

THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT REGARDING DC GOVERNANCE: 1 JUNE 2018 TO 31 MAY 2019

This statement is produced pursuant to Regulation 17 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Charges and Governance) Regulations 2015 and Regulation 23 of The Occupational Pension Schemes (Scheme Administration) Regulations 1996 (as amended) (the 'Administration Regulations'). It explains how the **Alderley Wealth Management Pension Scheme ("the Scheme")** is meeting the governance standards that apply to occupational pension schemes that provide money purchase benefits.

This document sets out the Statement covering the period from 1 June 2018 to 31 May 2019.

Default arrangement

Independent Trustee Services Limited (ITS) was appointed by the Pensions Regulator on 30 August 2017 to act as Trustee to the Scheme with exclusive powers.

To date, our investigations show that no conventional default arrangement was put in place.

A Statement of Principles had been prepared by the previous Trustee, but it is evident from our research that the Trustee was never compliant with it. Given the limited cash funds available as well as the Scheme membership being less than 100, the Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) has been suspended and will not be revised.

ITS understands that during the period there were six Scheme investments, namely; Haimachek UK Limited, GI Logics Limited, CGrowth Capital Bond Limited, Legal & General's Dynamic Diversified Fund, shares within 'eZono AG' (a non-listed company located in Jena/Germany) and cash in the Scheme bank account.

We understand that currently the Scheme purportedly holds shares in Haimachek UK Limited, GI Logics Limited and eZono AG, as well as a bond investment with C Growth Capital Bond Limited, funds in Legal & General's Dynamic Diversified Fund, and minimal cash held in the Scheme bank account. The Scheme's small shareholdings in eZono AG were due to be sold as a result of a company takeover and the Trustee being obliged to sell these shares, but this did not happen as the takeover was cancelled. ITS's current understanding is that the equity investments in Haimachek and GI Logics form the majority of the Scheme assets and that they are concentrated, long term, illiquid, high risk, challenging to value (if at all), and are therefore unlikely to be suitable for a pension Scheme.

At the end of the period, there was £513,647 held in Legal & General's Dynamic Diversified Fund. The Annual Management Charge of this fund is 0.50% and the Total Expense Ratio is 0.01%. This fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a diversified range of asset classes, as well as by dynamically managing the fund's exposures in light of the investment outlook. The fund provides exposure to a range of different asset classes that may include equities (i.e. company shares), bonds (i.e. debt issued by governments and companies), property, commodities and listed infrastructure, private equity and global real estate companies (i.e. shares in companies involved in these activities). This exposure will be achieved through investing in a combination of passively and actively managed funds, as well as direct securities. The Trustee receives quarterly updates from LGIM for the Scheme's investment.

With regards to the other 'investments' the Trustee continues to pursue obtaining the full suite of documentation from the 'investment' managers / contacts.

There is no conventional default arrangement as the Trustee is unable to carry out a meaningful review of the strategy as the majority of the Scheme assets are illiquid and performance cannot be measured. Therefore, the Trustee does not review the default strategy and performance of the default arrangements, neither regularly nor at least every three years.

Processing Scheme transactions

The core financial transactions (including the investment of contributions, transfer of member assets into and out of the Scheme, transfers between different investments within the Scheme and payments to and in respect of members) are not relevant as no member or employer contributions have been made during the period of this statement, and members are unable to transfer their benefits out of the Scheme as the Scheme assets, i.e. members' funds, were invested by the original trustees in illiquid assets that mostly may have little or no value. Members' asset shares currently cannot be determined as the majority of the assets are difficult to value.

Due to the circumstances of the Scheme there have been no core financial transactions specified in the Administration Regulations (The Occupational Pension Schemes (Scheme Administration) Regulations 1996).

Transaction costs – default arrangement and additional funds

The Administration Regulations require the Trustee to disclose the charges and transactions costs borne by DC scheme members and to assess the extent to which those charges and costs represent good value for money for members. These transaction costs are not limited to the ongoing charges on member funds but should also include trading costs incurred within such funds.

There have been no dealing costs in the reporting period. The Annual Management Charge for the LGIM DDF fund is 0.50% and the Total Expense Ratio is 0.01%

For the other 'investments' we are unaware of any dealing costs in the reporting period, so the Trustee is currently unable to confirm that any associated costs are reasonable.

Due to the circumstances surrounding the appointment of ITS, it is currently unable to confirm whether the Scheme offers good value for money; however, based on the information available to the Trustee the Trustee believes that the Scheme does not offer good value for money.

No member or employer contributions have been made during the period.

All charges incurred by the Trustee in managing the Scheme, including external legal costs, are ultimately payable by the sponsoring employer. However pursuant to the appointment made by the Pensions Regulator on 30 August 2017 any fees incurred in managing the Scheme are met from the remaining scheme assets (i.e. members' funds).

From 6 April 2018 the Occupational Pension Schemes (Administration and Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 introduced new requirements relating to the disclosure and publication of the level of charges and transaction costs by the trustees and managers of a relevant scheme. These changes are intended to improve transparency on costs. As part of the changes, the Trustee is required to illustrate the cumulative effect over time of the application of transaction costs and charges on the value of a member's benefits. However, as it is not possible to determine the value of members' benefits, we have not incurred the cost of producing illustrations of the monetary impact of charges on the value of members' benefits.

Value for Members

Due to the costs in obtaining professional advice which would be met from members' funds (the Scheme assets), the Trustee has not taken independent advice on value for members as the Trustee believes the investments by their nature are inappropriate for a collective defined contribution pension scheme and do not represent good value for members.

Due to the above and the Scheme's limited funds available the Trustee has taken the view that it would not be cost effective to undertake all of the actions required to report on the matters contained in the Code of Practice and Regulation.

Based on the information available the Trustee's assessment concludes that overall the Scheme's members do not get good value from the investments and through their membership of this Scheme they do not get the following benefits either (which members may have got through another scheme):

- Administration of the Scheme;
- Ongoing oversight and review of the Scheme's investment options including the default investment strategy;
- The efficiency of the administration processes

Overall, based on the information available to the Trustee, the Trustee's current view is that members do not get good value for money.

Trustee's knowledge and understanding

Sections 247 and 248 of the Pensions Act 2004 set out the requirement for trustees to have appropriate knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions and trusts, the funding of occupational pension schemes, investment of Scheme assets and other matters to enable them to exercise their functions as trustees properly. This requirement is underpinned by guidance in the Pension Regulator's Codes of Practice 07 and 13.

The current Trustee has put in place arrangements for ensuring that all directors take personal responsibility for keeping themselves up to date with relevant developments. The Trustee receives regular training and maintains a detailed training log to ensure the trustee is complying with the standards set out by the Regulator. All directors of ITS Ltd have completed the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit. As part of annual Trustee business planning, the Trustee considers training requirements for the year ahead, to support specific Trustee business needs.

The current Trustee's knowledge and understanding and the continued assistance from the Scheme's advisors enables the Trustee to perform its responsibilities to a high standard.

ITS is represented for the Scheme by Hetal Kotecha. Hetal joined ITS in 1999 and represents ITS on a variety of schemes, both Defined Benefit and Defined Contribution, with asset sizes up to £770m, including sole trusteeships and as part of a trustee board. As one of ITS's "key persons" in its relationship with the Pensions Regulator, Hetal also leads ITS's work on a number of emergency appointments including the current Scheme. Hetal is an Associate of the Pensions Management Institute and a member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees. All Directors of ITS have received training on DC developments during the year including the requirements regarding Chair's statements.

ITS requires that each of the Directors undertakes a minimum level of Continued Professional Development each year.

Governance statement

As Trustee of the Scheme, we have reviewed and assessed our systems, processes and controls across key governance functions with those set out in The Pensions Regulator's:

- Code of Practice 13: Governance and administration of occupational defined contribution trust-based schemes
- Regulatory guidance for defined contribution schemes

Whilst the vast majority of Scheme assets are invested in illiquid funds, it is not possible to improve the investment strategy and improve member outcomes at this time. There have been no member transactions to process; therefore, it has not been possible to measure our processes against these controls.

We continue to investigate opportunities to realise the assets.

The Chairman's statement regarding DC governance was approved by the Trustee on 17 December 2019.

Signed:



Hetal Kotecha on behalf of Independent Trustee Services Limited

Chair