Liabilities :				
Lump sums	(2,782)		(1,774)	
Death grants	(531)		(131)	
Administering authority	(236)		(303)	
Added years	(81)		(55)	
Miscellaneous	(358)		(285)	
		(3,988)		(2,548)
Net Current Assets		757		1,297

Analysis of debtors

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Central Government Bodies	41	54
Other Local Authorities	4,174	3,468
Other Entities and Individuals	530	323
	4,745	3,845

Analysis of creditors

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Other Local Authorities	(298)	(331)
Other Entities and Individuals	(3,690)	(2,217)
	(3,988)	(2,548)

10. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

The accounts outlined within the statement represent the financial position of the Clwyd Pension Fund as at 31st March 2014. Since this date, the performance of the global equity markets may affect the financial value of pension fund investments. This movement does not affect the ability of the Fund to pay its pensioners.

Changes have been agreed to the Local Government Pension Scheme which will take effect from 1st April 2014. These changes will not impact the Statement of Accounts for 2013/14. A Clwyd Pension Fund Committee has now replaced the Clwyd Pension Fund Panel.

11. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (AVCs)

A market value or an estimate thereof has not been included for the money purchase AVC investments. These assets are specifically allocated to the provision of additional benefits for particular members. The Clwyd Pension Fund has the services of two AVC providers (Prudential and Equitable Life) for members' additional benefits with the funds being invested in a range of investment products including fixed interest, equity, cash, deposit, property and socially responsible funds, as follows :-

Contributions paid	£	885,208
Units purchased	No.	158,984
Units sold	No.	63,801
Market value as at 31st March 2014	£	4,766,107
Market value as at 31st March 2013	£	4,404,457

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Governance

Under legislation, introduced in 2004, Councillors are entitled to join the Pension Scheme. As at 31st March 2014, two Members of the Pension Panel have taken this option. The Members of the Pension Fund Panel do not receive any fees in relation to their specific responsibilities as members of the Panel.

Key Management Personnel

No senior officers responsible for the administration of the Fund have entered into any contract, other than their contract of employment with the Council, for the supply of goods or services to the Fund. Kerry Feather, the Head of Finance (Treasurer and Administrator to the Clwyd Pension Fund) has been identified as holding a key position in the financial management of the fund.

Flintshire County Council

In the course of fulfilling its role as administering authority to the Fund, Flintshire County Council provided services to the Fund for which it charged £1,023k (£791k in 2012/13).

These costs are in respect of those staff employed in ensuring the pension service is delivered, and other costs such as payroll and information technology. The costs are included in the accounts within administration expenses (see note 2). At the year end, a net balance of £234k was owing to Flintshire in relation to creditors payments made on behalf of the fund and support service costs which were not available as at 31st March 2014 (£93k in 2012/13).

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31st March 2014, the Fund has contractual commitments of £542.0m (£458.4m in 2012/13) in private equity and property funds, of which £371.8m (£323.4m in 2012/13) has been invested, leaving an outstanding commitment of £170.2m (£135.0m in 2012/13).

14. TRANSACTION COSTS

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or disposal of an investment. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges and transfer taxes and duties. They can be added to purchase costs or netted against sales proceeds, as appropriate. These costs cannot be directly identified as the Clwyd Pension Fund is wholly invested in pooled vehicles.

15. ACTUARIAL VALUATION & VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR THE PURPOSE OF IAS 26 (Provided by the Fund's Actuary)

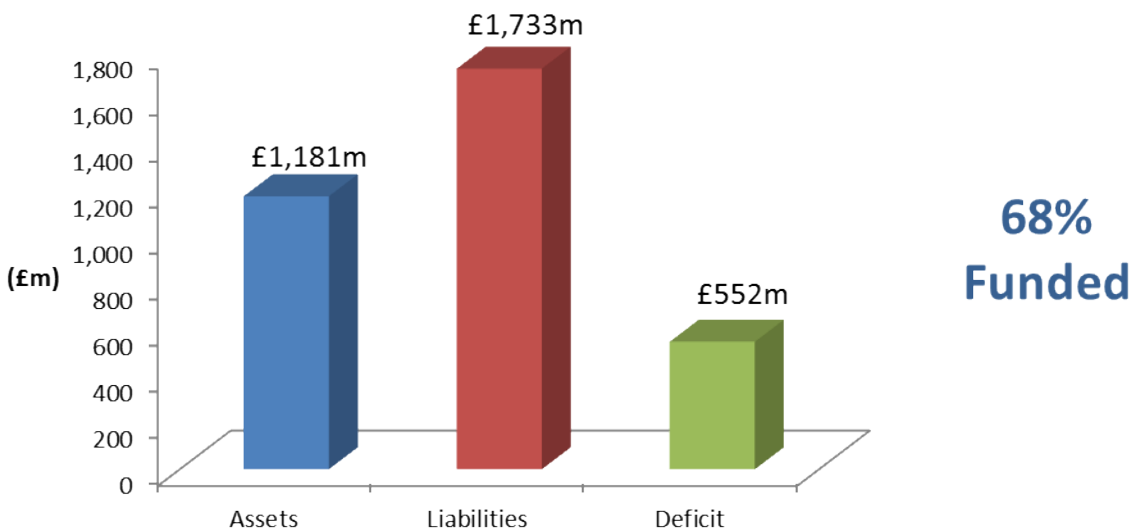
CLWYD PENSION FUND

Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014 - Statement by the Consulting Actuary

This statement has been provided to meet the requirements under Regulation 57(1)(d) of The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

An actuarial valuation of the Clwyd Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2013 to determine the contribution rates for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017.

On the basis of the assumptions adopted, the Fund's assets of £1,181 million represented 68% of the Fund's past service liabilities of £1,733 million (the "Funding Target") at the valuation date. The deficit at the valuation date was therefore £552 million.



The valuation also showed that a common rate of contribution of 13.8% of pensionable pay per annum was required from employers. The common rate is calculated as being sufficient in the long term, together with contributions paid by members, to meet all liabilities arising in respect of service after the valuation date. It allows for the new LGPS benefit structure effective from 1 April 2014.

After the valuation date, there were significant changes in financial markets. In particular there was an increase in gilt yields, which underpin the liability assessment. This improved the funding position materially to 73% with a resulting deficit of £449 million. This improvement was taken into account when setting the deficit contribution requirements for employers where required to stabilise contribution rates. On average across the Fund, the updated deficit would be eliminated by a contribution addition of £27.4m per annum increasing at 4.1% per annum (equivalent to approximately 11.8% of projected Pensionable Pay at the valuation date) for 18 years if all assumptions are borne out in practice.

Further details regarding the results of the valuation are contained in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated March 2014.

In practice, each individual employer's position is assessed separately and the contributions required are set out in the report. In addition to the certified contribution rates, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each individual employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). Any different approaches adopted, e.g. with regard to the implementation of contribution increases and deficit recovery periods, are as determined through the FSS consultation process.

The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method and the main actuarial assumptions used for assessing the Funding Target and the common contribution rate were as follows:

	For past service liabilities (Funding Target)	For future service liabilities (Common Contribution Rate)
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	4.6% per annum	5.6% per annum
Rate of pay increases	4.1% per annum*	4.1% per annum
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.6% per annum	2.6% per annum

* allowance was also made for short-term public sector pay restraint over a 3 year period.

The assets were assessed at market value.

The next triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund is due as at 31 March 2016. Based on the results of this valuation, the contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2017.

Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits for the Purposes of IAS 26

IAS 26 requires the present value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits to be disclosed, and for this purpose the actuarial assumptions and methodology used should be based on IAS 19 rather than the assumptions and methodology used for funding purposes.

To assess the value of the benefits on this basis, we have used the following financial assumptions as at 31 March 2014 (the 31 March 2013 assumptions are included for comparison):

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	4.2% per annum	4.5% per annum
Rate of pay increases	3.9% per annum	3.9% per annum*
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.4% per annum	2.4% per annum

* includes a corresponding allowance to that made in the actuarial valuation for short-term public sector pay restraint.

The demographic assumptions are the same as those used for funding purposes. Full details of these assumptions are set out in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated March 2014.

During the year, corporate bond yields increased, resulting in a higher discount rate being used for IAS26 purposes at the year end than at the beginning of the year (4.5% p.a. versus 4.2% p.a.). The pay increase assumption at the year end has also changed to allow for a short-term public sector pay restraint as detailed in the actuarial valuation.

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits for the purposes of IAS26 as at 31 March 2013 was estimated as £1,901 million. The effect of the changes in actuarial assumptions between 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2014 as described above is to decrease the liabilities by c£101 million. Adding interest over the year increases the liabilities by c£80 million, and allowing for net benefits accrued/paid over the period increases the liabilities by another c£10 million (including any increase in liabilities arising as a result of early retirements/augmentations). Finally, allowing for actual vs expected membership experience, which emerged at the 2013 valuation, gives a reduction in liabilities of c£88 million.

The net effect of all the above is that the estimated total value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2014 is therefore £1,802 million.

Paul Middleman

Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

Mercer Limited

June 2014