



Extract from

Statement of Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2016

I hope that this document proves to be both informative and of interest to readers. The Council is keen to try to improve both the quality and suitability of information provided. On that basis your feedback would be welcome.

If you have suggestions or comments on either the format of the report or its content, or you would like any further information or further copies of this document, please contact:

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Durham County Council Pension Fund

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Fund Account

2014-15			2015-16		
£000	£000		Notes	£000	£000
DEALINGS WITH MEMBERS, EMPLOYERS AND OTHERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE FUND					
-98,848		Contributions receivable	7	-112,035	
-2,734		Transfers in from other pension funds	8	-3,680	
-5		Other income		-5	
	-101,587				-115,720
101,419		Benefits payable	9	110,422	
8,568		Payments to and on account of leavers	10	5,273	
	109,987				115,695
	8,400	Net withdrawals/ -additions from dealings with members, employers and others			-25
	6,869	Management expenses	11		11,490
RETURN ON INVESTMENTS					
-29,129		Investment income	12	-22,662	
-190,260		Profit and losses on disposal of investments and change in market value of investments	14	24,955	
	-219,389	Net returns on investments			2,293
	-204,120	NET -INCREASE/ DECREASE IN THE NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS DURING THE YEAR			13,758

Net Assets Statement

2014-15			2015-16		
£000	£000	Notes	£000	£000	
INVESTMENT ASSETS					
87,417		Fixed interest securities	14	31,708	
264,293		Equities	14	211,866	
477,348		Index linked securities	14	468,296	
<u>1,362,350</u>	2,191,408	Pooled investment vehicles	14	<u>1,506,789</u>	2,218,659
375		Loans	14	349	
		Other cash deposits:			
111,133		Fund Managers	14	62,372	
54,269		Short term investments	14	17,217	
<u>12,111</u>	<u>177,888</u>	Derivative contracts	14	<u>57,351</u>	<u>137,289</u>
	2,369,296				2,355,948
Other Investment Assets					
1,815		Dividend accruals	14,17	1,925	
276		Tax recovery	14,17	368	
<u>12,060</u>	<u>14,151</u>	Other investment balances	14,17	<u>13,388</u>	<u>15,681</u>
2,383,447		Total Investment Assets			2,371,629
INVESTMENT LIABILITIES					
-12,886		Derivative contracts	14	-45,144	
<u>-37,354</u>		Other investment balances	18	-9,734	
-50,240		Total Investment Liabilities			-54,878
2,333,207		NET INVESTMENT ASSETS			2,316,751
	1,042	Long Term Assets	17		833
Current assets					
9,275		Contributions due from employers	17	8,563	
<u>864</u>		Other current assets	17	<u>1,185</u>	
	10,139				9,748
Current liabilities					
<u>-9,413</u>		Current liabilities	18	<u>-6,115</u>	
	-9,413				-6,115
2,334,975		NET ASSETS OF THE FUND AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS AT 31 MARCH			2,321,217

The Pension Fund's accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the reported accounting period. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, which does take account of such obligations, is disclosed in Note 23.

These accounts should therefore be read in conjunction with the information contained within this note.

1. Fund Operation and Membership

Durham County Council Pension Fund (the Fund) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is administered by Durham County Council. The Council is the

reporting entity for the Fund. The LGPS is a statutory scheme governed by the following legislation:

- Public Services Pensions Act 2013
- LGPS Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (as amended)
- LGPS (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendments) Regulations 2014 (as amended)

The Pension Fund Committee has responsibility delegated from Durham County Council to discharge the powers and duties arising from Section 7 of the Superannuation Act 1972 and Regulations made thereunder to ensure the effective stewardship of the Pension Fund's affairs. The delegation is wide ranging and covers the management of all of the Fund's activities, including the administration and investment of funds. The Committee meets at least quarterly to assess performance and annually to consider wider matters.

The Corporate Director Resources is responsible for the administration of the Pension Fund. He is assisted by the Pensions Administration and Pension Fund Accounting teams in his statutory duty to ensure the Pension Fund is administered effectively and remains solvent.

The Fund was established in 1974 to cover the future pension entitlement of all eligible employees of the County Council and former District Councils. The Fund excludes provision for teachers, police officers and firefighters for whom separate pension arrangements exist. A number of other scheduled and admitted bodies also participate in the Scheme.

The LGPS is a defined benefit occupational pension scheme to provide pensions benefits for pensionable employees of participating bodies. On retirement contributors receive annual pensions and where applicable lump sum payments. Entitlement to these benefits arises mainly on the grounds of reaching retirement age and retirement through early retirement schemes or being made redundant. Contributors who leave and who are not immediately entitled to these benefits may have their pension rights transferred or preserved until reaching retirement age.

The following table provides a summary of contributing members, pensioners in payment and deferred pensioners over the last five years.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Contributing Members	17,235	16,837	17,454	18,011	18,530
Pensioners in Payment	16,049	16,386	16,700	17,193	17,715
Pensioners Deferred	11,573	12,211	13,040	13,165	14,451

In comparison to the figures reported at 31 March 2015, the number of pensionable employees in the Fund at 31 March 2016 has increased by 519, the number of pensioners has increased by 522 and deferred pensioners have increased by 1,286.

Contributions represent the total amounts receivable from:

- employing authorities (of which there were 116 at 31 March 2016), at a rate determined by the Fund's Actuary, and
- pensionable employees, at a rate set by statute.

The Fund's total benefits and contributions are summarised in the following table:

2014-15			2015-16	
Benefits	Contributions		Benefits	Contributions
£000	£000		£000	£000
80,645	-68,386	Administering Authority	83,286	-70,340
17,922	-26,704	Scheduled Bodies	20,567	-34,000
2,852	-3,758	Admitted Bodies	6,569	-7,695
101,419	-98,848		110,422	-112,035

2. Basis of Preparation

The Pension Fund accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the Code) issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts have been prepared on an accruals and going concern basis.

The financial statements summarise the transactions and the net assets of the Pension Fund available. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. The actuarial valuations of the Fund, which do take account of such obligations, are carried out every three years. The Actuary completed a valuation during 2013/14, the results of which determined the contribution

rates effective from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017. Details of the latest valuation are included in Note 22.

3. Statement of Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these accounts. The accounts have been prepared on the normal accruals basis of accounting (except individual transfer values to and from the scheme, which are accounted for on a cash basis).

Fund Account

Contributions receivable

Contribution income is categorised and recognised as follows:

- Normal contributions, from both members and employers, are accounted for on an accruals basis;
- Employer's augmentation contributions are accounted for in the year in which they become due;
- Employer's deficit funding contributions are accounted for in the year in which they become due in accordance with the Rates and Adjustment Certificate set by the actuary or on receipt, if earlier than the due date.

Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent amounts paid to or received from other local and public authorities, private, occupational or personal pension schemes in respect of pension rights already accumulated by employees transferring from or to the participating authorities. Individual transfer values paid and received are accounted for on a cash basis as the amount payable or receivable is not determined until payment is made and accepted by the recipient. Bulk (Group) transfers out and in are accounted for in full in the year in which the transfer value is agreed by Durham County Council Pension Fund.

Pension benefits payable

Pension benefits are recognised and recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements as an expense in the period to which the benefit relates. Any amounts due, but yet to be paid, are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities.

Management expenses

All management expenses, which include administrative expenses, investment management expenses and oversight and governance costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis.

All staffing and overhead costs of the pensions administration team are charged to the Pension Fund as administrative expenses.

Fees of the external Investment Managers are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Where an Investment Manager's fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the financial year is used for inclusion in the Fund Account.

Oversight and governance costs include costs relating to the pension fund accounting team, plus legal, actuarial and investments advisory services.

Investment income

Investment income is accounted for as follows:

- income from equities is recognised in the fund account on the date stocks are quoted ex-dividend;
- income from fixed interest and index-linked securities, cash and short-term deposits is accounted for on an accruals basis;
- interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues;
- income from other investments is accounted for on an accruals basis;
- income from overseas investments is recorded net of any withholding tax where this cannot be recovered;
- foreign income has been translated into sterling at the date of the transactions, when received during the year, or at the exchange rates applicable on the last working day in March, where amounts were still outstanding at the year end;
- changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/ losses during the year.

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 would normally be accounted for as a fund expense as it arises, however when Investment Managers are not able to supply the necessary information, no taxation is separately disclosed in the Fund Account.

Net Assets Statement

Valuation of Investments

Investments are included in the accounts at their fair value as at the reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Market value is the bid price quoted in an active market for securities and unitised investments.

All prices in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the prevailing rate on the last working day of March.

An investment 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 to 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:

- Quoted equity securities which are traded on an exchange are accounted for on a bid market price basis, where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Fixed interest securities that are traded on an exchange are accounted for at bid market price where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Index linked securities are valued at bid market value where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Unitised securities are valued at the closing bid price if bid and offer prices are reported by the relevant exchange and in the Investment Manager's valuation report. Single priced unitised securities are valued at the reported price;
- Unquoted equity investments are included based on an estimated price of the investments held. Investment Managers use valuation techniques to establish a price at the year end date based on an arm's length exchange given normal business considerations;
- Derivative contracts outstanding at the year end are included in the Net Assets Statement at fair value (as provided by Investment Managers) and gains and losses arising are recognised in the Fund Account as at 31 March. The value of foreign currency contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the reporting date. The value of all other derivative contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date.

Where Investment Managers are unable to supply investment valuations in line with the above policies, valuations will be included as supplied by the Investment Manager, usually at mid-market price.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives a possible asset which will only be confirmed by the occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Pension Fund. Contingent assets are not recognised in the Net Assets Statement however details are disclosed in Note 21.

Investment transactions

Investment transactions arising up to 31 March but not settled until later are accrued in the accounts. All purchases and sales of investments in foreign currency are accounted for in sterling at the prevailing rate on the transaction date.

Acquisition costs of investments

Acquisition costs of investments are added to book cost at the time of purchase.

Financial liabilities

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

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actual present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under IAS 26 the Pension Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the accounts (Note 23).

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Fund. In accordance with LGPS Regulations, AVCs are not recognised as income or assets in the Pension Fund Accounts, however a summary of the scheme and transactions are disclosed in Note 19 to these accounts.

If, however, AVCs are used to purchase extra years' service from the Pension Fund, this is recognised as contribution income in the Fund's accounts on an accruals basis. Amounts received in this way can be found in Note 7 as additional contributions from members.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of the statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. In applying the policies, the Pension Fund has to make certain judgements about complex transactions, or those involving uncertainty. Those with most significant effect are:

- the fair value of unquoted private equities is highly subjective and based upon forward looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Investment Managers provide the values to be recognised in the Net Assets Statement.
- the pension fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary; the estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

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

The Pension Fund Accounts contain estimated figures that are based upon assumptions made about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that actual results may differ from the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Items for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual differs from assumptions
Actuarial Valuation	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements including the discount rate used, the salary increase projections, expected changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and returns on pension fund assets. A firm of actuaries is engaged to provide the Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Note 22 summarises the results of the actuarial valuation.	The Actuary calculated the funding ratio to be 84% as at 31 March 2013 (the last triennial valuation). If the following figures were to differ from the assumptions used in the calculation, there would be a reduction in the funding ratio to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 79% if life expectancy increases by 3 years - 70% if discount rate falls by 1% - 70% if inflation increases by 1% - 73% if equities fall by 25% - 80% if pensionable pay increases by 1%
Fair Value of Investments	The Accounts are as at 31 March 2016 and all the investments held by the fund are valued as at that date using the best estimate possible of 'fair value', as detailed in 'Significant Accounting Policies - Valuation of Investments'.	The use of estimates for investment values is greatest for those assets classified at Level 3 which means there is a risk that these investments may be over/ under-stated in the accounts. The total value of Level 3 investments (explained in Note 15) is £154.1m at 31/3/16 (£105.2m at 31/3/15). Every 1% increase/ decrease in fair value would result in an increase/ decrease in the value of the Fund by £1.541m (£1.052m at 31/3/15).

6. Post Net Assets Statement (Balance Sheet) Event

There have been no events after 31 March 2016 which require any adjustments to be made to these accounts.

7. Contributions Receivable

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
	Employer contributions:	
-47,702	Normal	-49,770
-3,354	Augmentation	-6,400
-25,313	Deficit funding	-32,827
	Member contributions:	
-22,363	Normal	-22,929
-116	Additional contributions	-109
-98,848		-112,035
-68,386	Administering Authority	-70,340
-26,704	Scheduled Bodies	-34,000
-3,758	Admitted Bodies	-7,695
-98,848		-112,035

8. Transfers in from other pension funds

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
-2,734	Individual Transfers	-3,680
-2,734		-3,680

9. Benefits Payable

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
87,994	Pensions	90,708
16,822	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	22,514
1,531	Lump sum death benefits	2,035
-4,928	Recharged benefits	-4,835
101,419		110,422
80,645	Administering Authority	83,286
17,922	Scheduled Bodies	20,567
2,852	Admitted Bodies	6,569
101,419		110,422

10. Payments To And On Account Of Leavers

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
65	Refunds to members leaving service	153
16	Payments for members joining state scheme	61
4,479	Individual transfers to other schemes	5,059
4,008	Group transfers to other schemes	0
8,568		5,273

The Group Transfer figure in 2014/15 of £4.008m was a provision for the transfer value which was paid to South Tyneside Pension Fund during 2015/16. This relates to the group transfer of staff from the former Wear Valley District Council who are now employed by Gentoo and who transferred out of the DCC Pension Fund on 31 March 2008.

11. Management Expenses

Administration expenses include the cost of the administering authority in supporting the Fund.

Investment management expenses include any expenses in relation to the management of the pension fund assets. Investment manager fees are based on the value of assets under management. A performance related fee, derived from a base fee plus a percentage of out-performance, is paid to three of the Fund's investment managers; an ad-valorem fee is payable to the other managers.

Oversight and governance costs include costs relating to the pension fund accounting team, plus legal, actuarial and investments advisory services.

2014-15 £000 (restated)		2015-16 £000
939	Administration expenses	854
5,234	Investment Management expenses	9,962
696	Oversight and Governance costs	674
6,869		11,490

Included within oversight and governance costs is the external audit fee payable to Mazars in 2015/16 of £0.026m (£0.026m in 2014/15).

12. Investment Income

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
-1,887	Interest from fixed interest securities	-1,720
-3,732	Income from index-linked securities	-3,369
-12,330	Dividends from equities	-6,860
-283	Interest on cash deposits	-102
-10,897	Income from pooled investment vehicles	-10,611
-29,129		-22,662

13. Taxation

The Pensions Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) requires that any withholding tax that is irrecoverable should be disclosed in the Fund Account as a tax charge, however

as Investment Managers have not been able to supply information for the full year, no amount of irrecoverable withholding tax has been disclosed.

- **United Kingdom Income Tax**

The Fund is an exempt approved Fund under Section 1(1) Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004, and is therefore not liable to UK income tax on interest, dividends and property income, or to capital gains tax.

- **Value Added Tax**

As Durham County Council is the administering authority for the Fund, VAT input tax is recoverable on most fund activities.

- **Foreign Withholding Tax**

Income earned from investments in stocks and securities in the United States, Australia and Belgium is exempt from tax. In all other countries dividends are taxed at source and, where the tax paid at source is greater than the rate of tax under the 'Double Taxation Agreement', the excess tax is reclaimable except in the case of Malaysia.

14. Investments

Analysis by Investment Manager

The following Investment Managers were employed during 2015/16 to manage the Pension Fund's assets:

- Aberdeen Asset Management Limited (Aberdeen)
- AllianceBernstein Limited (AllianceBernstein)
- Bank of New York Mellon Investment Management EMEA Limited (BNYM)
- BlackRock Investment Management UK Limited (BlackRock)
- CB Richard Ellis Collective Investors Limited (CBRE)
- Mondrian Investment Partners Limited (Mondrian)
- Royal London Asset Management (RLAM)

The long-term strategic allocation as at 31 March was as follows:

31 March 2015 %	Investment Manager	Asset Class	31 March 2016 %
15	Aberdeen	Global equities	15
15	AllianceBernstein	Global Bonds	15
15	BNYM	Global equities	15
20	Blackrock	Dynamic Asset Allocation	20
8	CBRE	Global property	8
7	Mondrian	Emerging Market Equities	7
20	Royal London	Investment grade sterling bonds	20
100			100

The actual market values of investments held by each Investment Manager as at 31 March were as follows (the actual allocations vary slightly from the long-term strategic allocations due to market movements):

31-Mar-15		Investment Manager	31-Mar-16	
£000	%		£000	%
343,880	14.95	Aberdeen	339,124	14.79
330,169	14.34	AllianceBernstein	341,874	14.91
355,519	15.45	BNYM	364,837	15.91
15,251	0.66	Barings	198	0.01
467,036	20.29	Blackrock	437,983	19.10
150,641	6.54	CBRE	187,755	8.18
157,684	6.85	Mondrian	152,726	6.66
28	0.00	Other - NEL	28	0.00
481,558	20.92	RLAM	468,712	20.44
2,301,766	100.00		2,293,237	100.00

The totals in the above table include all assets held by Investment Managers on behalf of the Fund, including cash and derivatives. The total as at 31 March 2016 excludes loans of £0.349m, cash invested by the administering authority of £17.217m, other investment assets of £15.681m and other investment liabilities of £9.734m (£0.375m, £54.269m, £14.151m and £37.354m respectively as at 31 March 2015).

Of the total value of net investment assets reported in the Net Assets Statement as at 31 March 2016, £2.293m (98.99%) is invested through Investment Managers (£2.302m or 98.65% at 31 March 2015).

Reconciliation of Movements in Investments 2015/16

Investment category	Value at 31 March 2015	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Change in Asset Classification	Change in market value	Value at 31 March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed interest securities	87,417	163,548	-187,356	22,142	-54,043	31,708
Equities	264,293	107,977	-109,440	-28,958	-22,006	211,866
Index linked securities	477,348	1,845,108	-1,862,768	0	8,608	468,296
Pooled investment vehicles	1,362,350	241,681	-166,237	6,816	62,179	1,506,789
	2,191,408	2,358,314	-2,325,801	0	-5,262	2,218,659
Derivative contracts:						
Futures, margins & options	3,102	31,977	-14,810		-3,848	16,421
Forward foreign currency	-3,877				-337	-4,214
	2,190,633	2,390,291	-2,340,611	0	-9,447	2,230,866
Other investment balances:						
Loans	375					349
Other cash deposits	165,402				-15,508	79,589
Dividend accruals	1,815					1,925
Tax recovery	276					368
Other investment balances	-25,294					3,654
Net Investment Assets	2,333,207			0	-24,955	2,316,751

The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on sales of investments during the year.

Reconciliation of Movements in Investments 2014/15

Investment category	Value at 31 March 2014	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Change in Asset Classification	Change in market value	Value at 31 March 2015
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed interest securities	62,934	339,632	-348,653		33,504	87,417
Equities	500,898	2,437,883	-2,709,504		35,016	264,293
Index linked securities	384,175	1,727,246	-1,704,313		70,240	477,348
Pooled investment vehicles	1,128,807	2,261,603	-2,079,377		51,317	1,362,350
	2,076,814	6,766,364	-6,841,847	0	190,077	2,191,408
Derivative contracts:						
Futures, margins & options	4,716	9,040	-5,589		-5,065	3,102
Forward foreign currency	1,553				-5,430	-3,877
	2,083,083	6,775,404	-6,847,436	0	179,582	2,190,633
Other investment balances:						
Loans	390					375
Other cash deposits	76,091				10,678	165,402
Dividend accruals	4,813					1,815
Tax recovery	378					276
Other investment balances	-9,456					-25,294
Net Investment Assets	2,155,299			0	190,260	2,333,207

Analysis of Investments

2014-15			2015-16	
£000	£000		£000	£000
ASSETS INVESTED THROUGH FUND MANAGERS				
Fixed interest securities				
16,907		UK - Public sector - quoted	0	
70,510		Overseas - Public sector - quoted	31,708	
	87,417			31,708
Equities				
35,502		UK quoted	41,520	
28		UK unquoted	28	
228,763		Overseas quoted	170,318	
	264,293			211,866
Index linked securities				
459,206		UK quoted - Public sector	466,549	
0		UK quoted - Corporate	0	
18,142		Overseas quoted -Public sector	1,747	
0		Overseas quoted -Corporate		
	477,348			468,296
Pooled Investment Vehicles				
68,683		Managed funds - non property - UK quoted	2,661	
0		Managed funds - non property - UK unquoted	-	
828,248		Managed funds - non property - overseas quoted	976,525	
330,169		Managed funds - non property - overseas unquoted	341,874	
3,059		Unit Trusts - property - UK quoted	1,815	
24,631		Unit Trusts - property - UK unquoted	32,729	
27,038		Unit Trusts - property - Overseas quoted	29,804	
80,522		Unit Trusts - property - Overseas unquoted	121,381	
	1,362,350			1,506,789
Derivative Contracts				
12,111		Assets	57,351	
-12,886		Liabilities	-45,144	
	-775			12,207
111,133	111,133	Fund Managers' cash	62,372	62,372
2,301,766		NET ASSETS INVESTED THROUGH FUND MANAGERS		2,293,238
OTHER INVESTMENT BALANCES				
54,269		Short term investments (via DCC Treasury Management)		17,217
375		Loans		349
14,151		Other investment assets		15,681
-37,354		Other investment liabilities		-9,734
2,333,207		NET INVESTMENT ASSETS		2,316,751

Analysis of Derivatives

Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price or rate of some underlying item. Underlying items include equities, bonds, commodities, interest rates, exchange rates and stock market indices.

The Fund uses derivatives to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. Derivatives may be used to gain exposure to an asset more efficiently than holding the underlying asset or hedge against the risk of adverse currency movement on the Fund's investments. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the investment management agreement agreed between the Pension Fund and its Investment Managers.

A summary of the derivative contracts held by the Pension Fund is provided in the following table:

2014-15		Derivative Contracts	2015-16	
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Forward foreign currency		
1,192		Assets	8,399	
<u>-5,069</u>		Liabilities	<u>-12,613</u>	
	-3,877	Net Forward foreign currency		-4,214
		Futures		
4,391		Assets	45,703	
<u>-4,281</u>		Liabilities	<u>-28,747</u>	
	110	Net Futures		16,956
		Options		
6,528		Assets	3,249	
<u>-3,536</u>		Liabilities	<u>-3,784</u>	
	2,992	Net Options		-535
	<u><u>-775</u></u>	Net market value of derivative contracts		<u><u>12,207</u></u>

The Pension Fund invests in the following types of derivatives:

i. Forward foreign currency contracts

Currency is bought and sold by investment managers for future settlement at a predetermined exchange rate. Such contracts are used to hedge against the risk of adverse currency movements on the Fund's investments.

The following tables list all of the forward foreign currency contracts held by the investment managers (BlackRock, CBRE and Royal London) on 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015.

Settlement	Currency bought	Local Value	Currency sold	Local Value	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,570,000	BRL	-27,597,285		-842
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,625,000	BRL	-6,082,375		-62
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,625,000	BRL	-6,113,250		-68
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,565,000	BRL	-5,874,228		-63
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,435,000	BRL	-5,419,995		-65
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,410,000	BRL	-12,484,010		-76
0 to 1 mth	USD	800,000	BRL	-2,935,920		-19
0 to 1 mth	USD	800,000	BRL	-2,938,000		-20
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,190,000	BRL	-4,366,705		-29
0 to 1 mth	GBP	11,514,280	CAD	-23,200,000		-965
0 to 1 mth	CAD	19,007,137	USD	-13,480,000	845	
0 to 1 mth	GBP	2,208,084	CHF	-3,200,000		-117
0 to 1 mth	USD	12,960,000	CHF	-13,082,291		-489
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,400,000	CNH	-42,732,800		-151
1 to 3 mths	USD	3,690,000	CNH	-24,261,750		-37
1 to 3 mths	USD	2,460,000	CNH	-16,188,030		-26
1 to 3 mths	USD	2,460,000	CNH	-16,195,410		-27
1 to 3 mths	USD	1,230,000	CNH	-8,086,020		-12
1 to 3 mths	USD	2,460,000	CNH	-16,164,660		-24
1 to 3 mths	USD	6,200,000	CNH	-40,771,200		-63
0 to 1 mth	CZK	2,738,908	EUR	-101,354		0
0 to 1 mth	CZK	3,652,185	EUR	-135,139		0
0 to 1 mth	CZK	19,322,232	EUR	-715,000		-1
0 to 1 mth	CZK	19,454,429	EUR	-720,000		-1
0 to 1 mth	CZK	23,781,208	EUR	-880,000		-1
0 to 1 mth	CZK	34,317,940	EUR	-1,270,000		-1
0 to 1 mth	CZK	37,155,250	EUR	-1,375,000		-1
0 to 1 mth	CZK	14,956,854	EUR	-553,507		0
0 to 1 mth	GBP	35,896,878	EUR	-47,110,000		-1,457
0 to 1 mth	EUR	1,263,686	GBP	-983,375	19	
0 to 1 mth	EUR	718,330	GBP	-558,678	11	
0 to 1 mth	EUR	3,447,984	GBP	-2,678,287	56	
0 to 1 mth	PLN	1,283,346	EUR	-284,341	14	
0 to 1 mth	PLN	10,243,901	EUR	-2,271,318	114	
0 to 1 mth	PLN	1,283,203	EUR	-284,341	14	
0 to 1 mth	EUR	444,157	PLN	-1,995,053		-21
0 to 1 mth	EUR	465,803	PLN	-2,087,475		-21
0 to 1 mth	EUR	310,535	PLN	-1,392,207		-14
0 to 1 mth	EUR	660,000	PLN	-2,952,774		-29
0 to 1 mth	EUR	959,505	PLN	-4,295,190		-42
0 to 1 mth	EUR	405,368	PLN	-1,790,838		-13
0 to 1 mth	EUR	1,621,472	PLN	-7,165,448		-54
0 to 1 mth	EUR	1,690,349	PLN	-7,467,660		-56
0 to 1 mth	EUR	1,782,810	PLN	-7,874,719		-58
0 to 1 mth	USD	7,780,766	EUR	-7,118,116		-231
0 to 1 mth	USD	4,462,079	EUR	-4,081,884		-132
0 to 1 mth	EUR	12,680,000	USD	-13,866,975	406	
0 to 1 mth	EUR	11,539,165	USD	-12,610,000	376	
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,773,157	EUR	-1,614,764		-47
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,545,863	EUR	-3,229,527		-94
0 to 1 mth	USD	829,829	EUR	-755,709		-22
0 to 1 mth	JPY	7,232,000,000	GBP	-42,614,750	2,158	
0 to 1 mth	GBP	123,931,734	USD	-177,890,000	166	
0 to 1 mth	USD	10,500,000	GBP	-7,229,025	76	
0 to 1 mth	GBP	4,192,931	USD	-6,000,000	18	
0 to 1 mth	USD	5,227,126	GBP	-3,654,996		-18
0 to 1 mth	USD	7,019,027	GBP	-4,905,004		-22
0 to 1 mth	GBP	900,000	ZAR	-21,420,270		-113
0 to 1 mth	GBP	4,300,000	ZAR	-102,276,317		-535
0 to 1 mth	ZAR	39,954,031	GBP	-1,785,157	104	

Settlement	Currency bought	Local Value	Currency sold	Local Value	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
0 to 1 mth	ZAR	39,353,824	GBP	-1,759,095	101	
0 to 1 mth	ZAR	20,855,035	GBP	-931,404	55	
0 to 1 mth	ZAR	16,097,274	GBP	-724,344	37	
0 to 1 mth	INR	207,552,500	USD	-3,050,000	58	
0 to 1 mth	INR	83,057,600	USD	-1,220,000	24	
0 to 1 mth	INR	83,057,600	USD	-1,220,000	24	
0 to 1 mth	INR	16,053,953	USD	-235,983	4	
0 to 1 mth	INR	21,364,431	USD	-314,017	6	
0 to 1 mth	INR	128,707,431	USD	-1,890,000	37	
0 to 1 mth	INR	41,482,440	USD	-610,000	11	
0 to 1 mth	INR	124,513,200	USD	-1,830,000	35	
0 to 1 mth	INR	41,443,400	USD	-610,000	11	
0 to 1 mth	INR	20,730,850	USD	-305,000	6	
0 to 1 mth	INR	62,172,420	USD	-915,000	17	
0 to 1 mth	USD	55,640,000	JPY	-6,596,711,784		-2,128
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,843,881	JPY	-769,362,681		-1
0 to 1 mth	USD	4,856,119	JPY	-546,064,119		-2
0 to 1 mth	USD	4,090,000	JPY	-462,979,820		-21
0 to 1 mth	USD	8,310,000	JPY	-940,440,190		-41
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,200,000	JPY	-703,700,000		-43
0 to 1 mth	USD	10,035,779	KRW	-12,036,411,784		-357
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,330,000	KRW	-3,981,847,500		-111
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,150,000	KRW	-1,375,630,000		-39
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,150,000	KRW	-1,378,562,500		-41
0 to 1 mth	USD	770,000	KRW	-926,002,000		-29
0 to 1 mth	KRW	5,182,160,000	USD	-4,220,000	224	
0 to 1 mth	KRW	5,173,604,234	USD	-4,215,779	222	
0 to 1 mth	USD	7,800,000	KRW	-9,406,800,000		-309
0 to 1 mth	MXN	122,315,661	USD	-6,570,000	393	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	29,237,608	USD	-1,550,000	108	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	17,550,681	USD	-930,000	65	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	12,820,205	USD	-676,640	50	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	6,401,019	USD	-338,320	24	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	6,412,860	USD	-338,320	25	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	6,024,034	USD	-320,000	22	
0 to 1 mth	MXN	38,566,328	USD	-2,046,719	141	
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,550,000	MXN	-27,764,375		-48
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,550,000	MXN	-27,786,385		-49
0 to 1 mth	USD	166,177	MXN	-2,985,357		-6
0 to 1 mth	USD	2,185,585	MXN	-39,203,448		-70
0 to 1 mth	USD	336,244	MXN	-6,023,506		-10
0 to 1 mth	USD	411,994	MXN	-7,373,570		-13
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,550,000	MYR	-6,491,400		-83
0 to 1 mth	USD	930,000	MYR	-3,908,790		-52
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,240,000	MYR	-5,246,440		-76
0 to 1 mth	USD	310,000	MYR	-1,311,610		-19
0 to 1 mth	USD	310,000	MYR	-1,308,200		-18
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,860,000	MYR	-7,863,150		-113
0 to 1 mth	MYR	10,423,440	USD	-2,480,000	139	
0 to 1 mth	MYR	9,109,660	USD	-2,170,000	120	
0 to 1 mth	MYR	6,513,875	USD	-1,550,000	87	
0 to 1 mth	PHP	627,393,600	USD	-12,960,000	484	
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,293,288	PHP	-153,697,751		-36
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,186,712	PHP	-149,201,856		-42
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,240,000	PHP	-151,729,200		-43
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,240,000	PHP	-151,777,800		-44
0 to 1 mth	USD	2,800,000	SGD	-4,005,120		-121
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,900,000	SGD	-9,879,627		-304
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,500,000	TRY	-4,612,346		-94
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,500,000	TRY	-4,607,025		-93
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,600,000	TRY	-20,239,560		-400
0 to 1 mth	USD	6,200,000	TRY	-17,919,308		-106

Settlement	Currency bought	Local Value	Currency sold	Local Value	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,680,000	TWD	-56,280,000		-48
0 to 1 mth	USD	13,520,000	TWD	-454,069,200		-413
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,390,000	TWD	-112,209,000		-68
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,345,000	TWD	-44,707,800		-31
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,665,000	TWD	-55,394,550		-39
0 to 1 mth	TWD	179,722,800	USD	-5,400,000	130	
0 to 1 mth	TWD	179,604,000	USD	-5,400,000	127	
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,410,000	TWD	-111,728,650		-44
0 to 1 mth	USD	1,650,000	TWD	-54,095,250		-22
0 to 1 mth	USD	2,090,000	TWD	-68,572,900		-29
0 to 1 mth	USD	3,850,000	TWD	-126,434,000		-55
0 to 1 mth	TWD	350,217,000	USD	-10,900,000		-10
0 to 1 mth	TWD	351,198,000	USD	-10,900,000	11	
1 to 3 mths	USD	10,900,000	TWD	-349,879,100		0
1 to 3 mths	USD	10,900,000	TWD	-351,034,500		-25
1 to 3 mths	AUD	10,869,651	GBP	5,717,559		-75
1 to 3 mths	EUR	40,824,558	GBP	32,071,773		-373
1 to 3 mths	USD	91,045,309	GBP	64,420,370	1,095	
1 to 3 mths	JPY	1,325,912,724	GBP	8,281,778	55	
1 to 3 mths	MYR	18,690,782	GBP	3,179,245		-177
1 to 3 mths	AUD	4,408,489	GBP	2,318,915		-30
1 to 3 mths	USD	572,793	GBP	405,288	7	
1 to 3 mths	JPY	604,551,839	GBP	3,776,089	25	
1 to 3 mths	CNY	11,948,588	GBP	1,287,772	7	
1 to 3 mths	EUR	6,423,145	GBP	5,046,023		-59
1 to 3 mths	GBP	2,924,865	AUD	-5,478,896	4	
1 to 3 mths	GBP	3,169,203	SEK	-36,991,710		-14
1 to 3 mths	SEK	36,190,874	GBP	-3,084,980	29	
1 to 3 mths	AUD	2,194,000	GBP	-1,167,386	2	
					8,399	-12,613
Net forward foreign currency contracts at 31 March 2016						-4,214

Settlement	Currency bought	Local Value	Currency sold	Local Value	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
0 to 1 mth	EUR	5,100,000.00	GBP	-3,732,129.00		-42
3 to 6 mths	NZD	17,200,000.00	AUD	-16,585,187.11	132	
1 to 3 mths	USD	2,557,275.54	BRL	-8,260,000.00	12	
3 to 6 mths	GBP	11,256,844.00	EUR	-15,500,000.00	29	
3 to 6 mths	GBP	11,259,448.00	EUR	-15,500,000.00	32	
1 to 3 mths	GBP	3,736,795.50	EUR	-5,100,000.00	42	
3 to 6 mths	GBP	4,162,669.31	JPY	-768,000,000.00		-157
1 to 3 mths	JPY	5,000,000,000.00	GBP	-28,061,902.99	59	
3 to 6 mths	GBP	56,446,618.88	USD	-87,050,000.00		-2,218
3 to 6 mths	GBP	56,436,847.78	USD	-87,050,000.00		-2,227
3 to 6 mths	USD	12,752,563.41	HUF	-3,460,000,000.00	252	
3 to 6 mths	USD	75,800,000.00	JPY	-9,066,134,800.00	94	
3 to 6 mths	EUR	27,078,254	GBP	19,927,681	302	
3 to 6 mths	USD	67,078,960	GBP	44,830,327		-383
3 to 6 mths	JPY	1,178,741,889	GBP	6,647,664	14	
3 to 6 mths	AUD	9,765,023	GBP	5,120,916	117	
3 to 6 mths	MYR	18,020,057	GBP	3,256,833	4	
3 to 6 mths	AUD	1,438,103	GBP	754,161	17	
3 to 6 mths	JPY	429,261,483	GBP	2,420,874	5	
3 to 6 mths	USD	582,557	GBP	389,336		-3
3 to 6 mths	CNY	3,252,057	GBP	350,607		-4
1 to 3 mths	GBP	7,756,376.19	USD	-11,529,000.00		-14
1 to 3 mths	GBP	1,290,150.73	CAD	-2,412,000.00	8	
1 to 3 mths	GBP	1,989,069.18	USD	-2,965,000.00		-9
1 to 3 mths	GBP	2,425,139.39	USD	-3,615,026.76		-12
1 to 3 mths	GBP	4,339,425.44	EUR	-5,887,000.00	73	
					1,192	-5,069
Net forward foreign currency contracts at 31 March 2015						-3,877

ii. Futures

When there is a requirement to hold cash assets, but the Investment Manager does not want this cash to be out of the market, index based futures contracts are bought which have an underlying economic value broadly equivalent to the cash held in anticipation of cash outflow required. Outstanding exchange traded futures contracts, held by BlackRock are as follows:

	Expires	Product Description	Currency	Market Value at 31 March 16	
				£000	£000
Assets					
Overseas fixed interest	1 to 3 mths	AUST 10YR BOND JUN 16 15/6/2016	AUD	20,325	
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	S&P500 EMINI JUN 16	USD	9,492	
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	E-MINI CONSUMER STAPLES JUN 16	USD	9,164	
Overseas fixed interest	1 to 3 mths	US ULTRA T-BOND JUN 16 21/6/2016	USD	6,722	
Total assets					45,703
Liabilities					
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	E-MINI UTILITIES SELECT SECTOR JUN	USD	-9,208	
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	STOXX 600 INDUS JUN 16	EUR	-19,539	
Total liabilities					-28,747
Net Futures Contracts at 31 March 2016					<u>16,956</u>

	Expires	Product Description	Currency	Market Value at 31 March 15	
				£000	£000
Assets					
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	FTSE CHINA A50 APR 15	USD	4,391	
Total assets					4,391
Liabilities					
Overseas equity	3 to 6 mths	STOXX 600 BAS JUN 15	EUR	-4,281	
Total liabilities					-4,281
Net Futures Contracts at 31 March 2015					<u>110</u>

iii. Options

In order to benefit from potentially greater returns available from investing in equities whilst minimising the risk of loss of value through adverse equity price movements, the Fund, via Blackrock, has bought a number of equity option contracts. These option contracts are to protect it from falls in value in the main markets in which it is invested.

Type	Expires	Product Description	Currency	Market Value at 31 March 16 £000
Assets				
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 17/	EUR	930
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 17/	EUR	518
Overseas equity	1 to 5 years	S&P 500 INDEX 15/12/2017 P @ 2000.000	USD	491
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	S&P 500 INDEX 17/6/2016 C @ 2075.000	USD	450
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX 23/5/16	USD	351
UK equity	1 to 3 mths	FTSE 100 INDEX 20/5/2016 P @ 6000.000	GBP	204
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	SPX VOLATILITY INDEX UX 01-JAN-2050	USD	183
Overseas equity	1 to 5 years	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 15/	EUR	90
Overseas fixed interest	0 to 1 mth	APR16 EDM7 P @ 98.75	USD	13
Overseas fixed interest	1 to 3 mths	USD C SGD P @1.420000 EO	USD	9
Overseas fixed interest	3 to 6 months	EUR P CZK C @25.75000 EO	EUR	8
Overseas fixed interest	3 to 6 months	EUR P CZK C @25.75000 EO	EUR	2
Total assets				3,249
Liabilities				
Overseas fixed interest	1 to 3 mths	USD C SGD P @1.450000 EO	USD	-1
Overseas equity	0 to 1 mth	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 15/	EUR	-35
UK equity	1 to 3 mths	FTSE 100 INDEX 20/5/2016 P @ 5750.000	GBP	-60
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX 23/5/16	USD	-111
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX UTILITIES (PRICE) INDEX 1	EUR	-143
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 17/	EUR	-153
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	SPX VOLATILITY INDEX UX 01-JAN-2050	USD	-155
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 17/	EUR	-207
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	EURO STOXX 50 INDEX 01-JAN-2050 17/	EUR	-325
Overseas equity	1 to 5 years	S&P 500 INDEX 15/12/2017 P @ 1875.000	USD	-372
Overseas equity	1 to 3 mths	S&P 500 INDEX 17/6/2016 C @ 1875.000	USD	-2222
Total liabilities				-3,784
Net Options at 31 March 2016				-535

Type	Expires	Product Description	Currency	Market Value at 31 March 15 £000
Assets				
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	SPX VOLATILITY INDEX APR P @ 14.5	USD	98
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 JUN P @ 2000	USD	161
Overseas equity	3 to 6 mths	EURO STOXX 50 JUN P @ 3550	EUR	235
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	EURO STOXX UTILITIES	EUR	272
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 2075	USD	330
UK equity	less than 1 yr	FTSE 100 INDEX MAY P @ 6800	GBP	532
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 2050	USD	615
Overseas equity	1 to 5 yrs	S&P 500 DEC P @ 2000	USD	634
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 2000	USD	789
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	NIKKEI 225 JUN P @ 18500	JPY	821
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	SPX VOLATILITY INDEX JUN C @ 20	USD	854
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	EURO STOXX 50 DEC C @ 4000	EUR	1,187
Total assets				6,528
Liabilities				
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	NIKKEI 225 JUN P @ 19500	JPY	-831
Overseas equity	1 to 5 yrs	S&P 500 DEC P @ 1875	USD	-510
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 1950	USD	-438
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 1875	USD	-343
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	EURO STOXX UTILITIES	EUR	-319
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 1975	USD	-236
Overseas equity	3 to 6 mths	EURO STOXX 50 JUN P @ 3350	EUR	-233
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 DEC P @ 1900	USD	-187
Overseas equity	less than 1 yr	S&P 500 JUN P @ 1900	USD	-166
UK equity	less than 1 yr	FTSE 100 INDEX MAY P @ 6400	GBP	-155
UK equity	less than 1 yr	FTSE 100 INDEX MAY C @ 7000	GBP	-118
Total liabilities				-3,536
Net Options at 31 March 2015				2,992

Investments Exceeding 5% of the Market Value of the Fund

The investments in the following table individually represented more than 5% of the Pension Fund's total net assets available for benefits at 31 March:

Name of Fund	Investment Manager	At 31 March 2016		At 31 March 2015	
		£m	%	£m	%
BNYM Long Term Global Equity	BNYM	364.8	15.91	355.5	15.23
AAM L and P World Equity	Aberdeen	339.1	14.79	343.9	14.73
Diversified Yield Plus	AllianceBernstein	341.9	14.91	330.2	14.14

Single investments with a market value exceeding 5% of their type of asset are listed as follows:

At 31 March 2016

Holding	Investment Manager	£000	%
Fixed Interest Securities			
TREASURY (CPI) NOTE 0.375 15/7/2025	BlackRock	19,969	62.98
TREASURY (CPI) NOTE 0.625 15/1/2026	BlackRock	6,376	20.11
PORTUGAL (REPUBLIC OF) 3.875 15/2/2030	BlackRock	2,420	7.63
PORTUGAL (REPUBLIC OF) 2.875 21/7/2026	BlackRock	1,606	5.06
Equities			
ISHARES GOLD TRUST	BlackRock	17,363	8.20
Index Linked Securities			
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/2042	Royal London	37,989	8.11
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/2032	Royal London	35,829	7.65
UK Treasury 0.5% IL Gilt 22/03/2050	Royal London	35,727	7.63
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	Royal London	32,874	7.02
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/2040	Royal London	30,223	6.45
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/2052	Royal London	25,532	5.45
UK Treasury 0.375% IL 22/03/2062	Royal London	24,807	5.30
UK Treasury 1.25% IL Gilt 22/11/2055	Royal London	24,665	5.27
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/2068	Royal London	24,051	5.14
UK Treasury 1.25% IL Gilt 22/11/2027	Royal London	23,971	5.12
Pooled Investment Vehicles			
BNYM Long Term Global Equity	BNYM	364,837	24.21
Diversified Yield Plus	AllianceBernstein	341,874	22.69
AAM L and P World Equity	Aberdeen	339,124	22.51
BGF GLOBAL CORP BND X4RF GBP HDG	BlackRock	108,805	7.22
ICS INS GBP LIQ AGENCY DIS	BlackRock	77,739	5.16

At 31 March 2015

Holding	Investment Manager	£000	%
Fixed Interest Securities			
UK Treasury Stock 2% 26/01/35	Royal London	18,578	21.25
Italy 4.5% 01/03/2024	BlackRock	12,451	14.24
Brazil 6% 15/08/22	BlackRock	9,515	10.88
Treasury Bd 15/11/44	BlackRock	7,390	8.45
Spain 5.150%	BlackRock	4,620	5.29
Equities			
-			
Index Linked Securities			
UK Treasury 1.875% IL 2022	Royal London	52,680	11.04
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/2034	Royal London	46,731	9.79
UK Treasury 0.50% IL 22/03/2050	Royal London	39,000	8.17
UK Treasury 2.5% I.L. 17/07/24	Royal London	35,161	7.37
UK Treasury 0.125% I.L. 22/03/44	Royal London	28,668	6.01
UK Treasury 0.375% I.L. 22/03/62	Royal London	26,413	5.53
UK Treasury 0.25% I.L. 22/03/52	Royal London	25,175	5.27
Pooled Investment Vehicles			
BNYM Long Term Global Equity	BNY Mellon	355,519	26.10
AAM L and P World Equity	Aberdeen	343,880	25.24
Diversified Yield Plus	AllianceBernstein	330,169	24.24
BGF Global Corp	BlackRock	89,911	6.60

15. Financial Instruments

Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and Net Assets Statement heading:

2014-15			2015-16		
Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets					
87,417			31,708		
264,293			211,866		
477,348			468,296		
1,362,350			1,506,789		
12,111			57,351		
	375			349	
	111,133			62,372	
	54,269			17,217	
14,151			15,681		
	11,181			10,581	
<u>2,217,670</u>	<u>176,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,291,691</u>	<u>90,519</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities					
-12,886			-45,144		
-37,354		-9,413	-9,734		-6,115
-50,240		-9,413	- 54,878		-6,115
<u>2,167,430</u>	<u>176,958</u>	<u>-9,413</u>	<u>2,236,813</u>	<u>90,519</u>	<u>-6,115</u>
	<u>2,334,975</u>			<u>2,321,217</u>	
		Net Assets at 31 March			

Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
Financial Assets		
179,582	Fair Value through profit and loss	-9,447
10,678	Loans and receivables	-15,508
Financial Liabilities		
-	Fair Value through profit and loss	
-	Loans and receivables	
-	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
<u>190,260</u>	Total	<u>-24,955</u>

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

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

LEVEL 1

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

LEVEL 2

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

LEVEL 3

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions. The values of the investment in private equity are based upon valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity in which the Fund has invested. These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually.

The following tables provide analyses of the financial assets and liabilities of the Fund as at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015, grouped into Levels 1, 2 and 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	
Values at 31 March 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial Assets				
Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,738,328	399,253	154,110	2,291,691
Loans and receivables	90,519			90,519
Total Financial Assets	1,828,847	399,253	154,110	2,382,210
Financial Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-9,734	-45,144		-54,878
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	-6,115			-6,115
Total Financial Liabilities	-15,849	-45,144	0	-60,993
Net Financial Assets	1,812,998	354,109	154,110	2,321,217

	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	
Values at 31 March 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial Assets				
Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,770,208	342,309	105,153	2,217,670
Loans and receivables	176,958	0	0	176,958
Total Financial Assets	1,947,166	342,309	105,153	2,394,628
Financial Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-37,354	-12,886	-	-50,240
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	-9,413	-	-	-9,413
Total Financial Liabilities	-46,767	-12,886	-	-59,653
Net Financial Assets	1,900,399	329,423	105,153	2,334,975

16. Nature and Extent of Risk Arising From Financial Instruments

Risk and risk management

The Pension Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- i. **MARKET RISK** - the possibility that financial loss may arise for the Fund as a result of changes in, for example, interest rates movements;
- ii. **CREDIT RISK** - the possibility that other parties may fail to pay amounts due to the Fund;
- iii. **LIQUIDITY RISK** - the possibility that the Fund might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that its assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). The aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio. This is achieved 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 administering body manages these investment risks as part of its overall Pension Fund risk management programme.

The Fund's assets are managed by a number of Investment Managers, as disclosed in Note 14. By dividing the management of the assets between a number of managers risk is further controlled. Asset allocation benchmarks have been set and performance is monitored relative to the benchmarks. This is to ensure the Investment Manager does not deviate from the Pension Fund Committee's investment strategy.

The Fund has appointed a Global Custodian that performs a range of services including collection of dividends and interest from the Investment Managers, administering corporate actions that the Pension Fund may join, dealing with taxation issues and proxy voting when requested. It also ensures that the settlement of purchases and sales of the Fund assets are completed. The Custodian has stringent risk management processes and controls. Client accounts are strictly segregated to ensure that the Fund assets are separately identifiable. Conservative investment practices are ensured by the Custodian where they invest cash collateral.

The Fund also employs a specialised service as an independent check to ensure that all dividends receivable are compared against those collected by the Custodian and that they were received on the due date; any discrepancies are investigated. In line with its Treasury Management Policy, Durham County Council as administering authority, invests the short term cash balances on behalf of the Pension Fund. Interest is paid over to the Fund on a quarterly basis.

Durham County Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework based on the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance issued through the Act.

i. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in market prices, 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 Fund and its investment advisers undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis. These risks are managed in two 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.

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 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. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses, from shares sold short, is unlimited.

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

Other Price Risk – Sensitivity Analysis

In consultation with the Fund's investment advisers, an analysis of historical volatility and implied market volatility has been completed. From this, it has been determined that the potential market movements in market price risk, as shown in the following table, are reasonably possible for the 2015/16 reporting period. The analysis assumed that all other variables remain the same.

If the market price of the Fund investments were to increase/ decrease in line with these potential market movements, the value of assets available to pay benefits would vary as illustrated in the following table (the prior year comparator is also provided):

Manager	Asset type	Asset value at 31 March 2016 £000	Potential market movements %	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Aberdeen	Global equity	339,124	18.8%	402,879	275,369
Alliance Bernstein	Broad Bonds	341,874	8.0%	369,224	314,524
BNYM	Global equity	364,837	18.8%	433,426	296,248
BlackRock	DAA	371,476	8.6%	403,423	339,529
CBRE	Unlisted property	154,110	14.1%	175,840	132,380
CBRE	Listed property	31,619	20.0%	37,943	25,295
Mondrian	Emerging market equity	147,296	29.9%	191,338	103,254
RLAM	UK Index Linked Gilts	468,295	8.8%	509,505	427,085
Other	UK Equity	28	17.1%	33	23
	Loans	349	0.0%	349	349
	Cash	79,589	0.0%	79,589	79,589
	Net derivative assets	12,207	0.0%	12,207	12,207
	Net investment balances	5,947	0.0%	5,947	5,947
Total change in net investment assets available		2,316,751		2,621,703	2,011,799

Manager	Asset type	Asset value at 31 March 2015 £000	Potential market movements %	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Aberdeen	Global equity	343,880	15%	395,462	292,298
Alliance Bernstein	Broad Bonds	330,169	6%	349,979	310,359
Barings	DAA	371	8%	401	341
BNYM	Global equity	355,519	15%	408,847	302,191
BlackRock	DAA	395,918	8%	427,591	364,245
CBRE	Unlisted property	105,153	12%	117,771	92,535
CBRE	Listed property	30,097	21%	36,417	23,777
Mondrian	Emerging market equity	152,799	23%	187,943	117,655
RLAM	UK Index Linked Gilts	477,474	10%	525,221	429,727
Other	UK Equity	28	23%	34	22
	Loans	375	0%	375	375
	Cash	165,402	0%	165,402	165,402
	Net derivative liabilities	-775	0%	-775	-775
	Net investment balances	-23,203	0%	-23,203	-23,203
Total change in net investment assets available		2,333,207		2,591,465	2,074,949

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 administering authority (as part of its Treasury Management Service for investment of surplus cash), its managers, custodian and investment advisers in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy. This includes monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks. During periods of falling interest rates and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

Interest Rate Risk - Sensitivity Analysis

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect income to the fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. The following table shows the fund's asset values having direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2016 and the effect of a +/- 50 BPS change in interest rates on the net assets available to pay benefits (assuming that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant). The prior year comparator is also provided:

Asset type	Asset Values at 31 March 2016 £000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+50 BPS £000	-50 BPS £000
Cash and cash equivalents	79,589	398	-398
Fixed interest securities	31,708	159	-159
Total change in net investment assets available	111,297	557	-557

Asset type	Asset Values at 31 March 2015 £000	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+50 BPS £000	-50 BPS £000
Cash and cash equivalents	165,402	827	-827
Fixed interest securities	87,417	437	-437
Total change in net investment assets available	252,819	1,264	-1,264

Currency Risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than GBP (the functional currency of the Fund). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than GBP. The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Fund and its investment advisers in accordance with the fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

Currency Risk - Sensitivity Analysis

Having consulted with the Fund's independent investment advisers, the likely fluctuation associated with foreign exchange rate movements is expected to be 10% for developed market currencies and 15% in emerging market currencies. This is based upon the adviser's analysis of long-term historical movements in the month end exchange rates of a broad basket of currencies against the pound. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

The following table exemplifies, by Investment Manager, to what extent a 10% (or 15% for emerging markets) 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 (the prior year comparator is also provided):

Manager	Currency exposure by asset type	Level of unhedged exposure	Total Volatility	Asset value at	Value on	Value on
				31 March 16	increase	decrease
				£000	£000	£000
Aberdeen	Global Equity	100%	15%	339,124	389,993	288,255
Alliance Bernstein	Broad Bonds	0%	0%	341,874	341,874	341,874
BlackRock	DAA	100%	10%	364,837	401,321	328,353
BNYM	Global Equity	100%	15%	371,476	427,197	315,755
CBRE	Global Property	100%	10%	185,729	204,302	167,156
Mondrian	Emerging market equity	100%	15%	147,296	169,390	125,202
RLAM	UK Index Linked Gilts	0%	0%	468,295	468,295	468,295
Other	UK Equity	0%	0%	28	28	28
	Loans	0%	0%	349	349	349
	Cash	0%	0%	79,589	79,589	79,589
	Net derivative assets	0%	0%	12,207	12,207	12,207
	Net investment balances	0%	0%	5,947	5,947	5,947
Total change in net investment assets available				2,316,751	2,500,492	2,133,010

Manager	Currency exposure by asset type	Level of unhedged exposure	Total Volatility	Asset value at	Value on	Value on
				31 March 15	increase	decrease
				£000	£000	£000
Aberdeen	Global Equity	94%	13%	343,880	388,584	299,176
Alliance Bernstein	Broad Bonds	0%	0%	330,169	330,169	330,169
Barings	DAA	2%	1%	371	375	367
BlackRock	DAA	5%	1%	355,519	359,074	351,964
BNYM	Global Equity	94%	13%	395,918	447,387	344,449
CBRE	Global Property	15%	2%	135,250	137,955	132,545
Mondrian	Emerging market equity	100%	19%	152,799	181,831	123,767
RLAM	UK Index Linked Gilts	0%	0%	477,474	477,474	477,474
Other	UK Equity	0%	0%	28	28	28
	Loans	0%	0%	375	375	375
	Cash	0%	0%	165,402	165,402	165,402
	Net derivative assets	0%	0%	-775	-775	-775
	Net investment balances	0%	0%	-23,203	-23,203	-23,203
Total change in net investment assets available				2,333,207	2,464,676	2,201,738

ii. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities. The Fund's entire investment portfolio (except derivatives) is exposed to some form of credit risk. The Fund minimises credit risk by

undertaking transactions with a large number of high quality counterparties, brokers and institutions.

Investment Managers adopt procedures to reduce credit risk related to its dealings with counterparties on behalf of its clients. Before transacting with any counterparty, the Investment Manager evaluates both credit worthiness and reputation by conducting a credit analysis of the party, their business and reputation. The credit risk of approved counterparties is then monitored on an ongoing basis, including periodic reviews of financial statements and interim financial reports as required.

The Fund has sole responsibility for the initial and ongoing appointment of custodians. Uninvested cash held with the Custodian is a direct exposure to the balance sheet of the Custodian. Arrangements for investments held by the Custodian vary from market to market but the assets of the Fund are held in a segregated client account. As at 31 March 2016, this level of exposure to the Custodian is only 2.7% of the total value of the portfolio. Surplus cash is invested by Durham County Council only with financial institutions which meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors' Credit Ratings Services. The Council's Investment Strategy sets out the maximum amounts and time limits in respect of deposits placed with each financial institution; deposits are not made unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria.

The Fund believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Fund does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

The cash holding under its treasury management arrangements was £17.217m as at 31 March 2016 (£54.269m at 31 March 2015). This was held with the following institutions:

	Rating as at 31 March 2016	Balances £000	Rating as at 31 March 2015	Balances £000
Bank Deposit Accounts				
Handelsbanken	F1+	62	F1+	1,079
Barclays	F1	1,209	F1	7,991
Santander UK Plc	F1	94	F1	7,991
Fixed Term Deposits				
Royal Bank of Scotland		0	F1	4,566
Barclays	F1	1,612	F1	0
Bank of Scotland	F1	4,836	F1	13,698
Nationwide Building Society	F1	2,014	F1	5,708
Goldman Sachs	F1	2,820	F1	6,849
Natwest Bank	F2	1,612		0
UK Local Authorities	N/A	898		0
Income Bond				
National Savings & Investments	N/A	81	N/A	228
Other				
Money Market Funds	N/A	1,979	N/A	6,159
Total		17,217		54,269

iii. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Steps are taken to ensure that the Fund has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. Management prepares quarterly cash flow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows. The appropriate strategic level of cash balances to be held forms part of the Fund Investment Strategy and rebalancing policy.

The vast majority of the Fund's investments are readily marketable and may be easily realised if required. Some investments may be less easy to realise in a timely manner but the total value of these types of investments is not considered to have any adverse consequences for the Fund.

Durham County Council invests the cash balances of the Fund in line with its Treasury Management Policy and as agreed by the Pension Fund Committee. The Council manages its liquidity position to ensure that cash is available when needed, through the risk management procedures set out in the prudential indicators and treasury and investment strategy reports, and through a comprehensive cash flow management system. Regulation 5 of The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009, gives Durham County Council a limited power to borrow on behalf of the Pension Fund for up to 90 days. The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need. This facility is only used to meet timing differences on pension payments and as they are of a short-term nature, exposure to credit risk is considered negligible.

17. Analysis of Debtors

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
1,467	Central government bodies	1,292
8,173	Other local authorities	6,930
15,692	Other entities and individuals	18,040
<u>25,332</u>	Total debtors	<u>26,262</u>
	Included in the Net Assets Statement as:	
1,042	Long Term Assets	833
14,151	Other Investment Assets	15,681
10,139	Current Assets	9,748
<u>25,332</u>		<u>26,262</u>

The long term assets relate to the portion of the transfer value in from the Ministry of Justice for Magistrates' Courts staff which are repayable more than 12 months after the year end.

18. Analysis of Creditors

2014-15 £000		2015-16 £000
0	NHS Bodies	0
-799	Central government bodies	-815
-5,378	Other local authorities	-1,388
-40,590	Other entities and individuals	-13,646
<u>-46,767</u>	Total creditors	<u>-15,849</u>
	Included in the Net Assets Statement as:	
-37,354	Investment Liabilities - Other balances	-9,734
-9,413	Current Liabilities	-6,115
<u>-46,767</u>		<u>-15,849</u>

Included in the amount due to other local authorities in 2014/15 was a provision of £4.008m for the transfer value paid to South Tyneside Pension Fund during 2015/16. This related to the group transfer of staff from the former Wear Valley District Council who are now employed by Gentoo.

All of the £15.849m is expected to be paid by the Pension Fund within 12 months after the year end.

19. Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. The Pension Fund offers two types of AVC arrangement:

- Purchase of additional pension, which is invested as an integral part of the Fund's assets;
- Money purchase scheme, managed separately by Equitable Life, Standard Life and Prudential. AVCs may be invested in a range of different funds.

The following table refers only to the money purchase AVCs:

	Value at 31 March 2015	* Purchases	Sales	Change in Market Value	Value at 31 March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equitable Life	2,174	49	152	32	2,103
Prudential	3,849	1,131	406	35	4,609
Standard Life	1,819	389	424	-18	1,766
Total	7,842	1,569	982	49	8,478

* Purchases represent the amounts paid to AVC providers in 2015/16

The financial information relating to money purchase AVCs, as set out above, is not included in the Fund's Net Asset Statement or Fund Account in accordance with Regulation 5(2) c of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009.

20. Related Party Transactions

Related parties are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Pension Fund or to be controlled or influenced by the Pension Fund. Influence in this context is expressed in terms of a party:

- being potentially inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests by virtue of the influence over its financial and operating policies; or
- actually subordinating its separate interests in relation to a particular transaction.

Related parties of the Pension Fund fall into three categories:

- a) Employer related
- b) Member related
- c) Key management personnel

a) EMPLOYER RELATED

There is a close relationship between an employer and the Pension Fund set up for its employees and therefore each participating employer is considered a related party. The following table details the nature of related party relationships.

Transaction	Description of the Financial Effect	Amount	
		2014/15	2015/16
Contributions receivable	Amounts receivable from employers in respect of contributions to the Pension Fund	£98.848m	£112.035m
Debtors	Amounts due in respect of employers and employee contributions	£10.317m	£9.396m
Creditors	Amounts due to the Administering Authority in respect of administration and investment management expenses	£1.370m	£1.388m
Administration & Investment Management Expenses	The administration, and a small proportion of the investment management, of the Pension Fund is undertaken by officers of the County Council. The Council incurred the following costs, including staff time, which have been subsequently reimbursed by the Fund	£1.370m	£1.388m
Long term loans	The Pension Fund made loans to Durham County Council prior to January 1974 which earn interest of between 5.75% and 9.875% pa of the outstanding balance, in addition to capital repayments	Loans outstanding £0.258m	Loans outstanding £0.239m
Investment Income	Part of the Pension Fund's cash holding is invested in money markets by Durham County Council. The average surplus cash balance and interest earned were:	Balance = £35.929m Interest = £0.155m	Balance = £51.289m Interest = £0.233m

b) MEMBER RELATED

Member related parties include:

- Members and their close families or households;
- companies and businesses controlled by the Members and their close families which have a financial contractual relationship with any of the organisations that contract with the Pension Fund.

Durham County Council and Darlington Borough Council have a number of Members who are on the Pension Fund Committee. These Members are subjected to a declaration of interest circulation on an annual basis. Each Member of the Pension Fund Committee is also required to declare their interests at the start of each meeting. There were no material related party transactions between any Members or their families and the Pension Fund.

There are three Members of the Pension Fund Committee who are in receipt of pension benefits from Durham County Council Pension Fund; a further two Members are active members of the Pension Fund.

c) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Related parties in this category include:

- key management i.e. senior officers and their close families;
- companies and businesses controlled by the key management of the Pension Fund or their close families.

Disclosure requirements for officer remuneration and members allowances can be found in the main accounts of Durham County Council.

There were no material related party transactions between any officers or their families and the Pension Fund.

21. Contingent Assets

a) PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS ON EQUAL PAY PAYMENTS

Originally equal pay settlements were not deemed to be pensionable however, an element of choice has since been introduced. Individuals can choose to have their settlements considered to be pensionable. This provision has now been added to the agreements that individuals with pending equal pay settlements sign.

There is no certainty that an individual will pay pension contributions on their Equal Pay settlement. The agreements signed by individuals are 'open-ended' in that an individual's ability to determine their settlement as 'pensionable' is not time limited, so the timing of any liability to pay contributions are not certain. The level of contributions likely to be received by the Pension Fund, are unlikely to have a material effect on the Pension Fund Accounts.

b) FOREIGN INCOME DIVIDENDS (FIDs)

The Pension Fund is involved in claims for tax reclaims due to EC Legislation. The outcome of the Court cases will determine the reclaim of taxes, neither the amount of income nor the timing of the income is certain.

Up until 1 July 1997 UK Pension Funds were entitled, under UK tax law, to reclaim tax credits attaching to dividends received from UK resident companies. However, Pension Funds which received dividends designated by UK companies as FIDs, or dividends received from overseas companies, were not entitled to a refundable tax credit. Since UK sourced dividends came with a 20 percent tax credit, the net investment income return from UK companies paying such dividends was significantly higher than UK companies paying FIDs or dividends from overseas companies, for which no credit was available. As a result there was a disincentive for Pension Funds to invest in such companies. The UK tax law which gave rise to these consequences was arguably contrary to EU law, notably Article 56EC, in that it treated UK Pension Funds investing directly into overseas companies, or UK companies paying FIDs, less favourably than UK companies paying ordinary dividends.

The legal arguments to support the strongest element of the FID and Manninen type claims (for EU sourced dividends and FIDs) are considered to be very good. The points in

issue are currently being considered at the High Court via a Group Litigation Order containing over 65 UK Pension Funds, including Durham County Council Pension Fund.

c) WITHHOLDING TAX (WHT) CLAIMS

Pension funds, investment funds and other tax exempt bodies across Europe have in recent years been pursuing claims against a number of EU Member States for the recovery of withholding taxes suffered on EU sourced dividend income. These claims were made in the light of the Fokus Bank (Case E-1/04) ruling in December 2004 on the grounds that the WHT rules of those Member States are in breach of the free movement of capital principle of the EC Treaty. The legal arguments used to support Fokus claims are strong and rely on existing case law. The EU Commission announced that it is taking action against a number of member states which operate discriminatory rules regarding the taxation of outbound dividends.

A test case in the Netherlands on behalf of a number of UK pension funds was successful and in January 2009 notification from the Dutch Tax Authorities was received that the claims brought by the test claimant for the recovery of withholding taxes going back to 2003 had been accepted and would be repaid in the near future. Following the ruling in the Netherlands which essentially states that the Dutch tax authorities should not have levied a “withholding tax” (WHT) on dividend payments to tax exempt bodies (such as UK pension funds) located within the European Union but outside the Netherlands, a similar process for reclaiming WHT in other EU Member States is now on-going.

As a result of a precedent for the change in WHT has been set by the Netherlands, other Member States have now reduced the level of WHT of non-residents; recovery is therefore probable, but the timing and amount of income is uncertain.

22. Funding Arrangements

In line with the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008, the Fund’s independent qualified actuary undertakes a funding valuation every 3 years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last full valuation took place as at 31 March 2013. The next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2016.

The key elements of the funding policy are to:

- ensure the long term solvency of the fund, i.e. that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment;
- ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible;
- minimise the long term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return;
- reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where the administering authority considers it reasonable to do so;
- use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately the taxpayer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

At the 31 March 2013 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as being 84% funded (80% at 31 March 2010). This corresponded to a deficit of £379.2m (£418.1m at 31 March 2010).

The aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 18 years and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. The required level of contributions to be paid into the Fund by participating bodies (in aggregate) with effect from 1 April 2014 is 13.7% of pensionable pay plus additional monetary amounts of £24.3m in 2014/15 and increasing by 3.9% p.a. thereafter. (In 2013/14 the aggregate employer contribution rate was 13.1% of pensionable pay plus an additional sum of £29.9m).

The key assumptions used by the actuary to calculate the past service liabilities and the cost of future benefit accrual are set out in the following table:

	Valuation as at 31 March 2013	Valuation as at 31 March 2010
Financial Assumptions		
Discount rate for periods in service	5.4% pa	6.8% pa
Discount rate for periods after leaving service	5.4% pa	6.8% pa
Rate of revaluation of pension accounts	2.4% pa	n/a
Rate of pension increases on:		
- non Guaranteed Minimum Pensions	2.4% pa	3.3% pa
- post 1988 Guaranteed Minimum Pensions	2.0% pa	2.7% pa
Pensionable pay increase	3.9% pa	5.3% pa
Demographic Assumptions		
Post-retirement mortality assumption (normal health) - base table	SAPS normal tables with scaling factors of 105% for men and women	SAPS normal tables with scaling factors of 105% for men and women
Post-retirement mortality assumption - future improvements	CMI 2012 core projections with long annual improvement rate of 1.5%	CMI 2012 core projections with long annual improvement rate of 1.25%
Retirement cash sum	Each member is assumed to surrender pension on retirement, so total cash received is 80% of the maximum amount permitted	Each member assumed to exchange 80% of their future service pension rights and 60% of their past service pension rights for additional lump sum of the maximum amount permitted

23. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The CIPFA Code of Practice indicates that Pension Fund accounts should disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits as set out in the accounting standard IAS 26 and that the actuarial present value should be calculated on assumptions set in accordance with IAS 19 rather than on funding assumptions (set out in Note 22 to these accounts).

The Pension Fund Accounts do not take account of the liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. Instead, as permitted under IAS 26, the Pension Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of this note to the accounts. This requires the actuarial valuation of the liabilities on an IAS 19 basis to be prepared at triennial valuations only, the most recent being as at 31 March 2013.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits has been calculated based on projected salaries and is included in the table below. The corresponding fair value of Fund Assets is also shown to indicate the level of deficit within the Fund when the liabilities are valued using IAS 19 assumptions. The figures for 2010 are provided for comparison purposes.

	Value as at 31 March 2013 £m	Value as at 31 March 2010 £m
Fair value of net assets	2,085	1,682
Actuarial present value of the promised retirement benefits	2,905	2,833
Surplus / -deficit in the Fund as measured for IAS26 purposes	-820	-1,151

As the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis, they differ from those calculated for the triennial valuation because different assumptions are applied. The main IAS19 assumptions used are as follows:

	31 March 2013 (% p.a.)	31 March 2010 (% p.a.)
Discount rate	4.4	5.5
RPI Inflation	3.4	3.9
CPI Inflation	2.4	3.0
Rate of increase to pensions in payment *	2.4	3.9
Rate of increase to deferred pensions *	2.4	3.9
Rate of general increase in salaries **	3.9	5.4

In excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension increases in payment where appropriate
In addition, we have allowed for the same age related promotional salary scales as used in the actuarial valuation of the Fund at the appropriate date

24. Funding Strategy Statement

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 require administering authorities to prepare a Funding Strategy Statement. The Funding Strategy Statement has been adopted by the Pension Fund Committee and is published in the Durham County Council Pension Fund Annual Report, a copy of which is available on the County Council's website at durham.gov.uk. The Funding Strategy Statement has been reviewed and updated by the Pension Fund Committee during 2015/16.

The purpose of the Funding Strategy Statement is to:

- establish a clear and transparent fund specific strategy which will identify how employers' pension liabilities are best met going forward;
- support the regulatory requirement to maintain as nearly constant employer contribution rates as possible;
- take a prudent longer term view of funding the Fund's liabilities.

25. Statement of Investment Principles

In accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, the Pension Fund has prepared and reviewed a written statement of its investment policy. This statement has been adopted by the Pension Fund Committee and is published in the Durham County Council Pension Fund Annual Report, a copy of which is available on the Council's website at durham.gov.uk. The Statement of Investment Principles sets out the principles for investing Fund monies. It was reviewed by the Pension Fund Committee during 2015/16.

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the Statement of Accounts, normally 12 months starting on 1 April. The end of the period is the Net Assets Statement date.

Accounting Policies

The principles, conventions, rules and practices applied that specify how transactions and other events should be reflected in the financial statements.

Accounting Standards

Accounting standards are authoritative statements of how particular types of transactions and other events should be reflected in financial statements and accordingly compliance with accounting standards will normally be necessary for financial statements to give a true and fair view.

Accruals

The concept that income, and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Actuary

An actuary is an expert on pension scheme assets and liabilities. Every three years, the Actuary for the Local Government Pension Scheme determines the rate of employer contributions due to be paid to the Pension Fund.

Actuarial Basis

The technique applied when estimating the liabilities to be recognised for defined benefit pension schemes in the financial statements.

Actuarial Gains

These may arise on a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities and assets. A gain represents a positive difference between the actuarial assumptions and actual experience (e.g. liabilities during the period were lower than estimated).

Actuarial Losses

These may arise on a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities and assets. A loss represents a negative difference between the actuarial assumptions and actual experience (e.g. liabilities during the period were higher than estimated).

Added Years

Additional years of service awarded discretionally to increase the benefits to employees taking early retirement.

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

An option available to individuals to secure additional pension benefits by making regular payments in addition to the contributions payable to the Pension Fund on basic earnings.

Admitted Bodies

Organisations that take part in the Local Government Pension Scheme with the agreement of the Pension Fund. Examples of such bodies are companies providing services that were once provided by local authorities in the Pension Fund.

Apportionment

A way of sharing costs using an appropriate method, e.g. floor area for an accommodation-related service.

Appropriation

The transfer of sums to and from reserves, provisions, and balances.

Asset Allocation

The distribution of the Fund's assets between asset classes and/ or world markets.

Audit of Accounts

An independent examination of the Pension Fund's financial affairs.

Balanced Management

A type of multi-asset management where a manager is responsible for all asset classes. A fund using this style is a "balanced" fund.

Benchmark

A yardstick against which the investment policy or performance can be compared.

Bonds

A type of investment in certificates of debt issued by the government of a company. These certificates represent loans which are repayable at a future specified date with interest.

BPS (Basis points)

One basis point is a unit equal to one hundredth of a percentage point.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The principal accountancy body dealing with local government finance.

Code

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. A publication produced by CIPFA constituting proper accounting practice for Local Authorities.

Contingent Asset

Potential benefits that the Pension Fund may reap in the future due to an event that has happened in the past.

Contingent Liabilities

Potential costs that the Pension Fund may incur in the future due to something that has happened in the past.

Corporate Governance

The promotion of corporate fairness, transparency and accountability. The structure specifies the responsibilities of all stakeholders involved and the rules and procedures for making decisions.

Creditors

Persons or bodies to whom sums are owed by the Pension Fund.

Custody

Safe-keeping of securities by a financial institution. The Custodian keeps a record of client investments and may also collect income, manage cash, process tax claims and provide other services according to client instructions.

Debtors

Persons or bodies who owe sums to the Pension Fund.

Deferred Pension

The inflation-linked retirement benefits payable from normal retirement age to a member of the Fund who has ceased to contribute as a result of leaving employment or opting out of the pension scheme before normal retirement age.

Defined Benefit Scheme

Defined benefit pension schemes prescribe the amounts members will receive as a pension regardless of contributions and investment performance. Employers are obliged to fund any shortfalls.

Derivative

Contracts that derive their value from an underlying financial asset. Often used as a hedge against changes in value.

Dividend

Part of a company's after tax earnings, distributed to shareholders in the form of cash or shares.

Equities

Ordinary shares in UK and overseas companies traded on a stock exchange. Shareholders have an interest in the profits of the company and are entitled to vote at shareholder's meetings.

Fair Value

The value for which an asset can be exchanged or a liability can be settled in a market related transaction.

Financial Instrument

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability, or equity instrument, in another.

Fitch

Fitch Ratings is a rating agency providing credit ratings research and risk analysis of financial institutions across the world. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested.

Fixed Interest Securities

Investments in government (in the main) and company stocks which guarantee a fixed rate of interest. The securities represent loans that are repayable at a future date but which can be traded on a recognised stock exchange before the repayment date.

FIDs and Manninen

A claim has been lodged for Durham County Council Pension Fund and other Pension Funds for repayment of tax credits overpaid on Foreign Income Dividends (FIDs) and other dividends, referred to by name of the person whose case set the precedent, Manninen.

Futures

A contract made to purchase or sell an asset at an agreed price on a specified future date.

Gilts

The familiar name given to sterling, marketable, fixed interest securities or bonds issued by the British Government.

Impairment

Impairment of an asset is caused either by a consumption of economic benefits e.g. physical or deterioration in the quality of the service provided by the asset. A general fall in prices of a particular asset or type of asset is treated as a revaluation.

Index Linked Securities

Investments in government stock that guarantee a rate of interest linked to the rate of inflation. These securities represent loans to government which can be traded on recognised stock exchanges.

Investment

An asset which is purchased with a view to making money by providing income, capital appreciation, or both.

Investment Properties

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which are held for their investment potential rather than for operational purposes, any rental income being negotiated at arms length.

LAAP Bulletin

CIPFA's Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) periodically issues bulletins to local authority practitioners, providing guidance on topical issues and accounting developments and, when appropriate, clarification on the detailed accounting requirements.

Liabilities

An obligation to transfer economic benefits. Current liabilities are usually payable within one year.

Managed Fund

A type of investment where a number of investors pool their money into a fund, which is managed by a professional fund manager.

Market Value

The monetary value of an asset as determined by current market conditions.

Materiality

An expression of the relative significance of a particular issue in the context of the organisation as a whole.

Mid-market price

The mid-point between the bid price and the offer price for a security based on quotations for transactions of normal market size by recognised market-makers or recognised trading exchanges.

Minority Interest

The interest in a subsidiary entity that is attributable to the share held by, or on behalf of persons other than the reporting authority.

Moody's

Moody's Investor Service is a rating agency, providing credit ratings, research, and risk analysis of financial institutions across the world. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested.

Myners' Principles

A set of principles issued by Government which Pension Schemes are required to consider and to which they must publish their degree of compliance.

Net Realisable Value

The expected sale price of stock in the condition in which it is expected to be sold. This may be less than cost due to deterioration, obsolescence or changes in demand.

Non Current Assets

Tangible or intangible assets that yield benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. Tangible assets have physical substance, for example land, buildings and vehicles. Intangible assets do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the authority through custody or legal rights, for example software licences.

Passive Management

A style of management that seeks to achieve performance equal to market or index returns.

Portfolio

A number of different assets considered and managed as a whole by an investment manager, to an agreed performance specification.

Prior Period Adjustment

Those material adjustments relating to prior years' accounts, that are reported in subsequent years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include minor corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Provisions

Provisions represent sums set aside to meet any specific future liabilities or losses arising from contractual obligations or as a result of past events. These events are likely or certain to be incurred and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Prudential Code

The Government removed capital controls on borrowing and credit arrangements with effect from 1st April 2004 and replaced them with a Prudential Code under which each local authority determines its own affordable level of borrowing. The Prudential Code requires authorities to set specific prudential indicators on an annual basis.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

A government agency providing long and short-term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which Government itself can borrow.

Return

The total gain from holding an investment over a period, including income, and increase or decrease in market value.

Risk

Risk is the variability of returns. Investments with a greater risk usually promise higher investment returns.

Scheduled Bodies

County and Borough Councils and other similar bodies whose staff automatically qualify to become members of the Pension Fund.

Section 151 Officer

The officer designated under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to have overall responsibility for the administration of the financial affairs of the County Council and the preparation of the County Council's Statement of Accounts.

Statements of Recommended Accounting Practice (SORP)

A publication produced by CIPFA, recognised by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB), that provides comprehensive guidance on the content of the County Council's Statement of Accounts.

Transfer Values

Amounts paid to or received from other local and public authorities, private occupational or personal pension schemes in respect of pension rights already accumulated by employees transferring from or to the participating authorities.

Treasury Management Policy and Strategy

A plan outlining the approach to treasury management activities. This includes setting borrowing and investment limits to be followed for the following year and is published annually in the Medium Term Financial Plan document.

Unit Trusts

A unit trust is a pooled fund in which small investors can buy and sell units. The pooled fund purchases investments and the returns are passed on to the unit holders. It enables a broader spread of investments than investors could achieve individually.