

## DYFED PENSION FUND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2018-2019

### EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

The Dyfed Pension Fund accounts are set out on the following pages and provide information about the financial position, performance and financial adaptability of the Fund for the year 2018-19. They show the results of the stewardship of management, that is, the accountability of management for the resources entrusted to it, and of the disposition of its assets at the period end.

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018-19 (the "Code"), which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the public sector. Reference is also made to the Financial Reports of Pension Schemes – A Statement of Recommended Practice published by the Pensions Research Accountants Group (PRAG) where it is felt that these disclosures provide more sufficient detail.

For readers with a more detailed or specialist interest of the operation of the Dyfed Pension Fund during 2018-2019, reference should be made to the Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19 (when published).

The main accounts and reports contained within this Statement of Accounts are as follows:

- The Fund Account.
- The Net Assets Statement.
- The Statement by the Consulting Actuary

### STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

#### **The Authority's Responsibilities**

The Authority 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 these affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Director of Corporate Services
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- To approve the Statement of Accounts

### **The Director of Corporate Services' Responsibilities**

The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, in accordance with proper accounting practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Corporate Services has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- Kept proper and timely accounting records which were up to date
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;

### **Certification of Accounts**

I certify that the Statement of Accounts on pages 3 to 35 gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Carmarthenshire County Council and the Dyfed Pension Fund at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

Chris Moore FCCA  
Director of Corporate Services

Dated: 14 June 2019

## Fund Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2017-18 £'000		<u>Note</u>	2018-19 £'000
	<b>Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Fund</b>		
	Contributions		
	Employer		
42,417	Normal		45,164
7,475	Augmentation		6,895
3,549	Past Service Deficit		4,107
	Member		
18,077	Normal		18,883
152	Additional voluntary		103
1,699	Transfers in from other pension funds	6	6,651
73,369			81,803
	Benefits payable		
(64,232)	Pensions payable		(68,875)
(14,161)	Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits		(12,933)
(1,807)	Lump sum death benefits		(1,923)
(2,304)	Payments to and on account of leavers	7	(3,853)
(82,504)			(87,584)
<b>(9,135)</b>	<b>Net Additions (Withdrawals) from dealings with Members</b>		<b>(5,781)</b>
(11,216)	Management Expenses	8	(11,040)
<b>(20,351)</b>	<b>Net Additions (Withdrawals) including fund management expenses</b>		<b>(16,821)</b>
	<b>Returns on Investments</b>		
19,086	Investment Income	9	17,511
0	Other Income		0
(138)	Taxes on Income (Irrecoverable Withholding Tax)	10	(56)
	Changes in the market value of investments		
(162,391)	Unrealised	11.2	(33,746)
260,838	Realised	11.3	168,686
<b>117,395</b>	<b>Net Return on Investments</b>		<b>152,395</b>
<b>97,044</b>	<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in the net assets available for benefits during the year</b>		<b>135,574</b>
2,343,068	Opening Net Assets of Scheme		2,440,112
<b>2,440,112</b>	<b>Closing Net Assets of Scheme</b>		<b>2,575,686</b>

## Net Assets Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

31/03/18 £'000		<u>Note</u>	31/03/19 £'000
2,428,563	Investment Assets		2,563,796
6,587	Cash deposits		7,052
0	Investment liabilities		0
<hr/> 2,435,150		11.1	<hr/> 2,570,848
9,563	Current assets	16	9,245
(4,600)	Current liabilities	17	(4,407)
<hr/> 4,963	Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		<hr/> 4,838
<hr/> <b>2,440,112</b>	<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<hr/> <b>2,575,686</b>

## Reconciliation of the movement in Fund Net Assets

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
2,343,068	Opening Net Assets	2,440,112
(1,403)	Net New Money Invested	634
98,447	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	134,940
<hr/> <b>2,440,112</b>	<b>Closing Net Assets of Fund</b>	<hr/> <b>2,575,686</b>

## Notes to the Dyfed Pension Fund Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Description of the Fund

The Dyfed Pension Fund (the Fund) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Carmarthenshire County Council.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Annual Report and Accounts 2018-2019 (when published) and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

#### 1.1 General

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

- the LGPS Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

It is a contributory defined pension scheme administered by Carmarthenshire County Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Carmarthenshire County Council, Pembrokeshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council and a range of other scheduled and admission bodies within the former Dyfed geographical area. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Dyfed Pension Fund Committee (the Committee).

#### 1.2 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 Dyfed Pension Fund include:

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

There are 66 employer organisations within the Dyfed Pension Fund as at 31 March 2019 and these are detailed in Note 21. The membership details of these organisations are summarised below:

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
18,575	Number of active contributors in the Fund	18,344
12,585	Number of pensioners	13,187
15,354	Number of deferred pensioners	15,719
<b><u>46,514</u></b>	<b>Total membership</b>	<b><u>47,250</u></b>
51	Number of employers with active members	48

These figures reflect the recorded position as at 31 March 2019 but are always subject to some movement post year end for notifications from employing bodies received after this date.

### 1.3 Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2019. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on the triennial actuarial funding valuation as at 31 March 2016. Currently, employer contribution rates range from 7.4% to 27.6% of pensionable pay as detailed in Note 21.

### 1.4 Benefits

Pension benefits under the LGPS are based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service, summarised below:

	<b>Service pre 1 April 2008</b>	<b>Service 31 March 2008 - 31 March 2014</b>
<b>Pension</b>	Each year is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary.	Each year is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary.
<b>Lump Sum</b>	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<sup>st</sup> April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49<sup>th</sup>. Accrued pension is uprated annually in line with the Consumer Price Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the scheme including early retirement, ill-health pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Dyfed Pension Fund website – [www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk)

## 2 **Basis of preparation**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2018-2019 financial year and its position at year end as at 31 March 2019. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018-2019 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 after the end of the financial year. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed in the Statement by the Consulting Actuary.

### **3 Summary of significant accounting policies**

#### Fund Account – revenue recognition

##### **3.1 Contributions**

Normal contributions, both from 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' 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.

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

##### **3.2 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.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In.

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

##### **3.3 Investment income**

###### **3.3.1 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the fund 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 (where material) or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

###### **3.3.2 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.

###### **3.3.3 Distributions from pooled funds**

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.

#### 3.3.4 Movement in the net market value of investments

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

#### 3.4 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.

#### 3.5 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.

As Carmarthenshire County Council is the administering Authority, VAT is recoverable on all Fund Activities. The Accounts are shown exclusive of VAT.

#### 3.6 Management Expenses

The Code does not require any breakdown of pension fund administrative expenses. However, in the interests of greater transparency, the fund discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses 2016.

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.

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the fund.

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.

An element of one of the Investment Managers' fees is performance related. The performance related fee was £0.67m in 2018-2019 (2017-2018: Fee was £0.58m).

Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the year end date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the Fund Account. In 2018-2019, no fees are based on such estimates (2017-2018: £0).



The costs of the council's pension investments team are charged direct to the fund and a proportion of the council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management is also charged to the fund. The Council charged the Pension Fund an amount of £1.0m (£0.9m in 2017/18) in respect of administration and support during 2018-19.

## Net assets statement

### 3.7 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 by the Fund.

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

#### 3.7.1 Market-quoted investments

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.

#### 3.7.2 Fixed interest securities

Fixed interest securities are recorded at net market value.

#### 3.7.3 Unquoted investments

Investments in unquoted property and infrastructure pooled funds are valued at the net asset value or a single price advised by the investment manager.

#### 3.7.4 Limited partnerships

Fair value is based on the net asset value ascertained from periodic valuations by those controlling the partnership.

#### 3.7.5 Pooled investment vehicles

Pooled investment vehicles are valued at closing bid price if available. If this is not available then these investments will be valued at the closing single price. In the case of accumulation funds, the change in market value will also include income which is reinvested in the Fund.

### 3.8 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 value of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

### 3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the fund's external managers.

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.

The Fund has had its own bank accounts, which deal with the transactions of the Fund, since 1 April 2011, in accordance with section 6 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Pension Funds) Regulations 2009.

Cash balances held by the Fund are invested on a short term basis on the London Money Market by Carmarthenshire County Council until it is required to meet its liabilities or to transfer surplus cash to the investment managers for reinvestment.

### 3.10 Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the net asset 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.

### 3.11 Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

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

As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a reference in the accompanying actuarial report.

### 3.12 Additional voluntary contributions (AVC)

Occupational Pension Schemes are required by Statute to provide in-house AVC arrangements. The Fund has joint providers: Prudential, Standard Life and Equitable Life, where a range of investment options are available.

It is for individual scheme members to determine how much they contribute (subject to HM Revenue & Customs limits) and the investment components or its mix.

AVC's are invested separately from the assets of the Fund and are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Pension Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only - Note 18.

## **4 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

### 4.1 Fund liability

The Fund's liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS 19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 22. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

### 4.2 Unquoted Property investments – Partners Group Red Dragon Limited Partnership

In assessing the fair value of non-traded financial instruments, the Limited Partnership uses a variety of market and income methods such as time of last financing, earnings and multiple

analysis, discounted cash flow method and third party valuation and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions and expected market participant assumptions existing at the end of each reporting period. Other information used in determining the fair value of non-traded financial instruments include latest financial reports, subsequent cash flows and internally performed monitoring of triggering events (such as exits and IPOs) as well as pricing movements in comparable investments together with techniques such as option pricing models and estimated discounted value of future cash flows. These practices are in line with widely used international industry guidelines. The value of the Partners Group Red Dragon Limited Partnership as at 31st March 2019 was £36.0m (31st March 2018: £44.0m).

## 5 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates 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 31st March 2019 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
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	<p>The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £26.6m for 2018-19.</p> <p>The carrying amount of the net pensions liability at 31st of March 2019 was £380m.</p> <p>However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2018/19, the Authority's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £77.1m due to updating of the assumptions.</p>
Property – Limited Partnership investments	The Limited Partnership property investments are valued in line with widely used industry guidelines. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total Limited Partnership property investments are £36.0m. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts.

## 6 Transfers in from other pension funds

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
0	Group transfers in from other schemes and scheme mergers	0
1,699	Individual transfers in from other schemes	6,651
<u>1,699</u>		<u>6,651</u>

## 7 Payments to and on account of Leavers

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
(150)	Refunds to members leaving service	(144)
(12)	Payments for members joining state scheme	(5)
0	Group transfers	0
(2,142)	Individual transfers	(3,704)
<u>(2,304)</u>		<u>(3,853)</u>

## 8 Management Expenses

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
(1,053)	Administrative costs	(1,188)
(9,710)	Investment management expenses	(9,292)
(453)	Oversight and governance costs	(560)
<u>(11,216)</u>		<u>(11,040)</u>

2018-19 Audit fees of £28,322 included within Oversight and governance costs. (2017-18 £28,054)

## 9 Investment Income

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
10,189	Equity dividends	8,373
8,879	Pooled property investments	9,067
18	Interest on cash deposits	55
0	Other	16
<u>19,086</u>		<u>17,511</u>

## 10 Taxation

2017-18 £'000		2018-19 £'000
0	Withholding tax - Bonds	0
(138)	Withholding tax - equities	(56)
0	Withholding tax - pooled	0
<u>(138)</u>		<u>(56)</u>

## 11 Investments

### 11.1 Net investment assets

Fair value 31/03/2018 £'000		Fair value 31/03/2019 £'000
	<b><u>Investment assets</u></b>	
	<b>Bonds</b>	
	UK Corporate Bonds	
240,907	- BlackRock	265,299
	Indexed Linked Securities	
248,675	- BlackRock	138,699
	<b>Equities</b>	
	UK Quoted Equities	
480,061	- BlackRock	510,928
	<b>Alternatives</b>	
0	- BlackRock UK SAIF	27,626
	<b>Pooled Investments</b>	
	Overseas equities	
673,513	- BlackRock	704,690
	Global equities	
306,577	- Baillie Gifford	0
240,409	- Columbia Threadneedle	0
0	- Wales Pension Partnership	588,671
	<b>Pooled property investments</b>	
196,129	- Schroders	293,605
35,745	- Partners Group	27,011
	<b>Property</b>	
343	- Schroders	327
5,714	- Partners Group	6,044
	<b>Cash deposits</b>	
258	- BlackRock	259
3,829	- Schroders	4,293
2,500	- Partners Group	2,500
	<b>Investment income due</b>	
265	- Schroders	689
	<b>Tax reclaims due</b>	
132	- BlackRock	85
93	- Schroders	122
0	<b>Amounts receivable for sales</b>	0
<u>2,435,150</u>	<b>Total investment assets</b>	<u>2,570,848</u>
	<b><u>Investment liabilities</u></b>	
0	<b>Amounts payable for purchases</b>	0
<u>0</u>	<b>Total investment liabilities</b>	<u>0</u>
<u>2,435,150</u>	<b>Net investment assets</b>	<u>2,570,848</u>

## 11.2 Reconciliation of movements in investments

During the year, investments purchased totalled £958m whilst sales totalled £789m. The sales realised a net gain of £169m. Acquisition costs are included in the purchase price of the investment.

	Fair value 31/03/2018 £'000	Purchases at Cost £'000	Sales at Cost £'000	Cash movement £'000	Change in unrealised gains/(losses) £'000	Fair value 31/03/2019 £'000
Bonds	489,582	243,490	(280,773)	0	(48,301)	403,998
Equities	480,061	0	(170)	0	31,037	510,928
Pooled investments	1,220,499	588,983	(500,092)	0	(16,029)	1,293,361
Pooled property investments	231,874	97,771	(7,544)	0	(1,485)	320,616
Property	6,057	0	0	0	314	6,371
Alternatives	0	27,332	0	0	294	27,626
	<b>2,428,073</b>	<b>957,576</b>	<b>(788,579)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(34,170)</b>	<b>2,562,900</b>
<b>Other investment balances</b>						
Cash deposits	6,587	0	0	465	0	7,052
Amount receivable for sales investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment income due	265	0	0	0	424	689
Tax reclaims due	225	0	0	(18)	0	207
Amounts payable for purchases investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>2,435,150</b>	<b>957,576</b>	<b>(788,579)</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>(33,746)</b>	<b>2,570,848</b>

	Fair value 31/03/2017 £'000	Purchases at Cost £'000	Sales at Cost £'000	Cash movement £'000	Change in unrealised gains/(losses) £'000	Fair value 31/03/2018 £'000
Bonds	440,696	40,488	(33)	0	8,431	489,582
Equities	568,252	573,159	(549,510)	0	(111,840)	480,061
Pooled investments	1,099,372	400,431	(207,119)	0	(72,185)	1,220,499
Pooled property investments	212,418	28,308	(20,504)	0	11,652	231,874
Property	5,966	25	(1,266)	0	1,332	6,057
	<b>2,326,704</b>	<b>1,042,411</b>	<b>(778,432)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(162,610)</b>	<b>2,428,073</b>
<b>Other investment balances</b>						
Cash deposits	4,880	0	0	1,707	0	6,587
Amount receivable for sales investments	258	0	0	(258)	0	0
Investment income due	3,171	0	0	(3,126)	220	265
Tax reclaims due	411	0	0	(186)	0	225
Amounts payable for purchases investments	(246)	0	0	246	0	0
	<b>2,335,178</b>	<b>1,042,411</b>	<b>(778,432)</b>	<b>(1,617)</b>	<b>(162,390)</b>	<b>2,435,150</b>

### 11.3 Realised gains and losses

<b>2017-18</b>		<b>2018-19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1	Bonds	64,649
111,116	Equities	(3,024)
143,909	Pooled Investments	104,512
6,337	Pooled property investments	2,549
(525)	Property	0
<b><u>260,838</u></b>		<b><u>168,686</u></b>

### 11.4 Geographical analysis of investments

<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Geographical analysis</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,237,439	UK	1,329,108
137,572	Europe (excl UK)	126,805
487,562	North America	623,301
95,899	Japan	117,561
113,639	Pacific Rim	57,013
281,405	Emerging Markets	230,322
81,634	International pooled funds	86,738
<b><u>2,435,150</u></b>		<b><u>2,570,848</u></b>

### 11.5 Fund manager analysis

<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Fund manager analysis</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,643,546	BlackRock	1,647,585
200,659	Schroders	299,036
43,959	Partners Group	35,556
306,577	Baillie Gifford	0
240,409	Columbia Threadneedle	0
0	Wales Pension Partnership	588,671
<b><u>2,435,150</u></b>		<b><u>2,570,848</u></b>

### 11.6 Wales Pension Partnership (WPP)

Wales Pension Partnership costs included in the Dyfed Pension Fund accounts for 2018-19 and 2017-18 are below:

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	<b>WPP oversight and governance costs</b>	
16	Host Authority costs	20
0	Operator and Other Services fees	91
	<b>WPP Investment Management expenses</b>	
0	Fund Manager fees	365
<b><u>16</u></b>		<b><u>476</u></b>

A Wales Investment Pool Operator has been appointed by the Wales Pension Partnership to manage the investments and the reduction of investment management expenses for all 8 Wales pension funds. The Joint Governance Committee has met on several occasions in 2018-19 and has approved an FCA prospectus submission for two Global Equity sub funds. These 2 sub funds for global equities were launched in January 2019. The Fund has placed its global equity allocation (Baillie Gifford and Columbia Threadneedle) into the global growth sub fund which targets a +2% excess return gross of fees. Underlying managers within this sub fund currently include: Baillie Gifford, Veritas and Pzena. This fund has yet to complete its first full quarter of operation as at 31st March 2019.

Carmarthenshire County Council is the Host Authority to provide administrative and secretarial support and implement decisions made by the Joint Governance Committee of the Wales Pension Partnership. The Director of Corporate Services is the Responsible Finance Officer of the Wales Pension Partnership. Similarly, the Council's Monitoring Officer is the Monitoring Officer of the Wales Pension Partnership.

## 12 Concentration of Investments

The following investments represent more than 5% of the Fund's total net assets as at 31st March 2019:

	Value as at 31/03/2019	Proportion of Investment Portfolio
	£'000	%
Wales Pension Partnership (Global Growth Fund)	588,671	22.90
BlackRock Aquila Life UK Equity Index Fund	510,925	19.87
Blackrock Ascent Life US Equity Fund	277,376	10.79
Blackrock Active Selection Fund UK	265,299	10.32
Blackrock active selection fund - Emerging Market Index Fund	224,847	8.75
BlackRock Aquila Life over 5yr UK index linked	138,699	5.40

## 13 Investment Management Expenses

2017-18		2018-19
£'000		£'000
(4,190)	Management fees	(4,513)
(577)	Performance related fees	(671)
(29)	Custody fees	(29)
(4,914)	Transaction costs	(4,079)
<u>(9,710)</u>		<u>(9,292)</u>



## 14 Financial Instruments

### 14.1 Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes 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 (excluding cash) by category and net assets statement heading.

2017-18				2018-19			
Designated at fair value through profit and loss £'000	Loans and receivables £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000	Total £'000	Designated at fair value through profit and loss £'000	Loans and receivables £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000	Total £'000
<b>Financial assets</b>							
489,582	0	0	489,582	403,998	0	0	403,998
480,061	0	0	480,061	510,928	0	0	510,928
0	0	0	0	27,626	0	0	27,626
1,220,499	0	0	1,220,499	1,293,361	0	0	1,293,361
231,874	0	0	231,874	320,616	0	0	320,616
6,057	0	0	6,057	6,371	0	0	6,371
0	11,494	0	11,494	0	12,259	0	12,259
490	0	0	490	896	0	0	896
0	4,655	0	4,655	0	4,038	0	4,038
<b>2,428,563</b>	<b>16,149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,444,712</b>	<b>2,563,796</b>	<b>16,297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,580,093</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	(4,600)	(4,600)	0	0	(4,407)	(4,407)
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>
<b>2,428,563</b>	<b>16,149</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>2,440,112</b>	<b>2,563,796</b>	<b>16,297</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>	<b>2,575,686</b>

### 14.2 Net gains and losses on financial instruments

2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000
<b>Financial assets</b>	
98,447	134,940
<b>98,447</b>	<b>134,940</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	
<b>0</b>	
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	
<b>0</b>	
<b>98,447</b>	<b>134,940</b>
<b>Total</b>	

### 14.3 Fair value of financial instruments and liabilities

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

<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>		<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>31/03/18</b>	<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>	<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
1,802,227	2,428,561	Fair value through profit and loss	1,971,208	2,563,796
16,151	16,151	Loans and receivables	16,297	16,297
<b>1,818,378</b>	<b>2,444,712</b>	<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,987,505</b>	<b>2,580,093</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
0	0	Fair value through profit and loss	0	0
(4,600)	(4,600)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,407)	(4,407)
<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>
<b>1,813,778</b>	<b>2,440,112</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,983,098</b>	<b>2,575,686</b>

### 14.4 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. Transfers between levels are recognised in the year in which they occur.

#### 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, quoted index linked securities and certain 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 would include limited partnerships, where fair value is ascertained from periodic valuations provided by those controlling the partnership. Assurance over the valuation is gained from the independent audit of the partnership.

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

Fair values at 31 March 2019	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total £'000
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,105,917	1,131,163	326,716	2,563,796
Loans and receivables	16,297	0	0	16,297
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,122,214</b>	<b>1,131,163</b>	<b>326,716</b>	<b>2,580,093</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,407)	0	0	(4,407)
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,117,807</b>	<b>1,131,163</b>	<b>326,716</b>	<b>2,575,686</b>

Fair values at 31 March 2018	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total £'000
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,125,306	1,066,610	236,646	2,428,562
Loans and receivables	16,151	0	0	16,151
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,141,457</b>	<b>1,066,610</b>	<b>236,646</b>	<b>2,444,713</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,600)	0	0	(4,600)
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,600)</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,136,857</b>	<b>1,066,610</b>	<b>236,646</b>	<b>2,440,112</b>

#### 14.5 Fair value – Basis of valuation

Description of Asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the Valuations provided
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Quoted bonds	Level 1	Fixed interest securities are valued at a market value based on current yields	Not required	Not required
Pooled Investments – Quoted Equity	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing policy	Not required
Pooled Investments – Property Funds	Level 3	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing policy	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Unquoted Equity	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Vanture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2012)	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability control premium	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts

#### 14.6 Reconciliation of fair value measurements within level 3

Asset Type	Market Value 01 April 2018 £'000	Transfers into Level 3 £'000	Transfers out of Level 3 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	Unrealised Gains / (Losses) £'000	Realised Gains / (Losses) £'000	Market Value 31 March 2019 £'000
Equities - Unquoted overseas equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property	236,646	0	0	98,249	(9,450)	(1,271)	2,542	326,716
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,249</b>	<b>(9,450)</b>	<b>(1,271)</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>326,716</b>

#### 14.7 Transfers between levels 1 and 2

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 investments during 2018-19.

## 15 Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

### 15.1 Risk and risk management

The Fund has developed a formal risk assessment process and maintains a risk register which is updated annually. This ensures that risks are identified appropriately and are assessed and managed effectively. For more details, and to view the Risk Register, please refer to the Fund's website - [www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk)

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 portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit 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 Authority 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 Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Authority's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and market conditions.

### 15.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity prices and interest and foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to market risk from 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 Committee and its independent investment adviser undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

The Fund manages these risks in three ways:

- The exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through a factor risk analysis, to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels
- Specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments
- By investing in a diverse portfolio in terms of managers and investments and again by the actuary only anticipating a long-term return on a relatively prudent basis to reduce risk of under-performing

### 15.3 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.

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. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

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

#### 15.4 Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. The potential volatilities shown below, are consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over the latest three years:

<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>Potential market movements (+/-)</b>
Equity	10.50%
Bonds	6.50%
Index Linked	9.80%
Property	2.60%
Cash	0.50%

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

<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>Value as at 31 March 2019 £'000</b>	<b>Change %</b>	<b>Value on Increase £'000</b>	<b>Value on Decrease £'000</b>
Cash	7,052	0.50%	7,087	7,017
UK Equities	510,928	10.50%	564,576	457,281
Overseas Equities	704,690	10.50%	778,682	630,697
Global Pooled Equities inc UK	588,671	10.50%	650,481	526,861
Alternatives	27,626	10.50%	30,527	24,725
UK Corporate Bonds	265,299	6.50%	282,543	248,054
Index Linked Gilts	138,699	9.80%	152,291	125,106
Property	326,987	2.60%	335,489	318,485
Sales receivable	(0)	0.00%	(0)	(0)
Purchases payable	(0)	0.00%	(0)	(0)
Income receivables	896	0.00%	896	896
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,570,848</b>		<b>2,802,573</b>	<b>2,339,123</b>

Asset Type	Value as at	Change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	31 March 2018			
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Cash	6,587	1.60%	6,692	6,481
UK Equities	480,061	9.90%	527,586	432,534
Overseas Equities	673,513	12.20%	755,681	591,344
Global Pooled Equities inc UK	546,986	9.80%	600,590	493,381
UK Corporate Bonds	240,907	7.20%	258,252	223,561
Index Linked Gilts	248,675	12.50%	279,760	217,591
Property	237,931	4.70%	249,114	226,749
Sales receivable	(0)	0.00%	(0)	(0)
Purchases payable	(0)	0.00%	(0)	(0)
Income receivables	490	0.00%	491	491
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,435,150</b>		<b>2,678,166</b>	<b>2,192,132</b>

#### 15.4.1 Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Asset Type	Value as at	Change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	31 March			
	2019			
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
Equities - Unquoted overseas	0	10.50%	0	0
Property	326,716	2.60%	335,211	318,221
<b>Total Level 3 Assets</b>	<b>326,716</b>		<b>335,211</b>	<b>318,221</b>

#### 15.5 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 by the Committee in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

The actuary, as part of their triennial valuation and dictated by the Funding Strategy Statement, will only anticipate long-term return on a relatively prudent basis to reduce risk of under-performing. Progress is analysed at three yearly valuations for all employers.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019 are set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value:

31/03/18	Asset type	31/03/19
£'000		£'000
6,586	Cash and cash equivalents	7,052
4,908	Cash held at CCC	5,207
489,582	Bonds	403,998
<b>501,076</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>416,257</b>

## 15.6 Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits.

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	Value as at 31/03/19 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+1% £'000	-1% £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	7,052	71	(71)
Cash held at CCC	5,207	52	(52)
Bonds	403,998	4,040	(4,040)
<b>Total change in available assets</b>	<b>416,257</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>(4,163)</b>

Asset type	Value as at 31/03/18 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+1% £'000	-1% £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,586	66	(66)
Cash held at CCC	4,908	49	(49)
Bonds	489,582	4,896	(4,896)
<b>Total change in available assets</b>	<b>501,076</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>(5,011)</b>

## 15.7 Discount Rate

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

## 15.8 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 (£ GBP Sterling). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than £ GBP Sterling.



The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Committee in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

The following table summarises the Fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2018 and as at 31 March 2019:

Fair value 31/03/18 £'000	Asset type	Fair value 31/03/19 £'000
1,163,608	Overseas Equities	1,213,890
34,101	Property	27,846
0	Cash	4
<b>1,197,709</b>	<b>Total overseas assets</b>	<b>1,241,740</b>

### 15.9 Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The aggregate currency exposure within the Fund as at 31 March 2019 was 8.3% (2017-18: 9%).

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 8.3% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Asset type	Fair value 31/03/19 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+8.30% £'000	-8.30% £'000
Overseas equities	1,213,890	100,753	(100,753)
Property	27,846	2,311	(2,311)
Cash	4	0	0
<b>Total change in available assets</b>	<b>1,241,740</b>	<b>103,064</b>	<b>(103,064)</b>

Asset type	Fair value 31/03/18 £'000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay	
		+9.00% £'000	-9.00% £'000
Overseas equities	1,163,608	104,725	(104,725)
Property	34,101	3,069	(3,069)
Cash	0	0	0
<b>Total change in available assets</b>	<b>1,197,709</b>	<b>107,794</b>	<b>(107,794)</b>

### 15.10 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 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.

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 Carmarthenshire County Council monitors membership movements on an annual basis.

New employers to the Fund have to agree to the provision of a bond to prevent the risk of future financial loss to the Fund in the event of not being able to meet its pension liability on cessation. Carmarthenshire County Council currently guarantees to meet any future liabilities falling on the Fund as a result of cessation. This is done to ensure that actuarial recovery periods and amounts are kept at a manageable level for smaller employers.

No collateral is held as security on financial assets. Carmarthenshire County Council does not generally allow credit to employers.

All investments held by investment managers are held in the name of the Dyfed Pension Fund at the custodian – Northern Trust, so if the investment manager fails the Fund's investments are not classed amongst the manager's assets.

Any cash held is in the Carmarthenshire County Council accounts and is invested in line with Carmarthenshire County Council's approved credit rated counterparty list.

#### 15.11 Liquidity risk

This refers to the possibility that the Fund might not have sufficient Funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

Carmarthenshire County Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The amount held in the Fund's bank accounts meet the normal liquidity needs of the Fund and any surplus cash is invested. The Fund's actuaries establish what contributions should be paid in order that all future liabilities can be met.

The investments of the Fund are mainly of a liquid nature. Although any forced liquidation of the investments may be subject to a financial loss.

## 16 Current assets

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	Contributions due from employer	
2,592	- Employer	1,804
1,539	- Employee	1,624
4,908	Cash Balances	5,207
524	Debtors	610
<u>9,563</u>		<u>9,245</u>

16.1 Analysis of Current assets

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
5	HMRC	3
8,247	Other local authorities	7,731
1	NHS bodies	1
4	Public corporations and trading funds	0
1,306	Other entities and individuals	1,509
<b><u>9,563</u></b>		<b><u>9,245</u></b>

**17 Current liabilities**

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
(2,585)	Unpaid benefits	(2,266)
(2,015)	Creditors	(2,141)
<b><u>(4,600)</u></b>		<b><u>(4,407)</u></b>

17.1 Analysis of Current liabilities

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
(599)	HMRC	(759)
(16)	Other local authorities	(106)
(1,023)	Public corporations and trading funds	(684)
(2,962)	Other entities and individuals	(2,858)
<b><u>(4,600)</u></b>		<b><u>(4,407)</u></b>

**18 Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC)**

Occupational Pension Schemes are required by Statute to provide in-house AVC arrangements. The Fund has joint providers: Prudential, Standard Life and Equitable Life, where a range of investment options are available.

It is for individual Scheme members to determine how much they contribute (subject to HMRC limits) and the investment components or its mix.

The contributions made to separately invested AVC schemes and the value of these investments as at the balance sheet date are shown below:

<b>AVC Provider</b>	<b>Value as at 31/03/18 £ '000</b>	<b>Contributions £ '000</b>	<b>Expenditure £ '000</b>	<b>Change in Market Value £ '000</b>	<b>Value as at 31/03/19 £ '000</b>
Prudential	4,592	1,728	(669)	103	5,754
Equitable Life	530	11	(35)	16	522
Standard Life	3,610	456	(830)	90	3,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>(1,534)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>9,602</b>

## 19 Funding arrangements

In line with Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contributions rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The valuation that these financial statements are based on took place as at 31 March 2016. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2013 and the next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2019.

For more details, and to view the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), please refer to the Fund's website – [www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk) and the Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19.

## 20 Related Party Transactions

The Fund is administered by Carmarthenshire County Council (the Authority), consequently there is a strong relationship between the Authority and the Fund.

The Authority incurred costs of £1.038 million (2017-2018: £0.956 million) in relation to the administration of the Fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the Fund.

The Authority is also the single largest employer of members in the Fund and contributed £32.441 million to the Fund in 2018-2019 (2017-2018: £32.013 million).

The Fund holds part of its cash balance with the Authority in order to meet its day to day expenditure. This cash is invested on the Money Markets by the Authority's Treasury Management section. During the year to 31 March 2019, the Fund had an average investment balance of £13.58 million (2017-2018: £12.45 million) earning interest of £88,575 (2017-2018: £45,888).

### 20.1 Governance

#### Pension Committee

There are three members and one substitute member of the Pension Committee. During 2018-19 these were Councillor Elwyn Williams, Councillor John Prosser (active member) replaced by Councillor Robert Evans in February 2019, Councillor Jim Jones (active member) and the substitute was Councillor Dai Thomas (active member).

The Director of Corporate Services, Mr Chris Moore, who has the role of Section 151 Officer for the Authority, played a key role in the financial management of the Fund and is also an active member of the Fund.

The Committee members and the Senior Officers that advise the Committee are required to declare their interest at each meeting. The Committee members and Director of Corporate Services accrue their benefits in line with the regulations encompassing councillors and employees of the employing bodies of the Fund.

### Pension Board

A Pension Board was approved by County Council on the 11<sup>th</sup> February 2015 effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 in line with the Public Service Pension Act 2013. It consists of three employer representatives, three member representatives and an independent chair.

For more details, and to view the Governance Policy, please refer to the Fund's website – [www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk](http://www.dyfedpensionfund.org.uk) and the Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19.

### 20.2 Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the fund is the Section 151 Officer. Total remuneration payable to key management personnel is set out below:

<b>31/03/18</b>		<b>31/03/19</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
14	Short-term benefits	14
3	Post-employment benefits	3
<u>17</u>		<u>17</u>

## 21 Employing bodies contribution rates, contributions receivable and benefits payable

2017-18				2018-19			
Contri- bution rate %	Deficit Contri- bution £'000	Contri- butions £'000	Benefits payable £'000	Contri- bution rate %	Deficit Contri- bution £'000	Contri- butions £'000	Benefits payable £'000
<b>Scheduled bodies</b>							
15.1	2,529	29,484	34,037	15.1	2,623	29,818	35,526
15.6	270	15,687	17,365	15.6	864	16,468	17,794
15.3	90	10,934	10,915	15.3	140	11,505	11,621
13.5	86	4,467	2,398	13.5	90	4,732	3,002
14.1	71	1,341	1,434	14.1	74	1,294	1,248
15.2	(2)	311	366	16.2	0	291	313
14.3	150	1,304	802	16.1	113	1,531	1,058
15.1	(26)	605	968	15.8	(84)	633	778
12.8	59	899	297	15.0	84	1,081	423
	3,227	65,032	68,582		3,904	67,353	71,765
<b>Designated (Resolution) bodies</b>							
20.0	0	8	12	23.0	0	11	13
12.6	0	1	0	24.9	0	0	0
18.6	14	78	74	17.9	17	80	111
18.7	0	21	0	21.6	0	31	0
21.7	0	11	0	21.7	0	12	0
27.7	1	5	4	24.0	1	5	4
-	0	11	31	-	0	11	31
27.6	8	15	12	27.6	9	13	12
17.3	0	2	1	20.7	0	2	1
21.2	0	1	1	24.9	0	0	1
15.0	10	164	146	15.9	6	194	156
17.8	9	50	82	19.1	7	57	91
12.8	0	7	0	15.9	0	8	0
18.2	4	23	15	19.5	5	39	21
23.5	3	41	7	19.6	(2)	39	7
13.0	(1)	8	12	16.3	(2)	10	12
12.0	0	11	0	16.6	1	13	0
8.5	0	7	0	13.5	1	9	0
	48	464	397		43	535	460

(continued overleaf)

(continued from previous page)

2017-18				2018-19				
Contri- bution rate %	Deficit Contri- bution £'000	Contri- butions £'000	Benefits payable £'000	Contri- bution rate %	Deficit Contri- bution £'000	Contri- butions £'000	Benefits payable £'000	
<b>Admission bodies</b>								
<b>Community Admission Body (CAB)</b>								
13.2	14	32	17	Ceredigion Association of Voluntary Org.	17.9	11	44	53
13.3	43	812	982	Careers Wales	15.1	(21)	1,148	1,323
11.7	7	24	32	Carmarthenshire Association of Voluntary Services	17.0	10	32	40
26.5	(5)	11	0	Carmarthenshire Federation of Young Farmers Clubs	27.6	(9)	10	0
17.9	0	13	39	Iaith Cyf	15.9	2	14	40
20.0	5	2	15	Leonard Cheshire Disability	23.3	5	3	15
18.1	3	9	34	Llanelli Burial Board	0.0	0	0	34
7.8	4	56	10	Menter Bro Dinefwr	11.7	11	71	10
11.5	17	34	49	Menter Cwm Gwendraeth	10.5	29	36	32
7.4	0	18	0	Menter Gorllewin Sir Gar	10.8	1	38	0
23.7	1	24	10	Menter Iaith Castell-Nedd Port Talbot	7.4	(2)	13	10
16.0	2	9	2	Narberth & District Community & Sports Association	19.3	(3)	9	15
14.5	4	62	103	Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services	20.1	1	66	100
12.6	8	55	34	PLANED	13.7	4	83	69
14.2	(44)	260	226	Tai Ceredigion	15.8	(5)	267	222
16.5	109	555	511	University of Wales-Trinity St David	18.4	72	602	497
22.5	80	11	214	Aberystwyth University	22.3	83	11	219
15.1	23	220	351	Welsh Books Council	14.7	(24)	223	334
13.8	7	26	40	West Wales Action for Mental Health	14.8	5	28	41
17.8	1	136	188	Valuation Tribunal Wales	15.8	(3)	26	73
13.5	0	8	0	Swim Narberth	14.2	1	7	0
	279	2,377	2,857			168	2,730	3,128
<b>Transferee Admission Body (TAB)</b>								
19.3	(4)	16	37	Grwp Gwalia	19.3	0	16	38
21.5	0	10	6	DANFO	26.6	(1)	6	54
0.0	0	0	0	Llesiant DELTA wellbeing	15.3	0	214	27
20.3	0	144	117	Human Support Group (HSG)	21.2	(7)	117	106
	(4)	170	160			(7)	353	225
<b>Bodies with no pensionable employees</b>								
0.0	0	5	6	DVLA	0.0	0	5	6
0.0	0	0	12	Cardigan Swimming Pool	0.0	0	0	13
0.0	0	0	23	PRISM	0.0	0	0	90
0.0	0	51	300	Dyfed Powys Magistrates Courts	0.0	0	52	317
0.0	0	1	6	Carmarthen Family Centre	0.0	0	1	7
0.0	0	2	3	Milford Haven Town Council	0.0	0	2	10
0.0	0	0	2	Mencap	0.0	0	0	2
0.0	0	0	7,796	Dyfed County Council	0.0	0	0	7,668
0.0	0	0	2	Dyfed AVS	0.0	0	0	2
0.0	0	6	7	NHS	0.0	0	7	7
0.0	0	11	35	Welsh Water	0.0	0	4	16
0.0	0	0	7	Cwm Environmental	0.0	0	0	7
0.0	0	0	5	Cartrefi Cymru	0.0	0	0	6
0.0	0	1	1	Rent Officer Service	0.0	0	2	2
	0	77	8,205			0	73	8,154
<b>3,550 68,120 80,201 Total</b>				<b>4,107 71,045 83,731</b>				

21.1 Bodies with No Pensionable Employees where pension increase is recharged

It has been assumed that for the following bodies, the proportion of pension increases stated below will continue to be recharged.

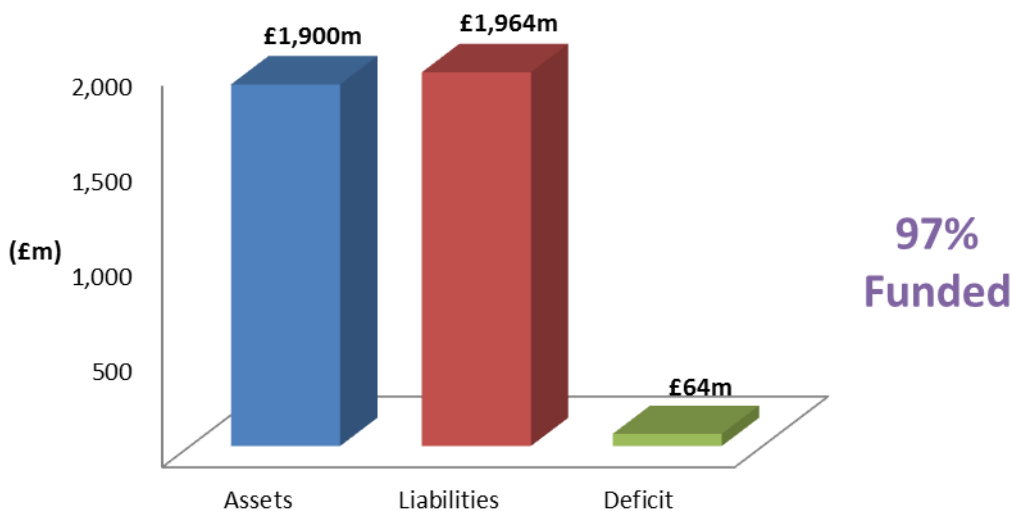
	<b>Proportion to be recharged %</b>
DVLA	100
Milford Haven Town Council	100
National Health Service	100
Carmarthen Family Centre	100
Welsh Water	50

**22 Actuarial Statement**

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 Dyfed Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2016 to determine the contribution rates with effect from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020.

On the basis of the assumptions adopted, the Fund’s assets of £1,900 million represented 97% of the Fund’s past service liabilities of £1,964 million (the “Funding Target”) at the valuation date. The deficit at the valuation was therefore £64 million.



The valuation also showed that a Primary contribution rate of 15.2% of pensionable pay per annum was required from employers. The Primary rate is calculated as being sufficient, together with contributions paid by members, to meet all liabilities arising in respect of service after the valuation date.

The funding objective as set out in the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) is to achieve and then maintain a solvency funding level of 100% of liabilities (the solvency funding target). In line with the FSS, where a shortfall exists at the effective date of the valuation a deficit recovery plan will be put in place which requires additional contributions to correct the shortfall (or contribution reductions to refund any surplus).

The FSS sets out the process for determining the recovery plan in respect of each employer. At this actuarial valuation the average deficit recovery period is 17 years, and the total initial recovery payment



(the “Secondary rate”) for 2019/20 is approximately £4.8 million per annum (which also includes allowance for some employers to phase in any increases and to prepay contributions). For all employers, the Secondary rate will increase at 3.7% per annum, except where phasing has been applied. With the agreement of the Administering Authority employers may also opt to pay some of their deficit contributions early in return for a suitably agreed reduction.

Further details regarding the results of the valuation are contained in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated 31 March 2017. 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 Primary rate of contribution were as follows:

	<b>For past service liabilities (Funding Target)</b>	<b>For future service liabilities (Primary rate of contribution)</b>
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	4.4% per annum	4.95% per annum
Rate of pay increases (long term)*	3.7% per annum	3.7% per annum
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.2% per annum	2.2% per annum

\* allowance was also made for short-term public sector pay restraint over a 4 year period.

The assets were assessed at market value.

The next triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund is due as at 31 March 2019. Based on the results of this valuation, the contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2020.

### **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 2019 (the 31 March 2018 assumptions are included for comparison):

	<b>31 March 2018</b>	<b>31 March 2019</b>
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	2.6% per annum	2.4% per annum
Rate of CPI Inflation / CARE benefit revaluation	2.1% per annum	2.2% per annum

	31 March 2018	31 March 2019
Rate of pay increases*	3.6% per annum	3.7% per annum
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of GMP)/Deferred revaluation	2.2% per annum	2.3% per annum

\* includes a corresponding allowance to that made in the latest formal 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 2017.

During the year, corporate bond yields decreased slightly, resulting in a lower discount rate being used for IAS 26 purposes at the year-end than at the beginning of the year (2.4% p.a. versus 2.6% p.a.). The expected long-term rate of CPI inflation increased during the year, from 2.1% p.a. to 2.2%. Both of these factors served to increase the liabilities over the year.

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits for the purposes of IAS 26 as at 31 March 2018 was estimated as £2,993 million. Interest over the year increased the liabilities by c£78 million, and allowing for net benefits accrued/paid over the period also increased the liabilities by c£44 million (after allowing for any increase in liabilities arising as a result of early retirements/augmentations). There was also an increase in liabilities of £176 million due to "actuarial losses" (i.e. the effects of the changes in the actuarial assumptions used, referred to above).

The net effect of all the above is that the estimated total value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2019 is therefore £3,291 million.

### The McCloud Case

In December 2018 the Court of Appeal ruled against the Government in the two linked cases of Sargeant and McCloud (which for the purposes of the LGPS has generally been shortened to "McCloud"), relating to the Firefighter unfunded pension schemes and the Judicial pension arrangements. In essence, the Court held that the transitional protections, which were afforded to older members when the reformed schemes were introduced in 2015, constituted unlawful age discrimination. The Government is attempting to appeal the cases, but it is not known at this stage whether an appeal will even be possible. If the Government ultimately loses these cases then remedial action in the form of increases in benefits for some members is likely to be required. There may well also be knock-on effects for the other public service schemes, and the LGPS might therefore also be required to take some action. At this stage it is uncertain whether remedial action will be required, nor is it clear what the extent of any potential remedial action might be.

The LGPS Scheme Advisory Board has commissioned the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) to calculate some indicative costs on an LGPS-wide basis so that Funds can give some consideration to the overall issue and form a view on whether any more detailed work is required. Whilst GAD have not yet reported on their findings, initial indications are that the impact on liabilities could be of the order of 0.5% to 1% of liabilities. This is well within the approximations inherent in the liability calculation shown above, which is based on a "roll-forward" of the 2016 actuarial valuation results rather than being a full recalculation, and in any case is within normal acceptable tolerances for this type of work given the general approximations which need to be made. We have therefore not included a specific provision for the potential additional liabilities arising from the McCloud case.

### GMP Equalisation

UK and European law requires pension schemes to provide equal benefits to men and women in respect of service after 17 May 1990 (the date of the "Barber" judgment) and this includes providing equal benefits accrued from that date to reflect the differences in GMPs. Previously, there was no consensus or legislative guidance as to how this might be achieved in practice for ongoing schemes, but the 26 October

2018 Lloyds Bank court judgement has now provided further clarity in this area. However, in response to this judgement HM Treasury stated that "public sector schemes already have a method to equalise guaranteed minimum pension benefits, which is why we will not have to change our method as a result of this judgment", clearly implying that the Government (who have the overall power to determine benefits provision) believe the judgement itself will not affect the benefits. Therefore, the natural conclusion for the main public service pension schemes including the Local Government Pension Scheme is that it is not appropriate for any provision to be included for the effect of the Lloyds Bank judgment, at least at the present time, and so we have not made any allowance for any additional liabilities within the above figures at this stage. However, in due course there may be a further cost to the LGPS in connection with equalisation/indexation, when the Government confirms the overall approach which it wishes to adopt in this area following its consultation.

**John Livesey**

**Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries**

**Mercer Limited  
June 2019**

## **23 Events after the balance sheet date**

There have been no events since 31st March 2019, and up to the date when these accounts were authorised, that require any adjustments to these accounts.